The New-York Times.

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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE DEATH SONG OF THE WHIGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

A good deal of amusement has been caused by an old-womanish article in the *Edinburgh Review* on the downfall of the late Ministry. It seems that Mr. Gladstone, in 1867, wrote an article in the *Review*, foreshadowing his policy, which must be supposed to have been at that time the right Whig policy; but that he afterward fell away toward Mr. Bright and the Radicals, and wanted to upset everything. The passages which excite most mirth are those in which Mr. Disraeli is credited with Whig attributes, and is praised for the seasoning of his Ministerial salad. The writer is charmed by the spectacle of a simple man of letters "dropping and distributing into their respective places in the Cabinet and the Court of the Queen of England, the Stanleys and the Cecils, the Seymours and the Percys—representatives of three or four centuries of statesmanship and of fame," and "the incomparable dexterity with which he infuses into this patrician Government three worthy representatives of the middle class—a Lancashire banker, a Cambridgeshire farmer, and a Westminster tradesman.

> "Some onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
> And scarce suspected, animate the whole."

The onion parings, are, of course, Mr. Cross. Mr. Clare Read—yeoman and tenant-farmer on a large scale, not in Cambridgeshire, but in Norfolkshire, where his ancestry have followed the same pursuit for nearly 300 years—and Mr. W. H. Smith the news-vender. It must be said for the Whigs, that they kept their Government party free from this sort of flavoring. All Russells, Greys, Elliots, Pettys, &c., like *toujours perdrix*, was too much for the stomach of the country. Yet in the main the *Edinburgh* is right as to Gladstone's failure. He could not distinguish between fixed liberal principles, and mere revolution and anarchy. He was clearly drifting fast into pure Communism, and it was this that alarmed the nation.

THE TICHBORNE PHANTOM.

There seems to be no getting rid of that wearisome and disgusting Tichborne case. Orton has been relegated to the safe obscurity of jail. Luie and Brown have been similarly disposed of. Old Bogle, Baigent, and other conspicuous agents of the imposture, are judiciously keeping out of the way. But Dr. Kenealy, and the "fools and fanatics" who have been stung by the Chief Justice's contemptuous exposure of their imbecility, remain, and seem to be determined that their connection with the case shall not be forgotten. Next week Dr. Kenealy's conduct is to be investigated by the benchers of Gray's Inn; and there is a growing opinion among members of the Bar that it would have been better if the Judges had punished him at once for contempt, instead of leaving him to the benchers, who are too numerous and too free and easy in their sittings (they sit after dinner) to form a satisfactory tribunal. Moreover, it will be exceedingly difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule as to how far a barrister may go in attempting to discredit witnesses on the other side, or in adopting statements made to him by his client, or in working out a theory of his own. These are all very delicate and difficult points, and there is great jealousy on the part of advocates in regard to any interference with their professional direction. Meanwhile, Dr. Kenealy remains the idol of the mob, and is turning his position to profitable account. His new paper, the *Englishman*, already has a large sale, but this is probably due chiefly to curiosity. It is very dull, monotonous reading, being all about the Doctor and his client. There is a mysterious statement in the new number of this periodical, that Dr. Kenealy at first distrusted the claimant, and watched him keenly. He thus became convinced that the claimant was at least not Orton. The Doctor, we are told, "is not old enough to remember George IV., but he has been on terms of personal intimacy with noblemen and gentlemen who were well acquainted with that much-abused Monarch," and in the claimant's company he was continually reminded of "numerous little traits which belonged to the King and which cropped up every now and then in the look, the tones, the graceful suavity, and the almost stately courtesy of the old French school" which he exhibited. In appearance, also, there were times when the claimant presented a remarkable resemblance to the Prince Regent. From this it might be inferred that the claimant's claim has taken a higher flight, and that we are expected to recognize in the Wapping butcher, an offshoot of royalty. There is very little news in the *Englishman* except reports of meetings to express sympathy with Dr. Kenealy, and a little paragraph as to Orton, from which we learn that he still resolutely refuses to answer to that name, but has accepted Castro as a compromise. Subscriptions are now being raised, one to present Dr. Kenealy with a capital sum, (£30,000,) which will yield him a thousand a year, and the other to provide some sort of living for Mrs. Castro (or as she continues to call herself, Lady Tichborne,) and her children. A meeting in support of the latter object was held in London on Thursday night, and a great deal of wild speaking was let off. Mr. Onslow, Mr. Whalley, and Bogle were advertised to take part in the proceedings, but all three cried off. A mad barrister, Skipworth, (who was fined for contempt of court,) took the chair, and advocated the general overthrow of the Monarchy, the aristocracy, the courts of law, and (as I once heard a comedian sing in a burlesque) "everything above two inch in height," in order to avenge the punishment of Orton. When Mr. Hawkins or the Chief Justice was mentioned there were cries of "Hang him," "Lynch him," "Down with him." A resemblance to Mr. Hawkins was discovered in an innocent old gentleman with a bald head, who was thereupon bonneted, hustled, and badly beaten. When he had only been about half killed a solemn announcement was made from the platform that he was not Mr. Hawkins' father or any relative of the family. As if to add to the general confusion and embarrassment, some solicitors at Southampton have presented an address to the Chief Justice congratulating him on the result of the trial, and praising him for his judicial conduct, and, most startling of all, the Chief Justice has actually acknowledged the receipt of this address, and thanked the solicitors who sent it. It is obvious that, if solicitors may compliment a Judge on merely doing his duty, they must be equally entitled to criticise his conduct in other ways, and the consequences of free criticism of this kind may easily be imagined. Even Mr. Spurgeon has been dragged into the fray. A report had been spread by the friends of the claimant that Mr. Spurgeon's flock at the Tabernacle had been very active and liberal in supporting the impostor, and Mr. Spurgeon has deemed it necessary to write to the papers and contradict this statement. "A cause which requires so many lies," he says, "must surely be in a bad way."

CREMATION.

The movement in favor of burning instead of burying dead bodies is making way here. To-day the *Saturday Review* has an article generally in favor of it, and a society has been formed, on the basis of the following declaration, which has been influentially signed:

"We disapprove the present custom of burying the dead, and desire to substitute some mode which shall rapidly resolve the body into its component elements by a process which cannot offend the living and shall render the remains absolutely innocuous. Until some better method is devised, we desire to adopt that usually known as cremation."

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

Anybody thinking of exporting English agricultural laborers should bear the following paragraph in mind: "A painfully interesting report has been received at Leamington, respecting several hundred agricultural laborers who left Plymouth in December in the Mongol, with their families, for New-Zealand. On the voyage there were twenty-one cases of scarlet fever, eighty of bronchitis, and sixty-seven of measles. At Dunedin the vessel was placed in quarantine, and the bedding and clothing were destroyed. The medical officers of the Dunedin Board of Health have reported officially that they were not favorably impressed by the appearance of the emigrants, who were pale and unhealthy, and seemed to lack physique. There were twelve deaths."

J. H. F.

THE HOMESTEAD TRAGEDY.

ARREST AND CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER—DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 2.—The quintuple murder near Homestead, in this county, and the attempt to burn the house and bodies, has created an unwonted excitement in this neighborhood. Such a crime is almost unprecedented in the district. As soon as the horrible affair was made known the detectives of Pittsburg and Allegheny were on the alert. Lieut. McChesny, of the Third District, and Detective Long, of Pittsburg, learned that a man was visiting our saloons in the upper part of Allegheny yesterday, whose conduct excite suspicion. They immediately started on his track and were following him up with energy and skill, but Officer Quirk, of Allegheny, was ahead of them. A man passing by the name of Litser or Ortmier visited William Bair on Hope street, Pittsburg. Litzer was a deserter from the Bavarian army and had known Bair in the old country. Bair's visitor acted strangely and excited that gentleman's suspicion, which he communicated to the Police of Pittsburg, who at once started in pursuit. It was found he had visited several saloons and gone over to Allegheny. Here he visited several stores and saloons, making purchases and paying in silver. He got partially intoxicated, and the result was that he made statements that induced some one to inform Officer Quirk, who went to the saloon where the man was and watched him for an hour. Finally feeling sure that he had spotted the right man, he sent word to the Central Station for help in case he should need it. None arriving, however, and fearing that the man might go away, he walked out and placing his hand on the German, said he would have to take him to the Mayor's office. The fellow made an effort to run, but the firm grasp of the officer put all notion of escape out of his head, and he walked peaceably with the officer till they reached the Troy Hill passenger-car station. The two then got into a car and proceeded toward the Central lock-up. When searched there were no weapons found on him, nor did he have any money of any consequence. He appeared to be stupefied with drink, and either could or would not converse in English. This morning, however, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Philip Holderman, upholsterer, of this city, went down to the cells to have a look at the prisoner. Mr. Holderman speaks German fluently, and ventured a kind remark to Love, when he all at once became communicative to him, and told a story which bears all evidences of being a full and truthful confession. He said he was a native of Studtgart, Germany, and had not been very long in this country. He had always been a hard-working man, and had not lacked for sufficient money to supply his wants. He had some money due him at the time he committed the dreadful crimes for which he is confined. He says that on the day the deed was committed he had been at work digging fence holes. When he came home to supper he found Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett had gone on a visit, and there was no one about the house but the two children and the adopted boy. All at once there came over him a strong temptation to rob the house of whatever money it might contain, and then he knew if he did so he would be discovered. He finally came to the decision in his mind to put the children out of the way before robbing the house, and when the father and mother came home to kill them and burn the residence to ashes, believing that thus he would destroy all traces of his crimes. He said he killed all his victims with an ax. The first victim was the adopted boy, fourteen years old, next he killed the little girl four years old, and finally the girl Ida, eight years of age. He then searched the house, but could only find about $16 in money. Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett returned late in the evening, and as soon as Mr. Hamnett entered the door he struck him a well-directed blow with the ax, and followed it up with other blows that rendered him completely lifeless. Mrs. Hamnett screamed three times and fell fainting on the floor, when he soon dispatched her also. The wholesale murderer then changed his clothing, and after searching Mr. Hamnett's pockets without obtaining any more money he sat up until he supposed it was about 2 o'clock in the morning, when he set fire to the house. He then started for Pittsburg, walking all the way, and arrived there about 4 o'clock in the morning. He slept in Pittsburg on Thursday night, but he had no distinct recollection of precisely where he spent his time between that time and the hour when he was arrested. Two persons who visited him this morning stated that they lived in the neighborhood where the family was murdered, and they identify the man as being Ernest Love, who was employed at the place. The arrest created the most intense excitement in the city, and a large crowd of citizens has been collected around the Mayor's Office from the time it was known that Love was in the lock-up. Later in the day the excitement became so great the authorities thought best to remove the prisoner to the County Jail. The preliminary examination will probably take place on Monday.

CRUEL OUTRAGE IN MARYLAND BY NEGROES.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—The city papers this morning publish accounts of a shocking outrage perpetrated by two negroes on a negro boy, named James Henry Woodley, aged fifteen years, in Howard County, on the 15th of April. According to the boy's statement, the two men without provocation, scarred and branded his limbs in a most cruel manner with a red-hot iron, and afterward poured spirits of turpentine over his naked body and lower limbs, and set him on fire. In this condition he escaped from his persecutors and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, though in what manner he is scarcely able to tell. Woodley now lies at the Lombard Street Infirmary in this city, his back and legs roasted to a crisp. His recovery is doubtful. It is reported that the men who committed the outrage have been arrested.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—At a meeting of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad yesterday, a proposition for consolidation with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was voted upon favorably. A meeting of the stockholders of the latter road will be held at Little Rock on Monday next to ratify or reject the action of the meeting.

WASHINGTON.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

PROBABLE ACTION ON THE FINANCE QUESTION—CUSTOMS REFORM—OPINIONS ON THE NEW BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Senate Finance Committee was in session the greater part of the day. No final agreement was reached. It now seems probable, however, that the House bill will not be reported in form, but that the committee will agree upon some substitute. The members of the House have delayed taking any active steps toward a compromise, and are apparently awaiting the definite action of the Senate Finance Committee. It is known, however, that Mr. Kelley and Gen. Butler have so far modified their interconvertible bond schemes as to announce that they shall suggest gold bonds, and Gen. Butler has even gone so far as to raise the rate of interest on his proposed interconvertible gold bond from 3.65 to 4½ per centum.

THE CUSTOMS REFORM BILL.

Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably to the House this morning the bill relative to moieties and fines, and penalties and forfeitures, which has been agreed upon by the committee. He obtained an order that the bill should receive its consideration in the House, which obviates the delay incident to first discussion in Committee of the Whole. The bill in its essential features has received the unanimous support of the committee, but some of the members differ as to the details. Fernando Wood, for instance, is opposed to any provision offering rewards for information. The general features of the moieties provisions are nearly identical with the original draft of the bill presented to the committee by Mr. Roberts. The purpose of the bill is to so adjust the penalties and forfeitures that they may be, and will be, collected through the courts, and not be left, as at present, to be determined by compromise or by the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The intention has been to provide that the very important decisions in these cases shall not be determined by the favor of any officer. The purpose of the bill is not to remove any of the safeguards that may be necessary for the collection of the revenues, but to remove all just grounds of complaint on the part of honest importers.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The House accomplished considerable business on the private calendar in the morning hour. The bill to enable W. H. Ward, of Auburn, N. Y., to make an application for a patent for a shell-molding machine was discussed at great length, and finally passed. Mr. Ward is one of a large class of persons whose inventions have been used by the Government without compensation, and who in the expectation of voluntary compensation from the Government have permitted the time to elapse within which they might have obtained a patent.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The District Investigation Committee were in session during the entire day. Several contractors who have built the sewers of the city were examined, and were so confident that they had done good work that they offered to take the committee through the sewers in a boat, to convince them that they had done a good job. The officers of the Metropolis Paving Company were examined at some length. This company, of which so much has been said, was, according to the testimony of Mr. Clephane, organized to seek work and look after contracts, the sole purpose being to have a company which should have the best pavement. It was shown that the profits of the corporation have reached two hundred per cent. Some interest having been manifested to discover who the stockholders are, the stock books will be presented on Monday. A. B. Kirtland, the missing witness, was examined at great length in open session. He was subjected to a very rigid cross-examination, and, although he stultified himself upon the stand, and made many contradictory statements, the committee elicited practically nothing from him, beyond a long series of shifting and evasive answers, such as characterized his testimony in secret session.

SIGNAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has fallen from St. Paul to La Crosse; risen an average of two inches from La Crosse to Warsaw; fallen from St. Louis to Cairo; risen seven inches at Helena, and two inches at New-Orleans, and remained unchanged at Memphis and Vicksburg, with a slight tendency to rise. The Missouri has fallen throughout its entire course from Yankton to the Mississippi, except at Kansas City, where a rise of one inch is reported. The Ohio has risen seventeen inches at Evansville, but fallen at all other stations, the fall at Cincinnati being six inches, and at Pittsburg eleven inches. The Cumberland and Monongahela have continued falling, and the Red River shows a decline of one inch at Shreveport. The Allegheny is rising slowly at Freeport. The only rain-fall in the several rivers reported during the same period is four-hundredths of an inch at St. Paul, in the Mississippi; twenty-two-hundredths at Fort Gibson, in the Arkansas; and five-hundredths at Pittsburg, in the Ohio.

SLANDERS ON CONGRESSMAN LUTTRELL.

The article in reference to which Mr. Luttrell desired to make a personal explanation in the House to-day is one professing to give an account of the proceedings before the Post Office Committee on the charges made by him of irregularity of mail contracts. It speaks of his making incoherent complaints, and of mentioning one Col. McKibbon in the first series filed by him, and afterward substituting other charges with McKibbon's name omitted. This manner of dealing with public matters, the article states, has aroused a strong feeling against Mr. Luttrell, and an effort will be made to show up Mr. Luttrell in the light of a reckless and irresponsible slanderer, without regard to the dignity of his office.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS FROM THE TREASURY.

The following payments were made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of April: Civil and Miscellaneous, $7,540,332 55; War, $2,881,315 27; Navy, $2,228,057 37; Interior, Indians, and Pensions, $521,458 94; total, $13,171,163 13. This does not include payments made on account of the principal or interest of the public debt.

THE LAND GRANT TO THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Public Lands will report adversely on Mr. Page's bill proposing to restore to public domain the lands heretofore granted but not yet patented to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The Interior Department informs the committee that the grant has not, as assumed by the bill, been forfeited, but that the railroad company have yet a margin of time within which to comply with the conditions of the charter in regard to the construction of specified portions of their road.

RETIREMENT OF COMMISSIONER DRUMMOND.

Commissioner Drummond retired from the General Land Office to-day, leaving it in charge of Chief Clerk Curtis until his successor is appointed. Mr. Drummond will remain in this city and become a partner in the law firm of Britton & Gray.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printing division for the week ending to-day, $357,000; shipments, $628,900. Shipments of notes, $982,500. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $582,893; for the month, $1,157,989; for the fiscal year to date, $82,992,572. The Treasurer holds, as security for national bank circulation, $392,909,100, and for public deposits, $16,535,200. The outstanding national bank circulation at this date is $349,059,558.

A POLISH ORGANIZATION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—A mass-meeting of Poles was held to-night, at which resolutions were adopted for the formation of an organization to be known as the "Polish Organization in America," for the purpose of mutual protection and assistance, in order to aid Polish immigrants. Addresses in commemoration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, were made by distinguished speakers, and a committee was appointed in reference to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

THE EXODUS TO EUROPE—WHO WILL GO AND WHO WILL STAY AT HOME—THE DEPARTURES BY YESTERDAY'S STEAMERS.

The exodus to Europe at this period of the year severely taxes the resources of the steam-ship companies and the capacity of their ships. In these days steam and electricity have rendered the "ocean ferry" a bagatelle even to the most nervous of invalids, a considerable transformation from the time not far distant when a seven weeks' tossing in the trough of the Atlantic was reckoned a fair passage. To-day the ocean fleets which leave New-York semi-weekly on their transatlantic trips consider anything longer than nine days a protracted voyage. And not only in the leading requisites of safety, speed, and comfort, but in cost also, has the advance of the last quarter of a century been equally marked. What the National, or White Star, or Inman Lines will now carry a saloon passenger for, amid a multiplicity of comforts thirty years ago unknown, would have to be doubled to reach the minimum of the first-class "packets" of 1840. To travel with Capt. Truck cost $175 gold, where a trip with Thomas or Grace only requires $60 to $80. To be sure the Montauk was wood, and the City of Chester or the Russia are only iron, but the latter were never to the public knowledge cast away on the coast of Africa, and all but carried off bodily by Moslem buccaneers. So with all due reverence to Fenimore Cooper, it must be conceded that the ocean palaces of to-day are ahead of the oaken clippers of thirty years ago. And as the world grows wiser, as it grows older, there need be no fear in predicting that the New-Yorkers of 1900 will be proportionately further on the road toward the mechanical millennium. The usual Spring carrying traffic has been held back this year by three causes. First, the panic, which has depleted the pockets of the pleasure seekers. Second, the ocean disasters of the past months, and, third, by the weather. Advanced as the season is, by rights the steam-ship companies should have encountered the outward tide of ocean travel by the middle of last month, without waiting for the first of May to insure pleasant skies and a speedy passage. But though thus in a measure retarded, the hegira has at last set in, and by this time next month will be at its height. In May and June of 1872 it was estimated that 50,000 people left New-York in the various transatlantic steamers, and in the same period of 1873 a still larger number. In London, society was then in the height of the brilliant "season" which succeeded the recovery of the Prince of Wales; Paris in the midst of the reaction which followed the Prussian war and the Commune, and Geneva radiant with the flags of all nations and the International Tribunal.

The rush was very great, and though a larger crowd waited on the Shah, and gaped over the colossal failure at Vienna, it is to be doubted whether a more pleasurable season was ever spent. In this respect the year now upon us cannot be deemed exceptional. While the lions of foreign travel, (the animate lions, that is,) are few, the audience will be a good average one; certainly more than could be justly expected. This year the usual throng from the Western States and the Pacific coast will be reinforced by parties direct from Australia by the new line from Melbourne to San Francisco. The steamers sailing yesterday took out an aggregate of 430 saloon passengers, and more than an equal number in the steerage. Of the former, the Egypt, of the National Line, carried ninety, among whom were Miss Lottie Charlton, late of the Lyceum Theatre; the Majiltons and Kiralfys, of Niblo's Garden, and Miss Bella Pateman, of Booth's Theatre. Mr. Whitehouse, of Whitehouse & Co.; Mr. Geo. S. Coe, Mr. B. Hall, of Broad street, Prof. Perry, Mrs. N. Hascall, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and a number of others more or less noted were also on board. A crowd of several hundred had gathered on the pier, and as the huge ship swung loose from her moorings and moved off into the stream, cheers and pocket-handkerchiefs innumerable saluted her departure. At the same time the Transatlantic Company's fine steamer St. Laurent was moving down from her dock at Pier No. 50, her decks covered with the homeward-bound crew of the Europe, and accompanied by a steam-tug loaded with friends to see them off. When abreast of the National Pier, at the moment the Egypt was coming out, the Frenchman fired two guns, one to leeward and one to windward. At a point a little lower down, the White Star steamer Republic was backing out into the stream, and away to the southward could be just discerned the City of Brooklyn, of the Inman Line, also outward bound. The latter had on board forty-four cabin passengers, rather below her usual complement. Among the passengers by the Republic are Right. Rev. Bishop Croake, of Auckland. New-Zealand; Rev. Father Mackin, and Mr. Allen Dodworth. On the North German Lloyds steamer Donau, which left her dock at Hoboken half an hour later, were Dr. Johannes Rösing, late Consul General of the German Empire at New-York; Mr. Julius W. Myer, of St. Louis Mo.; Mr. O. Schoemann, of San Francisco, Cal.; and a large number of others from the West and South-west. The departures this year are relatively greater in the way of business than of pleasure. Merchants and others having business connections abroad, make up a large proportion of the exodus, while the orthodox sight-seer is, in too many cases, compelled to remain behind for want of the needful. For a long while back the *créme de la créme* has been forsaking Newport and Long Branch for the foreign tour, and as the expense is rarely greater, and in a vast proportion of cases less, the habit has been a growing one. Now, however unwillingly, it must, in a great number of cases, be broken. That this is not done to the detriment of American money-makers ought to be the care of our hotel proprietors, who, by prompt and effectual action, may make the coming season in this country, notwithstanding the dullness of the times, one of the most profitable to all concerned in general, and themselves in particular, of any which has gone before it.

OPENING OF LAKE NAVIGATION.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST VESSEL THROUGH THE STRAITS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The schooner James Norris, from St. Catherines, arrived at this port to-day, being the first sail-vessel through the Straits this Spring. She reports having got through without assistance, and without encountering very heavy ice.

Several other sail vessels arrived this afternoon, and the Straits are considered open for the season.

The schooner Pamlico, owned by Prindeville Bros. of this city, is loading with a cargo of 25,000 bushels of corn, and will sail direct for Cork, Ireland.

EXECUTION OF ANN HUNT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 2.—The execution of Ann Hunt, for the poisoning of Eliza Brawner, took place at Elbertson yesterday. The affair passed off quietly, no attempt being made to rescue the prisoner, as was rumored. She died without making any confession.

CONVOCATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Roman Catholic Archbishops are arriving to-night from all parts of the United States to attend the convocation to be held next week. The object of the convocation has not yet been promulgated, but it is supposed to be for the purpose of considering the advisability of increasing the number of Archbishops.

FISHING PROSPECTS.

EASTPORT, Me., May 2.—None of the fishing vessels owned here will fit out for the Banks this Spring.

The bankers have gone into the coasting business, owing to the low price of codfish.

LOCAL POLITICS.

PROSPECTS AND PLANS FOR THE FALL ELECTION.

The adjournment of the Legislature has thrown many politicians out of employment. While the Legislature was in session there was plenty of occupation for the men who believe that they have an inalienable right to draw upon the public treasury for their support. The Senate and Assembly defeated, however, many of the plots and schemes of these politicians, but they will soon commence their schemes again with an energy and perseverance worthy of a better cause. The Tammany Hall Democracy, whose schemes for public plunder were so signally defeated by the uprising of the honest masses of the community, has never ceased, since its overthrow, from its labors to again obtain control of the City. How many honest Democrats will follow its banners will be demonstrated next Fall. One thing is certain: there is a Democratic opposition in process of organization whose numerical strength and influence even at this early day is not to be despised. This new party is essentially Democratic, and starts out with the avowed determination of having no connection with Republicans. All the Democratic elements opposed to Tammany Hall are to be enlisted, and it is believed that the German Democrats, who have been treated rather shabbily by the so-called "regular organization," will heartily unite with the opposition. No title has been definitely decided upon, but the "Independent Democracy" is the name which now meets with the most favor. Organizations of the new party are now being perfected in every ward of the City, and it is confidently believed that a complete and formidable organization will be effected by September next. Among those who are now actively engaged in organizing the new party are the following gentlemen: Aldermen McCafferty and Monheimer, Assemblyman Sullivan, Ex-Judge McQuade, Edward Jones, Isaac J. Stillings, Ex-Assemblyman Deering, Roswell D. Hatch, Judge Spaulding, Justice Murray, Chas. W. Brooke, Ex-Judge Dodge, Timothy Shea, Ex-Aldermen Fitzgerald and Moore, Morgan Jones, Thomas Wild, Ex-County Clerk Loew, Charles H. Rielly, George Hencken, Thomas A. Bancker, John McCoole, Ex-Judge Kelly, Wm. P. Mitchell, Judge Koch, and Francis M. Bixby. Although Mr. Samuel G. Courtney has not as yet declared in favor of the new organization, he is believed to be uncompromisingly opposed to Tammany Hall, and it is supposed that he will lend his influence to defeat it. Benjamin Wood and Congressman Roosevelt, it is believed, will also fall into line with the "Independent Democracy," and Ex-Senator James O'Brien, while expressing a desire to keep out of the political field for the present, has declared his sympathy with the movement inaugurated. While the party will co-operate with Tammany in the election of the State ticket nominated by the Democracy, a fight will be made for the election of City officers. It is the avowed intention of the new party to nominate for the Mayoralty some good Democrat who will meet with the approbation of everybody. Oswald Ottendorfer is mentioned as one of the possible candidates, and James S. Thayer has a number of friends who urge his nomination.

Kelly and his friends were somewhat surprised at the strength of the opposition to their sway at the recent election of officers of the Tammany Society, and the opponents of Tammany Hall point to this significant fact as an evidence of Kelly's unpopularity and weakness. If, it is asserted, the opposition had been better organized, Kelly would have been defeated. Kelly being victorious, however, has still the control of the party, and its leaders are obliged to consult his wishes and bow to his commands. The mouthpieces of the organization pretend to be filled with virtuous indignation at the entire action of the Legislature, and especially at the passage of the Police bill. They allege that the passage of the latter is part of an organized plot to cheat Tammany Hall out of its legitimate right to rule the City. Commissioners Charlick and Duryee, they say, are Democrats, opposed to Tammany, and when the vacancy caused by the expiration of Commissioner Russell's term is filled by the Mayor, the Police Department will be worked entirely in the interests of the Republicans.

Bitter disgust is expressed for United States Commissioner Davenport, who will be necessarily active at the election, as Congressmen are to be elected, and the United States Election law will be enforced. Mr. Davenport, by his zeal and skill in unearthing election frauds, is regarded by the Tammany leaders as a most dangerous enemy, and they never lose an opportunity to speak ill of him and the law which so effectually keeps repeaters away from the polls.

Of the Tammany candidates for City officers mentioned, John Kelly is spoken of for Mayor. It is said, however, that Kelly peremptorily declines the honor, notwithstanding the fact that his friends strongly urge him to accept it. John W. Chanler, the present Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, is also a very popular candidate in his party. Wm. H. Wickham has a large number of followers, and Edward Cooper is named by a few. In accordance with the time-honored usages of the organization, it is very probable that the candidate for Register will be selected from the lower part of the City, as it will be necessary to choose the candidate for Mayor from the upper. Ex-Police Justice E. J. Shandley, Senator Fox, and Joseph Shannon are at present the most prominent candidates for Register.

Quite a number of prominent Democrats are named as probable candidates of the party for Governor. Judges Sanford E. Church, Allen, and Grover, of the Court of Appeals, are mentioned, and among others are Horatio Seymour, Lieut. Gov. Beach, Clarkson N. Potter, Francis Kiernan, and Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Tilden, it is believed, will be nominated, and will be certainly strongly supported by the representatives of Tammany Hall in the coming State Convention. It is also averred that Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, now in Europe, will endeavor to secure a renomination. His friends admit that he has no political backing in this City, but they aver that he has considerable strength in the State. While it is improbable that he will secure the coveted nomination, it is interesting to know that he still aspires to political honors.

The Republican Party, notwithstanding the assertions that it is divided into two factions, and the fact that there have been some differences of opinion and policy between Commissioner Van Nort and prominent leaders of the party, is likely to work together very harmoniously in the Fall. Gov. Dix, it is believed here, will be renominated, if he should desire it; but nothing is known at present as to who is likely to be placed in nomination for the other offices to be filled.

ARRAIGNMENT OF A NEW-JERSEY PHYSICIAN—A CURIOUS CASE.

PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—Dr. Norton C. Ricardo, a homeopathic physician, now of Hackensack, but recently of Passaic, was arraigned in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this city this noon upon an indictment charging him with assault with intent to kill. The indictment sets forth that the defendant was called on to attend a boy for a broken arm; that through his blundering the boy's life was endangered, and that Ricardo then, to conceal his blunder, tried to kill the boy by prescribing overdoses of morphine. The boy's arm was subsequently amputated, having mortified. Dr. Ricardo pleaded "not guilty," and was released on $5,000 bail.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 2.—To-day upon application of his counsel, B. Platt Carpenter, Judge Barnard released James D. Phillips, the alleged wife poisoner, on his own recognizance, the chemists having reported that they found no arsenic in the dead wife's stomach.

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 2.—The American fishing-schooner C. K. Manning, Capt. Peter, of Gloucester, Mass., which arrived last night, reports the loss of two men, Meredith Martel and Thomas White, off Dover, N. S., on April 29, by the upsetting of the dory. They belonged to Cape Breton. Brig Caris, which arrived at Yarmouth, from Trinidad, on Wednesday, reports that Syman, one of her crew, was washed overboard and drowned, while the vessel was lying to in a fearful gale on Monday. The steamer Ottawa, which arrived at Lockport, April 28, from the Western Banks, reports having experienced heavy weather, and lost her dories. She was compelled to return for others.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF THE CONTEST IN WISCONSIN—PROCLAMATION OF GOV. TAYLOR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2.—Gov. Taylor has issued a proclamation having reference to the resistance of the railroads to the law of last Winter. He recites that such a law was passed and approved, that the competency of legislation to regulate railroads is conceded, and yet that the St. Paul and North-western Railroad Companies have announced their determination to operate their roads without reference to the provisions of the act. This, he says, is at once a source of profound regret, and in marked contrast with the patience and submission exhibited by the people in the presence of what they have deemed the unjust and burdensome exactions of the railroad companies' impost, and if persisted in must seriously disturb business, and greatly imperil the industries of the State. The proclamation concludes as follows:

"I therefore enjoin all railroad companies, their officers, and agents, peaceably to submit to the law, for since the Executive is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, all the functions of his office will be exercised to that end, and for this purpose I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens."

THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE OF MEMPHIS SHIPPING SUPPLIES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 2.—There has been no steamer from below to-day, and owing to the distance from the scenes of suffering and destitution it is difficult to obtain reliable information. The Relief Committee shipped a lot of supplies by the steamer Quickstep, this afternoon, for some suffering families in the rear of Burk's Landing, near the Hushpuckana crevasse. The Police and Fire Departments of this city have donated $126 to the relief fund.

ACTION BY THE CINCINNATI COMMITTEE.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—A thousand dollars' worth of provisions was purchased by the Louisiana Relief Committee to-day. Boxes to receive contributions to the relief fund will be placed in all places of amusement one night the coming week, and in churches on Sunday, May 10.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 3—1 A. M.—The barometer continues lowest in the Missouri Valley; it has risen rapidly in the lake region and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen in the district north of the Ohio Valley and Virginias. Clear weather, with north-westerly winds prevail in New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States. Clear or partly cloudy weather and southerly winds on the Southern States east of the Mississippi. North-westerly winds and light rain in the southern portion of the Middle States, and the southern portions of the upper lake region. Clear weather and north-easterly winds in the lower lake region. The Mississippi River has remained stationary at Memphis and Vicksburg. The Ohio River has fallen at station above Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England cool and generally clear weather will prevail, with rising barometer and north to west winds.

For the northern portion of the Middle States north-east to north-west winds, rising barometer, with cool and partly cloudy weather. For the southern portion, easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with light rain.

For the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, lower temperature, and clear or fair weather during the day.

For the Eastern Gulf States, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and rain.

For the lower lakes, north and east winds, rising barometer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes brisk and high north-easterly winds, with cool and clear weather in the northern, and rain in the southern.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and thence westward to Iowa and Missouri, easterly to southerly winds, with cloud and rain.

The Ohio and the Upper Mississippi Rivers will fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth, and are ordered for Toledo, Detroit, and Alpena.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	50°	46°	3:30 P. M.	49°	55°
6 A. M.	49°	46°	6 P. M.	50°	49°
9 A. M.	50°	50°	9 P. M.	45°	43°
12 M.	53°	53°	12 P. M.	41°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.......47¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......48⅜°
Average temperature last week.......44 2-37°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.......50 3-7°

The Report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29.835 inches, the maximum being 30.054 inches on the 28th and the minimum 29.220 inches on the 26th ult. The mean temperature for the week was 41.5°. The maximum was 61° on the 1st inst, and the minimum 31° on the 28th ult. The rain-fall of the week was 1.70 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind during the week was 2,235 miles.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

It is reported that a large portion of McLeansboro, Ill., was destroyed by fire on Friday.

A fire at MacLeanborough, Ill., destroyed Worthington House and property surrounding. The loss is not very heavy.

Palmer's saw mill, at Marble Cove, near St. Johns, N. B., was totally destroyed by fire Friday. No insurance.

A fire broke out in O. Mullen's brewery and distillery last night, on Arty lane, Halifax, N. S. The entire premises, with all the stock on hand, was completely destroyed. The brewery was located in a thickly-populated district, and the fire threatened the destruction of a whole block of buildings, but was confined to the brewery, although several buildings in the vicinity were more or less damaged. A large quantity of rum and ale, in vats, was destroyed, the liquor adding to the fury of the flames. Loss about $60,000, partly covered by insurance.

The stables of the Evergreen Trotting Park, at Plainville, in New-Bedford, Mass., were burned Friday evening, together with the valuable stallion, Green's Hambletonian, and two fast geldings of his stock. The stallion had a record of 2:40, and was valued at $10,000. He was thirteen years old, and was owned by Daniel Green, proprietor of the park. The other horses burned were Climax, ten years old, owned by Green, and valued at $4,000, having trotted in 2:31, and Hiram, seven years old, owned by Clark Green, and valued at $2,000. The buildings were valued at $2,000. Four valuable colts and two farm horses were saved.

THE UTICA POLICE BILL.

UTICA, N. Y., May 2.—The news of the signing of the Utica Police and Fire Commission bill by the Governor this morning, was received here with great rejoicing, guns being fired and flags displayed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REDUCTION OF STEERAGE RATES TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, May 2.—Steerage passengers are now booked from Liverpool to New-York for $15.

SPAIN.

ENTRANCE OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN TROOPS INTO BILBAO.

MADRID, May 2.—Official dispatches were received this morning announcing that the Republican troops have entered Bilbao.

The Carlists retreated from before the city in great disorder.

The news creates intense excitement in Madrid.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CONCHA—THE CARLIST GENERAL KILLED.

MADRID, May 2.—Additional dispatches from the north state that Gen. Concha, who left the sea coast several days ago with 20,000 men, for the purpose of attacking the Carlists in the rear, has gained the heights on the left bank of the River Nervion, above Sopuerta.

The Carlist Gen. Andechagna was killed in one of the engagements before Bilbao, previous to the deliverance of that city by Marshal Serrano's troops.

A church in San Pedro Alanto was nearly demolished by the fire of the Republicans.

GERMANY.

DR. ROESING'S SUCCESSOR.

BERLIN, May 2.—Dr. Schumacher, at present German Minister at Bogota, is to succeed Dr. Johannes Roesing as Consul General at New-York.

ACHEEN.

RETURN OF THE DUTCH COMMANDER TO BATAVIA.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—Gen. Van Swieten, the commander of the Dutch expedition to Acheen, and his staff, have returned to Batavia.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK—AN ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2.—The situation is unchanged. The State-house party received a few recruits to-day, as did also Baxter. Both parties also sent off some men.

The Democratic Conservative State Central Committee publishes an address, calling upon the people to stand by Baxter.

About fifty of the old comrades of Gen. Fagan in the late war, who has assumed command of Brooks' forces, publish an address in denunciation of the General's course.

About twenty-five Democrats publish an address advising the people to stand by Brooks. Nothing has been received from Pine Bluff to-day.

The State House party had a dress-parade this evening, which attracted a considerable crowd of spectators.

An attempt was made about dark this evening by some one, supposed to belong to the State-house party, to assassinate the agent of the Associated Press. A shot was fired from the outside by some person concealed in a lumber pile into the window where the agent was supposed to be sitting. The latter had just left his desk, and turned the light partially down. The ball passed through the window, scattering the glass over his desk.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Vice President Wilson had a long interview with the President yesterday.

Reports from St. Johns, N. B., state that the weather is cold and the Spring backward there.

The steam-boat Thomas Powell, which ran aground south of Catskill on the night of the recent storm, got off yesterday morning and has passed south.

The date for the Brown-Scharff scull race at Springfield, N. S., has been fixed for July 8. A letter from Fulton says he does not desire to race with Brown at present.

A special to the Cincinnati *Times* from Medina says that the First National Bank of that city suspended yesterday morning. It is reported that the assets will pay all liabilities.

Aaron Loughborough, of South Kingston, was drowned Friday, off Point Judith, by the capsizing of a fishing-boat in a heavy sea. A companion clung to the boat until he was rescued.

Barber & Co.'s sash factory, at Montgomery Station, five miles from Muncy, Penn., was partly demolished yesterday by the boiler exploding. Two boys named Fowler and the engineer were injured.

The rotary boiler in Condit's paper-mill, at Shawangunk, N. Y., exploded at 6 o'clock last evening. Seven or eight persons were killed and several wounded. The mill and machinery were entirely demolished.

Drs. Grey, of Utica, Mackey, of Catskill, and Swinburne, of Albany, yesterday examined the brain of Waltz, the murderer, and found it in a perfectly sound and healthy condition. It weighed fifty-four ounces.

The propeller A. A. Turner, loaded with lumber, bound for Ogdensburg, ran on a rock below Cape Vincent, N. Y., sprung a leak, and was obliged to run ashore, on Friday night, during a snow-storm. A lighter and steam-pumps are assisting her.

The second championship game of base-ball between the Athletics and Philadelphias, which was to have been played yesterday afternoon, did not take place on account of the unfit condition of the ground, and was postponed until May 7.

Charles F. King, of Indianapolis, Ind., was shot, and fatally wounded, about noon yesterday, by G. Adolph Wurgler. They were both in the employ of the Singer Sewing-machine Company. Wurgler attempted to escape, but was pursued and captured by the Police.

In Indian Territory, on Wednesday night last, a party of four men en route for Texas, while in camp about eight miles from Muskogee, got drunk, and quarreled about the ownership of the horses and wagon used jointly by them. One of the party was killed outright, two were mortally wounded, and the other badly hurt. The parties are all from North-western Missouri, but their names are not known.

THE WALTZ EXECUTION.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 2.—Charles Ernst, the officer who was assaulted by Waltz, was alive at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was removed to his residence.

The body of Waltz was buried on the farm last night, the only persons in attendance being the father, mother, sister, and a laborer. The brain of Waltz was sent to Albany to-day, for scientific examination.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—The first championship game of base-ball, on the Boston Grounds, was played this afternoon between the Bostons and the Mutuals of New-York. The weather was cold, and the grounds were not in very good condition. Both clubs fielded very well. The score is as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Bostons......	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	4	3	—12
Mutuals.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	— 3

THE GARDNER WAREHOUSE AND RAILROAD BILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—The Gardner Warehouse and Railroad bill was so amended before its final passage that nothing can be done under it without the sanction of the Commission of Docks, but in order to make sure that nothing wrong will be done, there is so much opposition to it, it is thought very probable that the Governor will veto it.

CONCERNING THIEVES.

WHAT ONE OF THE FRATERNITY KNOWS ABOUT THEM.

Three of us sat at a table sipping brandy and water in one of those elegantly-furnished rooms which have been lately added to many of the drinking-saloons of New-York as additional inducements to inebriation. On my right hand was Capt. Irving, Chief of Detectives, a short, stout man of sanguine temperament and beard, who is known and feared by all the thieves in the City, and who has "settled" more of them than any man in his business. Next to him was a professional thief of twenty years' standing. He was a man apparently of middle age, was of slight and rather elegant figure, small and prepossessing features, and was handsomely clad in a suit of demure blue. There was nothing outré about him. Meeting him in the street, you would take him for a prosperous broker, or a merchant doing a good retail business. He was not "loud" in his jewelry, and I especially noted this fact, for persons of his class are prone to display of this kind. His watch, as I afterward found—when he gave me a practical illustration of how they are stolen—was an open-faced gold one of small size, and his chain was composed of steel links. His scarf-ring was extremely modest, and he had altogether the appearance of a man who did not court observation. He had come upon us by an accident. As Capt. Irving and myself were sipping our brandy and water in the back room, the former happened to see the pickpocket drop into the bar for a drink, or, as he termed it, a "nip." The former called in the pickpocket, who, mellowed by imbibation and pressed with questions, told many things new to me, although perhaps familiar as household words to both my companions. After a little time Capt. Irving left us, and the pickpocket became confidential in his communications. During the two hours I sat with him I gathered most of the facts contained in this article. Before this encounter I had considered myself tolerably familiar with outcast life, but after this conversation I was convinced that I was utterly ignorant of matters concerning which I thought I was thoroughly informed.

My thief needed little spurring. He talked even more glibly than I desired, for I had some difficulty in following the current of his talk. I was somewhat versed in thieves' lingo, having been a careful student of "Matsell's Thieves' Vocabulary," but some of the terms he used were new to me, and I was forced to ask an explanation. For instance, I had not the remotest idea what it was to "jolly" a man, and was somewhat surprised when informed it meant pushing him about in order to bring him to the state of confusion in which his pocket could be picked with ease and safety. So also I had to be informed that "gratt" meant work of the kind in which pickpockets indulge, and that a "bunch of soft," in the thieves' vernacular, was an equivalent for a roll of money carried loose in the pocket. I knew before that "a leather" meant a pocket-book, and that watches are called "super," red or white as they are gold or silver. There were many other idiosyncracies in the talk of my friend the pickpocket, but it is not necessary to explain them to the reader in order to make his story intelligible, and I therefore omit them.

He proceeded first to tell of the classes of pickpockets, and I discovered there were only two—the neophytes and experts. The first are beginners of either sex, who work exclusively upon women. They work in couples only, one doing the stealing, and the other receiving the "leather" on the instant, so that if the first is suspected and arrested, no evidence can be obtained. The work upon women is done in the daytime altogether, and chiefly in the stages and horse cars. It is known to the thieving fraternity that the pocket of a lady's dress is always upon the right side, and one of them, having selected a victim, always insists upon sitting on her right side. There is usually an overcoat or duster upon the arm, if the thief is a man, or a shawl, if a woman, and underneath the one or the other the inroad is made into the pocket of the victim. The dexterity of these beginners is something marvelous, but it does not compare with that of the experts who get above game of this kind. Ladies are attacked by the fraternity, in addition to the places mentioned, at churches, when attending funerals or weddings. I learned for the first time that the thieves carefully watch the papers for announcements of weddings at church, and are always sure to attend them in full force. Their reasoning in the matter cannot be disputed. They say that nobody but "nobs" are married in church, and that, therefore, those who attend these weddings are likely to have "heavy leathers," well worth stealing. Such occasions, indeed, attract the attention of experts as well as neophytes, and gentlemen no less than ladies are relieved of their cash. In fact, these weddings, in the cant of the profession, present the "cream of working," and it would be no more than ordinary prudence for those attending them to leave their valuables at home. There is another hint I can give the ladies, which I gathered from the talk of my friend the pickpocket: always carry your pocket-book in your hand; if you do, no pickpocket will ever attempt to molest you. There are a few desperate villains known as highwaymen who may seek to snatch it, but cases of this kind are extremely rare. By carrying her wallet in her hand a lady is reasonably safe from spoliation. If she keeps it in her pocket she can never know at what moment the hand of a thief will come to despoil her of her treasure.

The pickpocket, however, is not worthy of the respect of the fraternity until he is able to operate upon the sterner sex. When he gets at this work he must operate in a "mob," which is always composed of five persons. The functions of the several members of the "mob" are precisely defined and rigidly observed. Each has his allotted part and faithfully adheres to it. One is the "wire," whose business it is to do the actual stealing, and the others are "covers," who must distract the attention of the victim from the "wire." They "jolly" him to the required extent, some pushing against him and one knocking his hat over his eyes. It is rather discouraging to find that thieves do not trust each other, for my friend informed me that the moment a "wire" gets the booty he is compelled by the rules to put it in his hands behind his back, when it is immediately taken by a confederate, not so much to screen the "wire" as to make sure that he does not cheat his confederates in the division of the spoils. This sort of work can, of course, be done only in crowds. Hence the pickpockets have regular hours and places for work. The street cars offer them the most remunerative employment between the hours of seven and nine in the morning, when people are going to business, and five and seven in the evening, when they are going home. During these hours, as everybody knows, the cars are crowded, and there is no one of the leading lines which escapes the attention of a "mob." The "five o'clock graft" is, however, considered by the fraternity as the best, and it is then that the earnings of the day are chiefly secured. At this time, however, "leathers" only are taken, and it is not until night that watches are stolen. The lines which are most subjected to the operations of pickpockets are the Third, Fourth, and Sixth avenues, and the Broadway. The latter and the Fourth avenue are especial favorites, because they are patronized by strangers, who, being away from home, can be presumed to have money about them. The Fourth Avenue Line is worked with great industry because of travelers going to the Grand Central Depot, and my friend had a large stock of agreeable reminiscences connected with exploits upon that road. He mentioned several affairs which have been noticed in the papers, and then said that three weeks ago a man had his pocket picked of $14,000 in one of these cars. It was the largest booty of many seasons, and the fraternity were in a tremor of excitement concerning it. Everybody expected that a great fuss would be made about it, and the thieves worried into restitution, but there had never been a "squeal"—which is to say no complaint was ever made to the Police, and no mention of the affair ever appeared in the newspapers. These Fourth avenue cars are worked whenever trains depart, but the other lines are infested only during the hours named. The dexterity with which these robberies are accomplished is something almost incredible. My friend gave me a practical illustration of this fact by showing me how my watch could be wrung from the chain without my knowledge, and how a roll of money could be abstracted from any one of my pockets without my being aware of the fact. He demonstrated also that these thieves never make a mistake in their victim. By "touching," they ascertain whether a man has money, and if he has they are sure to get it. He mentioned many notable exploits in the way of thieving, and among them those of a lady for whom he was manager and "stall," who, in one afternoon, "lifted" twenty-three "leathers" on a single block in New-Orleans.

Having given me a general idea of the operations of pickpockets, my friend proceeded to say that during the fifteen years he had been upon the "lay," he had been acquainted with about 300 of them, and, he added with great earnestness, "there is not one of them who has not done time," which is to say, that every one of these felons was arrested, tried, convicted, and compelled to do the State service in State Prison. My friend had himself "done time" on three separate occasions, but he remarked that he was lucky enough to get off each time with a light sentence. Asking him as to the origin of these thieves, he said ninety-nine in a hundred come from the dregs of society. First they were bootblacks, or something as menial, and then thieves. Inquiring as to the result of their lives of crime, he said that, almost without exception, they come to a bad ending. They become "bums" and pensioners on the younger and rising members of the fraternity. Very rarely do they "square it," or, in other words, become thoroughly honest. Asking him as to the profits of the profession, he answered that they are precarious. He thought that the incomes of the professional pickpockets in New-York would average about $2,500 each per annum, and he said there are fifteen "mobs" in the City, each composed of five individuals, and it will seem that this one class of criminals entails a tax of about $200,000 per annum upon the honest people. Next I inquired as to what they did with their money, and was told that nearly all of it went into the faro banks, and that what was not spent in gambling went to lewd women and for clothes. The pickpockets, and thieves generally, like to be well attired, and are certain to have on a good suit if it is possible to obtain it. I was not surprised when my friend told me that no one of all the thieves he had ever known, except a few bank burglars whom he named, had ever accumulated any money, for I knew that before. A more improvident class than thieves does not exist. "Easy come, easy go," is the rule upon which they live, and the thief who squanders his hundreds to-day is likely to be penniless to-morrow. It was news to me, however, to be told that some of the fraternity are respectable in their domestic lives, having families of which they take tender care, and living in houses where their avocations are not suspected. But these are exceptions. As a rule, thieves in active business are between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, and enjoy the companionship of lewd women, to whom they play the part of "lover." If their homes are not in houses of infamous character, they live in tenements where they can go in and out at all hours without causing remark. I also discovered to my surprise that "settling" a thief—that is, sending him to State Prison—almost ruins him professionally. My friend gave me his personal experience in this matter, together with that of many of his acquaintances, and I was convinced of the fact. The thief, after having "done time," is always more nervous and less expert than before. I was very glad to get this information, and also for the acknowledgment of my acquaintance of an hour that the laws for the repression of crime are not wholly worthless.

Space will not permit me to give any of the anecdotes which my friend narrated in illustration of the haps and mishaps of predatory life. He had many such to tell, and indeed his flow of talk was so continuous and prolonged that at last I began to tire of it. There was not much interest to me to be told how a "mob," having "touched" a man, found a huge "bunch of soft," and having, after infinite labor and risk, possessed themselves of it, discovered that it was nothing but a roll of worthless paper. Nor was it new to me to be told that thieves getting a pocket-book "weed it" of the money, and then throw it away with whatever papers it contains, which accounts for so few advertisements for lost papers being answered. It was fresh intelligence, however, to be informed that the pickpockets "work" Booth's Theatre, Wallack's, and the Academy of Music with greater industry than any other places of amusement, and upon the same principle that they favor church weddings, because the "nobs" with money are supposed to frequent them. But they do not attempt to work inside the theatres or at the doors, for the reason that detectives are stationed there. They wait until the crowds are getting upon the street cars and seize this opportunity to fleece their victims. All this and a vast deal more my friend told me, the general effect of all which was to convince me that the life of a thief is one of pain and privation rather than pleasure and profit. He then went on to sketch his own life for me, and this was the most interesting portion of his talk. He was thirty-eight years of age, and for twenty years had been a thief. He had, like all his class, emigrated from city to city, and had operated in them all. He had experienced his fortunes and misfortunes. He had "done time" in three several State Prisons, and did not like it in either case. On coming out each time he had resolved that he would steal no more, but the love of money easily got overcame him, and he fell into his old habits as naturally as a duck takes to water. Finally, he had "squared it" as he termed it, which is to say, he had quit stealing. As to his new avocation, he said he was in the "bunker" business, and when he explained to me its character, I asked where was the moral difference between that and stealing? He answered frankly that there was none, and added that he had no conscience whatever, but was ready to skin anybody. He had taken to the "bunker," because it was safer: if detected, he could only be fined, and not sent to State Prison. It was a misdemeanor and not a felony, which, he said, made all the difference in the world to him. He stated that the "bunker" was a good deal meaner than stealing, and I heartily agreed with him, for, according to his own revelations, it was a very adroit and wholly unscrupulous method of parting a fool and his money. But this "bunker" business deserves more space than can now be afforded it, and must be reserved for a future time.

ROWING NOTES.

The rowing season from present indications will be a lively one. The Harlem River, where the majority of New-York oarsmen congregate, begins to show signs of unusual activity, and the numerous boat-houses present a lively appearance. Several prominent races have been arranged and dates have been selected for several of the regattas. The principal events this season will be the Inter-College New-England Regatta and the regattas of the Saratoga Rowing Association, Harlem Regatta Association, the Schuylkill Navy, and the National Amateur Regatta at Troy.

George Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the champion of the British Provinces, and William Scharff, of Pittsburg, Penn., have signed articles. The protocol stipulates that the men shall row a five-mile race, in single-scull shell-boats, for $4,000 in gold. The race is to take place on the Connecticut River, Springfield, Mass., on July 8. One hundred dollars a side has been posted, and the second deposit, of $400 a side, is to be posted on May 23, in this City, the third deposit, of $500 a side, on June 6, and the final deposit, of $1,000 a side, upon June 26. At the posting of the final deposit the men, or their representatives, are to meet in this City to select a final stake-holder and Referee. The contest will be looked forward to with eager interest. Brown is the recognized champion of the provinces, while Scharff is looked upon as the champion of the United States. The stakes in this contest are larger than were ever rowed for before in this country or England.

A six-oared barge race has been arranged between the Harlem Rowing Club and the Nassau Boat Club. They are to pull two miles straightaway on the Harlem River on Monday, May 11, for the championship of the river. The prize is a set of colors. Both clubs have crews already training. This will be the first boat race of the season in this vicinity.

A four-oared boat race has been arranged between the Argonauta Rowing Association, of Bergen Point, N. J., and the Buffalo Rowing Club, of Buffalo, N.Y. Picked crews of these prominent boating organizations are to row a three-mile race in four-oared shells on June 10. The race is to take place on the Kill Von Kull. The Argonautas are the champions of the Kills.

The Atalanta Club, one of the oldest and most prominent boat clubs of this City, is busy preparing for the coming season. It has received three challenges. The first is from the Yale University Boat Club, to row a three-mile race in six-oared shells, in June, on Lake Saltonstall. The second is from the Baltimore Rowing Club, to row a four-oared race on the Harlem River, and the other is from the Argonautas.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.

Louis Lockhart, a livery stable keeper at No. 6 Amity street, opened his stable door, about 7:40 yesterday morning, and called to his man Jacob Bamberger. He received no reply, and went on into the hay-loft. There he saw Bamberger hanging by the neck to one of the rounds of the ladder. Mr. Lockhart cut him down, and found that the man had been dead some time. No cause could be learned for the act. Bamberger had been a steady man. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

MAN'S FAITHFUL FRIENDS.

DOGS THAT ARE SAGACIOUS, AND DOGS THAT ARE KIND.

The little collection of dog stories that was printed in these columns a few weeks ago, has since had quite an extensive run through the country press, and have also served to stimulate, in many sections, the descriptive (perhaps, in some instances, inventive,) powers of newspaper writers. Some of the results appear in the following selections culled from our recent exchanges. They may afford interesting reading to those who appreciate "man's faithful friend," and do not continually associate the idea of hydrophobia with all canines. Others may sympathize with a fish-dealer in Marysville, Cal., into whose market walked the other day a Newfoundland dog, having a ten-cent piece in his mouth, which he dropped at the man's feet and then made off with a whole salmon. The dealer remarked that some folks might call that dog intelligent, but he thought that a dog that couldn't distinguish between a ten-cent slice and a $5 fish hadn't even common sense.

A TERRIER PLAYS DETECTIVE.

From the Reading (Penn.) Times.

As showing the sagacity of dogs, we may be permitted to relate what was observed a short time ago in the house of one of the editors of this paper, who owns a black-and-tan of more than usual sprightliness. A market basket containing meat was placed on the kitchen table. With an instinct natural to the feline species, our Maltese cat—a daily companion of Flirt (for that is the dog's name)—undertook, during the temporary absence of the cook, to make a quiet meal off of some tempting lamb chops protruding from the basket. This, too, Pussy would have accomplished but for the vigilant eye of Flirt, who sprung to the rescue, seized his catship by the tail, and held him in that position until his cries attracted the attention of one of the household. The opportune appearance of the cook saved us the lamb-chops and the cat its caudal appendage.

ANOTHER DOG ACTING AS POLICEMAN.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One evening about two months ago a widow woman named Van Arden, living on Brush street, opened the door in obedience to a knock, and a negro, partially intoxicated, tried to force his way into the house. She screamed for help, and a large dog belonging to a family half a block away came down and attacked the negro and drove him off. Every single night since that time the dog has passed the night on the widow's door-step, arriving about 7 o'clock and leaving at daylight. If his owner coaxes or drives him home the dog will go back as soon as possible, and once or twice when chained up he howled and barked with such vigor that he was set at liberty, and allowed to go back to his sentinel duty. A clearer case of canine intelligence and fidelity was never recorded.

"THE KNOWINGEST DOG THAT EVER WORE HAR."

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise.

He came in from Truckee Meadows yesterday, did this level-headed dog. He rode in by the side of his master on a load of potatoes. He was not a pretty dog, not a dog of blue blood and high degree. He was a tall, gaunt, shaggy-haired, wild-eyed looking brindle beast of unrecorded pedigree. As the wagon, carrying man, dog, and potatoes, halted for a time in front of a saloon in North C street, one of a party of half a dozen loungers thereabout made some remark in regard to the appearance of the canine, when thus spake the horny-handed, frowsy-headed tiller of the soil: "Fellers, that air ain't a purty dog, I know—he's like me, makes no pretensions to nateral beauty—but he's just the knowingest dog that ever wor har. He's got more instink, that dog has, an' more sarvey, an' pen'tration, an' insight into human natur', jist in that ugly old cabez o' his nor can be found in the heds of a whole plaza full of yer eddicated town dogs—poodles an' sich. What I pride in him for is his regular human sense—he's jist the darndest dog out! Now ef I come home from town perfectly sober (when I've left him to see after the ranch) it would jist do your hearts good to see that dog show off what a sense of appreciation he's got of me. Fellers, he runs on afore me a scrapin' up the yearth with his hind feet, sendin' the chips a flyin'; he holds up his head an' barks in a cheerful an' manly tone o' voice, escortin' me forward an' feelin' prouder 'n he'd holed a woodchuck! But let me come home full of tangle-leg, sheep-herder's delight, and terrantiler juice, and that is the shamedest dog ever ever saw. He jist takes one look at me an' he knows it all. Down goes his tail, he lops his years, hangs his head, squats his back, an' lookin' back now an' then he slinks off an' crawls under the barn—actually ashamed to be seen about the premises for fear somebody 'll find out that I own him. I tell you, fellers, he's the cussedest dog for right out-an'-out human sense that ever was seen in these parts, and Truckee Medders is proud that he war pupped thar!"

ANOTHER DOG THAT BRINGS THE PAPER.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner.

An old subscriber to the *Examiner*, Mr. Abraham Lemon, living on the Millport and Strasburg Pike, near Wheatland Mills, has one of these wise and useful animals. Mr. Lemon has his paper delivered daily by the stage-driver who passes near his residence. When within about 200 yards of the gate of the lane leading up to the house, the driver, if he does not see the dog, blows his horn, when the animal perches himself on the fence and awaits the arrival of the stage. We have frequently seen this dog at fully twenty yards distant catch the paper in his mouth and bound away to deliver it to his master. One of the peculiarities about the dog is that no other member of the family can obtain the *Examiner* if Mr. Lemon is at home, but if he is absent from home then the paper is delivered to the first one present. If, perchance, the paper is missed, or the driver fails to deliver it, the dog sets up a howl, and seems as much disappointed as does his master.

A CANINE CARPET-BAGGER.

From the Utica Herald.

As Conductor Ferrell's train was returning from Utica, the other day, a man with a black satchel of pretty good size got aboard. This was not an unusual circumstance, as scores of men with black satchels get on and off the train every day, but Ferrell happening to cast his eye on the satchel as it sat at the man's feet, noticed the side vibrated regularly, as of something breathing. His curiosity was aroused, and he interrogated his passenger regarding the contents of his animated valise. The man, to show that he carried nothing dangerous or contraband, unlocked the valise, when out jumped a good-sized dog! apparently not a whit the worse for his cramped quarters. At a word from his master he as speedily stowed himself again in the depths of the valise, even drawing in his tail when commanded to do so; while his owner again locked him up, and complacently put the key in his pocket. The man afterward explained that he traveled a good deal and was much attached to his dog, and having experienced many annoyances by having his dog put into baggage cars by unsympathizing conductors, taught him to ride in his carpet-bag in this manner.

A DOG'S UNSUCCESSFUL FIGHT WITH A GANDER.

From the Indianapolis News.

As our reporter was strolling down South Meridian street, or the Bluff road rather, yesterday, he saw an amusing fight between an old gander and five or six curs and fice dogs. He didn't see the beginning of it, and can't say what provocation so inoffensive a fowl as a gander could have given the dogs, but something had started them to mobbing him, and when our reporter reached the scene the row was under full headway. The gander had planted himself perfectly upright—as straight as a veteran grenadier—in the middle of a gutter puddle that formed a sort of "moat" about him three or four feet wide, a piece of strategy that did credit to his military genius. The dogs didn't like to dart into the dirty water, and if they did they had to fight at a great disadvantage. They were collected in a yelping crowd on the edge of the gander's "works," and every half minute or so, one of them would leap into the water, but by the time his feet were settled in the mud at the bottom, the old gander would hit him a sounding rap with one of his wings, the attack was repulsed, and the cur would retreat with a yelp, and his tail between his legs. Then another would try it, and get roughly handled by the right or left wing of the gander's forces, while the "centre" kept up a clamorous cackling or rattling squall, that makes the goose the nosiest thing that wears feathers. Once two "went in" together, but the brave old bird hit right and left, and the dogs turned tail, and ran clear to the further side of the street. The fight lasted some five minutes, the reporter guesses, when a boy who owned the fowl or pitied the whipped dogs, ran across the street into the snarling and discomfited crowd of curs, and chased them off. The old gander gave an exultant quack, shook himself, and walked leisurely over the street to his own door.

FIVE MILES IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

From the Toledo Blade.

A Frenchman, named Goulet, living on the east side of the river, has a dog. Last Monday he went down the river to visit a brother Frenchman, who is engaged, during the season, in the business of trapping muskrats. Frou Frou was his companion during the journey down, and was apparently in an agreeable frame of mind, as she frisked and sported around his heels the entire way. Upon arriving at his destination he found the trapper cleaning and oiling his implements preparatory to packing them away for the warm weather, and not being averse to work himself, he "lent a hand," and was soon as deeply interested therein as his companion. They oiled and set and sprung, until every trap would snap with a hair's weight almost. Finally, when the work was done, Goulet amused himself for a time with springing a heavy muskrat trap, which would "go off" with the slightest possible touch upon the centre-plate, and would pinch most abominably whatever came within reach of its jaws. Dinner was announced, and Goulet arose to prepare himself therefor. He gazed at his "bull's eye," and found that it was five minutes past noon. Frou Frou, who had been lying at her master's feet, arose also, and stood wagging her tail as Goulet consulted his regulator, manifesting her gladness, as plainly as possible, over the fact that her stomachic yearning was soon to cease. However, the last time Goulet had set the trap, he had failed to close it, and Frou Frou, in her joy, launched her tail upon the fatal centre-piece. There was a vicious snap, followed by a yelp of pain, and Frou Frou was off at lightning speed, with the trap dangling from her caudal appendage. Goulet whistled, but it was of no use; she was soon out of sight, bound up the road toward East Toledo, as though she could not get there any too quick to suit her. The scene is changed, and let the reader imagine himself before a small frame house on one of the back streets of the Sixth Ward. It is twenty minutes past noon; dinner is over, and the dishes are cleared away, for there is no one to eat but Mrs. Goulet, her husband being five miles down the river. She remembers that the clock needs winding, and (after observing the time) proceeds to wind it. While in the midst of the operation, there is a crash, a yelp of pain, and Frou Frou is whining at her feet, with the muskrat trap quietly pinching her tail, and which has followed her in her mad leap through the sash and glass of one of the front windows. She releases the poor dog from her tormentor, but it is not until her husband returns that she has an explanation of matters. He mentions the call to dinner; the joy of Frou Frou, the time, and the trap, which recall to Mme. Goulet the time of the dog's entrance through the front window. They compare the clock and the "bull's eye," and there is a variance of less than a minute. Frou Frou has made the five miles, with the trap in tow, in fifteen minutes, "by the watch."

A CANINE PROTECTOR OF A COW.

From the Hudson Star.

Before the raid made by the scavengers on vagabond cows took place, there was one free rover who, in some respects, was the most remarkable of her kind. During her foraging expeditions about town, she was attended by a large and ferocious bull-dog, which, in the capacity of a body-guard, was always on hand while the cow ate the succulent shrubs growing on the premises of irate citizens, who dared not drive the beast away for fear of injury from her canine protector. A few days ago the depredator invaded the premises of a well-known citizen, throwing a gate from its hinges in her passage, and began feasting upon some valuable young trees just set out. A couple of young men seeing the evasion, started to drive the bovine out, when Tray coming to the rescue, put them to flight, while she of the crumpled horn quietly continued to satisfy her appetite with the buds just beginning to swell. The young men after retiring, provided themselves with suitable weapons, and armed and equipped as the law directs, returned to the attack. The dog nothing loth, in spite of Queen's arm and brandished club, made our friends flee ingloriously, and the cow undisturbed further, finished her matutinal repast at her leisure. The gallant young knights who led the forlorn hope, have been the recipients of much anxious sympathy and condolence since their discomfiture.

TREED BY A DOG THROUGH A COLD NIGHT.

From the Oakland (Cal.) News.

A dapper little fellow at Alvarado attended the late mask ball at Livermore, and chose the character of a monkey in which to shine at the festive entertainment. He doffed his habiliments at a hotel two blocks distant from the ball-room and donned the disguise, intending to walk in costume to the hall. It was about 10 o'clock when he set forth, snugly clad in his tight-fitting suit, and playfully swinging the caudal appendage; but he had not proceeded far when two huge dogs espied him, and, taking him for a huge monster of some kind, started for him. The bar-keeper concluded that the better part of valor would be to climb the high board fence at Stevens' Mills. He did so with marvelous agility; and the statement comes from reliable authority that he was compelled to sit on the sharp edge of that fence, shivering in the cold night air, for two hours before he was released from his predicament by people passing within hailing distance.

DEATH OF A SAGACIOUS DOG.

From the Kingston Freeman.

Some time ago we published an item in regard to a remarkably intelligent dog owned by Gilbert Dubois, of Napanoch. A few days since this animal died. It was perhaps one of the most intelligent and sagacious dogs that has ever been known to this county. Not only was its powers of imitation wonderful, but the canine also showed an intellect, or instinct, perhaps, that seemed almost human. In the morning he has been known to ring a bell and arouse the family from their morning slumbers. He once led a horse to water, would carry parcels with great intelligence, and by some was even credited with the astonishing power of being able to detect a spurious bank bill from a good one. His owner with a modesty unknown to most men, could hardly, ever be induced to allow the dog to give a performance of his skill, or in fact even give the animal credit for the great powers he possessed. He would not sell the dog, however, though large amounts of money have been offered for the canine at different times. The family mourn the loss as they would that of a friend, and intend to erect a costly monument at his grave.

A DOG THAT DESERVED TO BE KILLED FOR STUPIDITY.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) News.

He is a beautiful black and tan terrier, and he was brought by his former owner from one of the Eastern States, who, not wishing to pay the high price asked for his fare to some distant point out West, concluded to sell him, and a purchaser was soon found in one of our up-town residents. We believe the purchase was made at the Union Depot. The new owner took him home, and from the dog's intelligence and good disposition soon became very much attached to him. The gentleman not wishing to have the dog follow him to his place of business, concluded to keep him at home, and not wishing to tie him up, told his wife to keep him in the house for a while. She did as requested, but as the dog by his manner and woe-begone appearance at the absence of the gentleman, begged to get out, the lady was at a loss how to pacify him. She coaxed him and petted him, but that wouldn't do. Feeling sorry for him, she happened to think of a plan, and no sooner thought of than it was put into execution. She went and got a hat belonging to the gentleman and brought it to him to smell. The dog wasn't satisfied, and the lady thinking the hat was too small, went and brought him a pair of pantaloons! He smelled of them, and showed by his manner that he was satisfied; they were placed upon the floor, when he curled himself up near them and went fast asleep.

ONE DOG COMMUNICATES GOOD NEWS TO ANOTHER.

From the St. Louis Globe.

In the Fall of 1861, my son, Sidney G——, entered the Federal Army, leaving behind him two favorite dogs, both of whom greatly lamented his absence. He was soon captured by the enemy and held a prisoner until the Spring of 1862, when he was exchanged, and on returning to his command came past the old homestead in the country, in Bollinger County, Mo. Both the dogs happened to be about 300 yards from the house, barking up a tree at a squirrel. After some time, however, the smaller one became tired and came to the house, the large one remaining at the tree. The little fellow came bounding in the room where his young master, who had been so long absent, was sitting, and recognized him, and of course, had quite a taking on over him. The pleasure of once more meeting his kind master was too great to be enjoyed all alone, so he quickly turned his course in the direction of his companion in the woods, and in full speed made his way to the tree, and communicated to the large dog the fact of his young master's arrival home; when, in an instant, both the dogs were making for the house with all their might, the larger one, who had remained at the tree, taking the lead, and not slacking his speed until he bounded in the room where Sidney was. The strange part of this story consists in the fact that the small dog not only communicated to the large one the fact that Sidney had come home, but in some way told him the identical room in which he would find him, as he ran around the house and in at the very door where Sidney was sitting, without ever halting or even turning his head toward several other doors which he had to pass in making the circuit.

A REINFORCEMENT IN A FIGHT WITH CATS.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal.

An eye-witness gives us the particulars of a cat-and-dog fight that occurred this morning, adding new proof to the many on record of canine sagacity. Two felines, mother and daughter, are jointly nursing two litters of kittens of equal age, and are valiant in their defense. A fair-sized mongrel dog came into the yard where they were and commenced snuffing about the kittens' abiding-place. Thereupon the cats got their backs up in short order, and went for the dog with "each particular hair on end." After a conflict, "sharp, short, and decisive," in which the older cat received a shake from the dog, and was boxed by her daughter, for lack of agility in not keeping out of the way of the dog's teeth, the cats were masters of the field, and the dog slunk away, the young cat in hot pursuit. In less than five minutes, however, he returned, accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog. Then came the tug of war, and the cats finding themselves "outnumbered," "fell back" to the safe shelter of a porch floor, under which their enemies could not come.

A DOG ADOPTS THREE KITTENS.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the lower part of the city, the other day, the humane proprietor of three or four newly-born kittens, rather than plunge them into the Charybdis of the family wash-tub, quietly stole away with them to a vacant lot, and there abandoned them, in the hope that some kind persons might come along and take them home. Soon after their abandonment, a foolish he-dog that was capering about in the vicinity happened to spy them, and, after frisking about them for a few minutes, he caught one up in his mouth and carried it off to his kennel. He then returned and got another, and kept up his trips until he had got all of them to his quarters. Up to last accounts he was taking good care of them, and seemed quite fond of his extraordinary position. Some of the boys think he is only saving them until they become larger and fatter, so that he can make a good meal of them, but his conduct indicates a genuine affection for the helpless little creatures, and he is such a fool of a dog that he may have decided to rear them.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

CONDITION OF THE STOCK MARKET—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—THE BANKRUPT BROKERS.

The stock market for the past week was, on the whole, rather dull, and devoid of any special interest. The prevailing tendency has been toward a decline, but Union Pacific, Western Union, and Pacific Mail show an advance of about two per cent. compared with the closing prices on the 25th of April. The volume of business transacted has not been so large as during the previous week, but the coming week promises to be more active in this respect. Money has been easy and a large portion of the May interest has been invested in stocks in anticipation of a *bull* movement. The Gold market has been characterized by dullness, and yesterday it was perfectly stagnant. The price opened at 113, and closed at 112⅞, and the transactions were very limited. The carrying rates ranged from 2 to 3½, and Exchange stood at $4 88 to $4 91. Railroad stocks did not fluctuate much yesterday, but closed weak and under the final figures of Friday. The Pennsylvania Road has declared a dividend of five per cent., and it is said the forthcoming annual report of the Lake Shore Road will show a favorable state of affairs. A large sum has been charged to income account for steel rails, and after deducting this expenditure the net earnings will be at least six per cent. Mr. Rufus Hatch, Vice President and Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Company, is preparing a statement of the earnings and expenditures of the company during the past four months, and contrasting them with the earnings and expenditures for the corresponding period of 1873. This statement will show a very large increase in the receipts of the company, and also a reduction in the working expenses. Negotiations are still pending between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific Company for the purchase of a large quantity of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock, which, if successful, must prove beneficial to the Western Union stockholders, as it will remove opposition and place the Atlantic and Pacific Line under their control. The imports for the week were: For general merchandise, including dry goods, $7,295,229, and the total merchandise imports since the 1st of January were $144,711,176, compared with $156,833,735 last year. The total exports of produce since January the 1st were $90,508,951, compared with $87,123,146 the previous year. The exports of specie since Jan. 1 amounted to $10,917,546 against $17,686,851 for the corresponding period of 1873. The Treasury has paid on account of the May interest $3,977,000, and the receipts at the Sub-Treasury here for Customs during the past week were $2,185,700. The destructive floods in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas will no doubt seriously affect the cotton crop in these districts, and a smaller supply will no doubt be the result, but it is yet too soon to calculate what effect the diminished production will have in the future price of the article. At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange yesterday, two members were, it is reported, expelled, but their names have not yet been formally announced. The case of Capron & Merriam, the bankrupt brokers, which was to have come up in the United States Bankruptcy Court yesterday, has been postponed for one week, to enable the Committee of Creditors to complete their examination of the bankrupts' accounts. The committee, which consists of L. T. Hoyt, Chairman, E. Brandon, Warren Ferris, and William Lummis, met yesterday afternoon and spent a considerable time in examining books and papers. They adjourned at 4 o'clock and met again in the evening, but they have not yet concluded their labors. The affairs of Capron & Merriam are not at all in as good a state as the firm represented, and the creditors have only a poor chance of getting even a small dividend. One broker in Broad street, to whom the bankrupts owe $5,700, offered yesterday to sell his claim for $1,000, but he could get no one to take the risk. The Columbia Bank Note Company, of Washington, seeks to obtain a portion of the Government work hitherto performed by the American and National Bank Note Companies of New-York, and when the matter was recently brought before the House Committee on Banking, it was charged that the New-York Companies had done work for the late Confederate Government, and were therefore not now entitled to any consideration. This charge is merely the repetition of an old story which has been long ago exploded, and which it is not necessary to repeat.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

The case of Chase against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company and its officers, including Cornelius Vanderbilt, in which equitable remedies were invoked to compel the defendants to fulfill their guarantee of ten per cent. on the stock of the Michigan Southern and North Indiana Road, given at the time of the latter's consolidation with the defendant's road, was decided on appeal in Superior Court, General Term, yesterday. The court holds that the claim of plaintiff, which was more immediately based on the non-payment of two years' interest on the guaranteed bonds, and which interest accrued before the consolidation, merely involved a claim of debt or damages against the Lake Shore and Michigan Company, to be enforced by a suit at law, but not such a case as comes within the equity jurisdiction of the court.

SEIZURE AND SUBSEQUENT RELEASE OF THE ST. LAURENT.

On Friday Mr. John Chetwood, attorney for the National Steam-ship Company, made an application to Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District, to issue an attachment against the property of the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company for $30,000. The complaint of the libelants sets forth that on the 2d of April, 1874, the steam-ship Greece, belonging to the National Steam-ship Company, sailing from Queenstown and Liverpool for New-York, fell in on the high seas with the steam-ship Europe, the property of the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company; that said steam-ship Europe was flying signals of distress, and that at the earnest request of her master the Greece lay by her for twenty-four hours, and transferred all the passengers of the Europe to the Greece, and that in consequence of the rough condition of the sea this transfer was attended with loss of boats and other apparatus belonging to the Greece, and lengthening her voyage. The company therefore bring this suit against the General Transatlantic Company for $30,000, at which sum they fix the value of the transfer, maintenance, and carriage of the passengers of the Europe, and the consequent loss to the Greece. The libel also states that the steam-ship St. Laurent, belonging to the General Transatlantic Company, is now lying within the jurisdiction of the court, and ask that she may be attached until the claim of the National Steam-ship Company is satisfied. Judge Benedict granted the application and issued an order of attachment, which was placed in the hands of United States Marshal Harlowe for service. The Marshal proceeded yesterday afternoon to Pier No. 50 North River, and seized the St. Laurent. Subsequently Mr. Mackenzie, the agent of the General Transatlantic Company, gave bonds for $120,000 before United States Commissioner Owen, furnishing two sureties in $60,000 each, and the vessel was released. She sailed at 2 o'clock, carrying 170 passengers, and the United States mails.

THE MURDER OF HENRY MOHR.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday, in the Greenwich Street Station, upon the killing of Henry Mohr in the intelligence office No. 66 Greenwich street, by his partner, Ernest Moller, on Tuesday evening. This office is in a basement, and was carried on by Moller, while Mohr had a branch office in Brooklyn. Their ostensible business was to provide recently-arrived Germans with employment. The testimony showed that the partners had frequent quarrels about their business. Mohr came into the office on Tuesday evening and accused Moller of taking a newly-arrived German emigrant to another intelligence office and receiving money for getting him a place. Angry words ensued, and Moller ordered Mohr to quit the premises. He complied, but returned shortly afterward, with a plate, on which was his supper. He sat down at the desk, and began to eat, when Moller advanced and struck him a heavy blow under the ear. Mohr fell to the ground, and there was kicked in the abdomen three or four times by Moller. Moller then caught him by the throat, and, shaking him, swore that if it were not for his wife and children, he would kill him on the spot. He then left the place and went home to Brooklyn. Mohr sank slowly, and in a few hours afterward died. Dr. Shine testified that he made a post-mortem examination of Mohr's body. He found that death had been caused by the rupture of a large artery leading to the kidneys. The jury found that Mohr came to his death from violent kicks administered by Moller, and he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Four of the witnesses, Germans, were ordered to be taken to the House of Detention for safe keeping until the trial.

A DARING HIGHWAY-ROBBERY.

Victor Martin, of No. 247 West Twenty-third street, was sauntering through the neighborhood of Mercer street and Broome on Friday night, when he was accosted by two strangers, who "cordially" asked him to have a drink, perceiving, no doubt, that he had more than sufficient already. After treating him to several doses of poison in the surrounding bar-rooms, one of the ruffians hit Martin a fearful blow over the head with some weapon which knocked him senseless. They then robbed him of his pocket-book containing $40. Officer Masterson, of the Eighth Precinct, saw the thieves running away, and gave chase and captured one of them, named Wm. Cowan. The wounded man was insensible for over an hour in the Eighth Precinct Station-house, whither he was conveyed, and at the end of that time he fully identified Cowan as one of the thieves, and also gave a description of his accomplice. Officer Masterson arrested John McCabe, of No. 412 Seventh avenue, a short time afterward, and he was fully identified by Martin as the man who assisted in robbing him. The prisoners were both arraigned before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed in default of $2,000 bail each on a charge of highway robbery.

TRADES' SOCIETY MEETING.

A convention of delegates from the various trades-union societies in the City met in the Germania Assembly Rooms, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, yesterday evening, Mr. M. R. Walsh, of the Printers' Union, in the chair, to take some action regarding an anticipated attempt on the part of their employers to compel the bricklayers, masons, and plasterers to work ten hours instead of eight per day. Mr. McDermott presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The action of certain irresponsible, petty, and ungenerous employers, in attempting to revoke the Eight-hour law, and subscribing to their declaration, for the above purpose, the names of prominent employers, men who were not present, and who have by public avowals disclaimed any authority for the unwarranted use of their names or any assertion which should lead the working people to believe that they intended to disturb the existing state of labor by returning to the ten-hour system. In view of the above facts in the interest of labor, and that these employers who have heretofore opposed the elevation of the working people and the abridgement of the hours of labor may understand us, we pledge ourselves to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we deem the reduction of the hours of labor indispensable under the existing condition of the masses, to their social, physical, and intellectual elevation.

Resolved, That as supply and demand regulate the market value of labor, and as we concede to the employers the right to secure labor without restriction, we reserve an equal right to dispose of our toil as we deem best, whether by an increase of wages commensurate with the cost of the necessaries of life, or by the reduction of the hours of labor commensurate with the overcrowded condition of the labor market.

Resolved, As we produce as much by eight-hour labor as the wants of the community require, we deem any attempt on the part of the employers to force us back to the old system of labor an attempt to increase the difficulties under which we live by compelling us to produce more than enough, and to remain idle while the surplus of labor is slowly consumed.

Reports were then presented from the various organizations to the effect that an attempt to enforce ten hours' work was not expected by the men, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

A reception will be given at the Manhattan Club-house on Thursday evening next, at which it is intended to gather together the prominent men of the Democratic Party throughout the country. Most of the Democratic Senators and members of the lower House of Congress have signified their intention to be present, and Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Parker, of New-Jersey, Allen, of Ohio, the State officers of this State, and many other distinguished gentlemen have been invited. The entire Club-house will be thrown open, and such arrangements have been made as will render the occasion a memorable one in the history of the club. The following committees have the demonstration in charge:

Committee of Arrangements—Manton Marble, Secretary; Augustus Schell, President; E. B. Hart, Thomas R. Fisher, William E. Rider.

Invitation Committee—John R. Brady, August Belmont, Emanuel B. Hart, Samuel J. Tilden, Douglas Taylor, William H. Wickham, Robert B. Roosevelt.

Reception Committee—M. T. McMahon, Samuel S. Cox, C. K. Garrison, William R. Travers, J. D. Van Buren, James C. Spencer, A. Fachiri, Edward L. Gaul, John McKeon, John K. Hackett, M. B. Fielding, H. F. Verbuven, H. W. Allen, Frederick Zerega, Henry J. Cullen, Jr.

ACCIDENTS.

Wm. T. Ryer, aged nine years, living at No. 27 Marion street, was knocked down by a runaway horse in front of his home yesterday, and was severely injured.... James Carr, aged nineteen, of No. 86 Chrystie street, fell through the hatchway of the building No. 143 Chambers street, from the second floor to the basement yesterday, and sustained serious injuries. He was cared for at Park Hospital. ....Sophia H. Smith, aged sixty-three, of No. 427 West Forty-eighth street, while crossing the street in front of her residence, was run over by a horse and wagon belonging to Haas & Son, of No. 266 West Thirty-seventh street, and her left shoulder was fractured.... Phillip Reynolds, aged fifty, of One Hundred and Sixth street and Second avenue; Hugh O'Neil, aged fifty-five, of No. 289 East Forty-second street, and Richard Fox, aged fifty-two, of Twelfth street and Avenue B, while at work on Tenth avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, were seriously injured by the caving in upon them of an embankment. They were cared for at the Roosevelt Hospital.... Louis Gardelli, aged twenty-four, of No. 55 Mulberry street, while at work on Pier No. 18 North River, had his thigh badly cut by a piece of machinery falling on him.... Geo. Murray, a colored lad, aged seven years, of No. 94 Wall street, was run over at the corner of Maiden lane and South street by a truck, and was seriously injured.

POISONED BY OXALIC ACID.

Yesterday Coroner Woltman held an inquest upon the remains of Mrs. Margaret Craig, of No. 9 Beaver street, who died on Thursday afternoon. Her daughter, Jane Brennan, testified that on Thursday morning her mother, feeling sick, took what she supposed to be a dose of Rochelle salts that she had purchased at Price's, in Whitehall street. Soon afterward she complained of great pain, and began to vomit and purge violently. Dr. McEven was called, but it was too late, and Mrs. Craig died at 5 o'clock that evening. Dr. McEven testified that he was called to see Mrs. Craig at No. 9 Beaver street on Thursday. He found her speechless, and sinking rapidly. He examined a bottle from which she had taken medicine, and found that it contained oxalic acid by mistake. The Rochelle salts had been bought over a month before, and had been mislaid. Mrs. Craig had found the oxalic acid, and taken it, believing it to be the salts. She gradually sank into a collapse, and about 5 P. M. died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental poisoning.

THE CHAIN GANG.

During the past week the following-named prisoners were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Gustave Goethe, bigamy, five years; Herman Wistner, grand larceny, four years and six months; Mary Ann Williams, grand larceny, two years and six months; Elizabeth Cody, grand larceny, three years; Samuel Conklin, grand larceny, four years and six months; Julius Beard, burglary, two years; Nelson Ladue, burglary, two years and six months; Jacob Fetter, burglary, two years and six months; Alfred Ferris, burglary, two years; Charles Smith, burglary, two years; George W. Ewing, grand larceny, two years and six months; Robert Campbell, grand larceny, two years and six months; Thomas Collins, burglary, two years; John Welsh, grand larceny, two years.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police in this City during the past week numbered 1,697.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 550 deaths, 418 births, and 191 marriages, showing an increase of 71 deaths and 17 marriages, and a decrease of 7 births, as compared with the preceding week.

The Fire Department report 32 fires for the week ending May 2, involving a loss of $40,385, insurance $218,200. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants with matches, candles, lamps, cigars, hot ashes, and drying wood, 10; defective flues, 3; foul chimneys, 5; furnace, improper arrangement of, 1; kerosene oil lamps, upsetting and breaking, 2; malicious mischief, 1; naphtha-oil lamp explosions, 1; overheated stoves, 2; sparks from forge, furnace, and chimney, 3; soot in chimneys taking fire, 3; window curtains taking fire from gas-light, 1.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The arrivals at Castle Garden during the past week have been as follows: From Liverpool, per steam-ship Republic, 630; steam-ship Brooklyn, 1,030; steam-ship Minnesota, 270; and steam-ship Egypt, 655; from Glasgow, per steam-ship Castalia, 67; steam-ship Australia, 106; from Bremen, per steam-ship Donau, 492; from Cardiff, per steam-ship Glamorgan, 72; from Stettin, per steam-ship Washington, 459, and from Hamburg, per steam-ship Thuringia, 811. Total for the week, 4,592. The six Danish criminals who arrived at this port on Thursday last are still detained at Castle Garden, pending instructions from the State Department.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of persons furnished with lodgings at the Police Stations in this City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, April 25	521	187	708
Sunday, April 26	533	165	698
Monday, April 27	521	199	720
Tuesday, April 28	580	234	814
Wednesday, April 29	560	236	796
Thursday, April 30	493	218	711
Friday, May 1	420	214	634
Total	3,628	1,453	5,081

The total number of lodgers during the preceding week was 5,215, showing a decrease of 134 in favor of the past week.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT.

The City Chamberlain reports the following interest on deposits for April:

Collected from banks	$10,303 42
April 25, balances of cash	3,067,264 51
Receipts to 30th ult.	2,511,237 27
Payments	649,539 00
April 30, balance on hand	4,928,962 78

DEATH AT THE DOOR.

Henry Bloch entered his house, No. 176 Mulberry street, about five o'clock last evening, and, crossing the hall, stumbled over the dead body of a woman. She was taken to an adjoining room, where it was discovered that she was Martha Russell, who lived in the same house. Coroner Kessler was informed of the case, and will hold an inquest.

CHINA AND JAPAN TRADE.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICIALS—THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE UNDEVELOPED—THE WORK OF THE COMPANY.

A largely-attended meeting of shippers and importers engaged in trade between this country and China and Japan was convened yesterday afternoon at the offices of Thurber & Co., West Broadway, to consider the present condition of the carrying trade, with special reference to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and if deemed expedient to take action thereon. Mr. Wm. H. Fogg was elected Chairman, and Mr. Thurber was appointed Secretary. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Rufus F. Hatch, Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Mr. Hatch drew attention to the extension of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and their increased commercial facilities, by which they hoped to succeed in carrying the freight of the New-York merchants by the Isthmus of Panama. There had been a good deal of delay in the transmission of goods, but it was not greater than when sent by the railroad company, and all questions of dispute were settled in San Francisco in a satisfactory manner to the shippers. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had added six iron ships to their fleet since last May; five of these had been built since last September, and two more were near completion, which would make eight in all. When these ships were afloat it would add 23,000 tons to the carrying capacity of the fleet of the company. The contract which existed with the Overland Railroad had ended, and they were now acting as their own agents in San Francisco, China, and Japan, and they had established tariffs which would make it the interest of merchants to ship their goods by their line. The delay which some time ago occurred was brought about by sending more goods from New-York to San Francisco than they could take care of on the other side, and in one sense they were to blame. It originated in the breaking of one of the blades of the fan of the steam-ship Colima, but an accident of this character was very common with Transatlantic steam-ships. This vessel had, however, redeemed its lost prestige, having made a trip from San Francisco to Panama in twelve days, one of the fastest voyages on record. The company did not propose to take more than what they could promptly deliver from China and San Francisco, and rapidity and correctness of delivery would be their chief aim and object. It was the intention to make special tariffs from New-York to San Francisco, and if the goods were not delivered within thirty days, no freight would be charged. They would not take a single ton of freight that they could not take care of on the Isthmus, for the two companies were now united under one general management. They had made a tariff for tea from China and Japan at five cents a pound, delivered in New-York, and it can be delivered from Hong Kong in sixty days. The company was prepared to bring 1,000 tons of freight a week via Central America to New-York. Their purpose was prompt delivery and a satisfactory settlement to the shippers of all complaints which they make and which are justified on examination.

Mr. Heller, a merchant, read a communication, dated April 24, commending the management of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the promptitude with which all orders were executed.

Mr. Russell Sage, President of the company, observed that twelve months ago the embarrassments under which it labored were so great that it was believed it would pass into the hands of a Receiver, but the present management believed that it could be, if properly controlled, made an instrument of great good to the country. And the stockholders took hold of it, and by advances of a pecuniary character succeeded in establishing it upon a perfectly solid foundation. It was now in as sound a condition as any company having a connection with this City except the Cunard line, and was the third largest company in the world. Its business to-day was conducted on terms of liberality and honor to its patrons. They intended within the ensuing year to build fifteen more steam-ships in addition to their present fleet, and they invited an investigation of their condition by the merchants of New-York.

Dr. Rogers, the Chilian Consul at this port, asked if it was the intention to run steamers from Panama to the South Pacific coast.

Mr. Sage said that it was not their purpose at present to put any steamers there, as they were in connection with the Pacific Navigation Company, and had made arrangements to bring their freight to the Panama Road.

Dr. Rogers said that accomplished the same result. He represented the inhabitants of the Republic of Chili as entirely in sympathy with this country, and they were astonished that the American merchants had not sought to cultivate a trade with them. It would be very much to the advantage of America if her commercial relations with Chili were far more extensive.

Mr. Sage concurred in the remarks of Dr. Rogers, and expressed a hope of being able to bring to New-York a very large and respectable percentage of the trade of Chili.

Mr. Simonton commended the present attitude of the company, and regarded it as one of the healthiest signs in connection with its general transactions.

Mr. John Wyman warmly supported the idea of countenancing the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. He referred with regret to the non-representation of the American flag on the ocean, claiming that any project having in view the restoration of our commercial marine was entitled to the cordial approval and co-operation of all citizens. This nation wanted first of all things ships to fly her flag all over the world, and every effort in that direction was worthy the esteem and gratitude of the people.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company deserves the support of the merchants in San Francisco and in New-York, as well as the support of the people and Government of the United States, as an American enterprise which upholds the flag of the Republic in the Old and New Worlds.

Mr. Hatch then answered several questions respecting the management of the line, and accounted for delays which occurred in some instances. He pleaded that he was not as well acquainted with the workings of the company as he expected to be, and asserted that they hoped to be able to carry freight much more rapidly and inexpensively than by any other method of conveyance. The meeting then adjourned.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning as Patrolman Brophy was passing the five-story tenement-house No. 203 Levington avenue, he noticed a small column of smoke ascending through the grating over the cellar in front of the house. The officer got on his hands and knees and looking through the grating saw a fire burning in the cellar. He at once hurried into the hallway and met a man coming up the stairway leading from the cellar. He asked this man what he was doing there, but not receiving a satisfactory reply he seized the man and took him down into the cellar, where he found a fire burning among some old barrels and rubbish under the stairway. The officer drew his revolver and compelled the man to remain and assist him in extinguishing the flames. After the fire was put out the officer took his prisoner to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where he gave his name as Owen Reilley. He was locked up on suspicion of having set fire to the house, and on investigation it was ascertained that Reilley is a laborer, and was formerly in the employ of Mr. Thomas Burns, the owner of the house. He was discharged a few days ago, and it is supposed that he took this method to revenge himself on his former employer. Fire Marshal Sheldon will make an investigation in the matter. The officer is entitled to a great deal of praise, for by the timely discovery of the fire, and his prompt action in extinguishing the flames, a terrible calamity was averted, as there are eight families living in the house, and all were asleep when the fire was discovered.

EXCISE MATTERS.

No definite information has yet reached the Excise Board relative to the disposal of the bill regulating the complications which now exist in its laws, nor of either of the bills apportioning the excise fund to the charitable organizations. All attempts of the Liquor-dealers' Association to obtain the passage of their bill, the demands of which were alluded to in last Sunday's edition of THE TIMES, having signally failed, they have now resolved to oppose, as far as possible, all legislative measures restricting what they deem their rights. Thursday concluded the first year of the present board's administration, during which time it entertained 7,737 applications for licenses and received $575,667 74. The following is a statement of the business transacted from Monday, April 27, to Thursday, 30th: Monday, fourteen applications, amount received, $850; Tuesday, five applications, amount, $390; Wednesday, thirteen applications, amount, $840; Thursday, twelve applications, amount, $840. Total number of applications, forty-four. Total amount, $2,920. Fifty-six licenses were granted, seven refused, $333 33 returned on refused licenses.

THE CASE OF TERESA SMALL.

The investigation, under writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Teresa Clifton, alias Small, with whose forcible abduction Police Commissioner Gardner and Capt. Williams are charged, was to have proceeded before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday; but on application made on behalf of Gardner and Williams for an adjournment, in order to allow them to employ private counsel, Judge Donohue, with the consent of the opposing counsel, adjourned the hearing until to-morrow.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Wm. MacBride, William Stahl, Abraham L. Earle, Samuel S. Earle, and Chas. C. Mengel. An adjudication was made in the involuntary cases of John H. Rostern and Raymond S. Perrin. Thomas Lynoh and Daniel J. Bernstein received their discharges from bankruptcy.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE MAID AND THE ANGEL.

"White bird, and white bird!" sighed a pensive maid,
Sitting by the sunset in her lattice shade;
Round the trellised roses made a glow and grace,
But the fairest thing there was the maiden's face.

Past there went an Angel: "Grievest thou?" he said;
"Yea, I weep the white bird down the thicket fled.
Could I but have caught him I had then been blest;
O my white, my white bird, let me find thy nest!"

From her side the Angel hastened down the land,
Came again, the white bird perched upon his hand.
Laughed the happy maiden, clapped her hands in glee!
"O my pretty white bird, come and live with me!"

"Wild bell, and wild bell!" so she sighed once more,
Sitting in the sunset as she sat before.
Once more came the Angel: "Why that pensive cheek?"
"O I want the wild bell blowing up the peak."

"Where is, then, the white bird?" "Here within his nest.
White bird and wild bell—then I shall be blest."
So he brought the wild bell from the dreadful peak;
Gladness came for sadness in her eye and cheek.

"Pink cloud, and pink cloud!" on the morrow eve
Went the little heart again. "O and still you grieve!"
Said the passing Angel: "What will make you blest?"
"Yonder tiny pink cloud floating in the west."

Then he brought the pink cloud; but when morning came,
From its form had died out all the tender flame.
Like a little smoke-wreath on the air it lay;
Withered was the wild bell, the bird had flown away.

"Bright star, and bright star!" wept the maiden sore.
Then again the Angel stood beside the door.
"Bring me yonder bright star—something from above,
Earth I see has nothing that will do for love."

Down he brought the bright star—O and how it shone!
But before the day rose all its light was gone.
Ay, before the day rose;—in the open day
All the silver bright star was a lump of clay.

When the Angel passed again, she was sitting pale,
Earth and sky had failed her, and her heart must fail;
Said the Angel, "One thing, one thing giveth rest;
Who is blest with one thing, he indeed is blest."

"God's love, and God's love!" sighed the maid again;
Waited for the Angel, waited not in vain.
Lo, the gift of God's love bare he to her breast:
"God's love, and God's love!—here at last is rest."

—*Good Words.* WADE ROBINSON.

GEORGE LOVELACE'S TEMPTATION.

CHAPTER I.

In a dingy street in the purlieus of Covent Garden there stood, about five years ago, a small house only accessible by a dark passage, into which the light of day scarcely ever penetrated, and which at night received a small portion only of the meagre rays thrown by a struggling gas-lamp placed at its entrance. This house, at the time I mention, was occupied by an old lady, who let lodgings at low rates to needy lodgers. One of her rooms had lately been tenanted by a man of about six-and-twenty, the regularity of whose features showed, in spite of the havoc played by poverty and distress, that he was of a class higher than his present circumstances seemed to warrant.

The room which he had was small and low; a pinched window in one corner let in whatever light was not obscured by the chimney-pots around, and whatever fresh air was not polluted by the smoke which issued in dense clouds from their tops. In another corner was a small fire-place scarcely able to give heat even to the little room which it was intended to warm. The side of the room opposite to it and next to the window was filled by a low bedstead on which was no pillow—nothing but a mattress, a blanket, and a torn sheet. Two wooden chairs and a coarse table added to the furniture of the room, which was completed by a sort of half-wardrobe, half-cupboard, in which were a few women's garments and some writing materials of the cheapest description.

Here, at the time of which I speak, were seated George Lovelace and his wife. His was an old story, one which occurs many times in the world, but happily not always with the distressing and over-harsh circumstances which surrounded his life. His father was the owner of a considerable property in Athertonshire, whose temper had been ruined by the intemperate habits of a profligate youth, and whose judgment not unfrequently showed signs of a taint of insanity, which had been stronger in earlier generations of his family. He had made a hasty marriage when of middle age; and, judging others by himself, had, when the first burst of passionate attachment was over, first neglected his wife, and then chosen to suspect her honor. His one son, George, was born after he had been married three years, and when this suspicious fit was at its height; but though never inclined to be fond of his son, he had, during his youth, shown no signs of any great aversion to him, and had treated him not unkindly, especially after his mother's death. He had, however, thought that when he had paid for a private tutor first, and sent his son to a public school afterward, he had done his duty as regards education, and took no further trouble about it except to express a grim satisfaction whenever he heard that George had been flogged.

George, therefore, as may be imagined, grew up without developing any extraordinary disposition for acquiring knowledge, and on leaving school at eighteen was a fair specimen of the least favorable productions of our great English seminaries. He could read and write, of course, and he knew that Charles I. had been beheaded, and that Wellington had won a great battle with the French at Waterloo. He believed that Milton wrote a poem about Paradise, and was convinced that Shakespeare was the finest poet in the world. But of any language save his own he could not read a line, and if you asked him what happened in '32 or '48 he would perhaps have told you what won the Derby, but beyond that his information and his interest would not have reached. He had not turned his thoughts much on the subject of religion; he considered Parson Prohser's sermons a bore, but had no knowledge as to what were the doctrines which that orthodox divine so successfully combated. At the same time George was honest. He had often been flogged, but never for anything dishonorable or immoral, and when he left school and spent the allowance which his father gave him in the society of his equals in London, his life was not sullied by any of the yieldings to the temptations of vice which so often triumph over youths of the age at which he was then.

He was not much in the society of his father, and when he was, there were little signs of affection shown by either. Sir George, in addition to the peevishness to which I have alluded, was a cold man, combining in a curious way determined doggedness with occasional outbursts of furious passion, which made him an awkward man to be depended upon. He was a man also of hobbies, and woe to the unhappy wight who crossed him when he bestrode one. One of his hobbies was the English aristocracy, and he was anxious that his son should marry the daughter of a neighboring Earl, for whose family he had the greatest respect, and whose political opinions were as conservative as his own. This young lady was twelve years younger than George Lovelace; but old Sir George was in no hurry that his son should marry—there was plenty of time, he thought.

"Meanwhile, George can be brought by my teaching to fall in with my views; and as he is a good-looking fellow, and her father is not averse, the girl will probably be compliant."

L'homme propose. Affairs might have gone on as Sir George wished, and this story never been written, had not the younger Lovelace, [illegible] with the pretty daughter of a Welsh doctor. George was, like his father, subject to sudden impulses, and also, like him, apt to be resolute in his determinations. One of his impulses was to marry this girl; not at first, or in a hurry, because he was not sure of her affection; but after the acquaintance of nearly three years, and when the sudden death of her father had left her dependent on the charity of an aunt whom she disliked, and the offer of a man whom she had grown to love seemed an easy way out of all her troubles.

Ethel Lovelace was very fair, and George had trusted to her extreme beauty to win from his father his approval of a marriage of which he had said nothing till it was over.

George had expected some opposition, and he knew he should have difficulties with his parent; but he did not anticipate the torrent of indignation and abuse which was showered on his head. Sir George flew into such a passion, that the servants had come to his son's assistance, and with difficulty prevented him from laying hands on George, and inflicting personal violence.

"Out of my sight!" he said, and he called him a hard name. "I never thought you were my son, and now I'll own you so no more. Take the jade, who has made a fool of you, away; and let her know that not one penny shall you or she touch while I live, or when I am dead. No, not if you lie rotting in a poor-house."

And from that day Sir George had refused to see or hear from his son.

Then had begun a "sair" time for the two poor fools who were ill able to battle with the world. And since then often and often had George cursed the idleness which had prevented him from making the most of the teaching which he had had, and left him utterly unable to turn his hand to anything that could get him bread. He had applied to his friends, but they had not done anything for him. You see, Sir George had been beforehand with him, and had let it be known that he had cast off his son in consequence of disgraceful conduct and atrocious behavior generally. So the world, ever ready to take up the cry, "Væ victis," and not stopping to inquire whom it was that George had married, had turned, only too willingly, the cold shoulder on one who had not once waited for its favors. Ethel too had been refused the help which she asked from her aunt, who used the old argument so often used to palliate neglect, "You have made your bed, and you must lie on it."

Then in many ways had George sought for employment—as a tutor, as a clerk, as a writer in the lower class of daily publications, as a shopman even, and as a messenger. Everything had failed to secure him permanent work. He was too old for one place, he was refused another as having no testimonials, his father's malice got him turned out of a third, the ruin of his employer lost him a fourth. And week by week, month by month, as each day found him ignorant how he should find food for the next, he plodded on, getting more and more despairing, seeing Ethel's face getting wanner and more wan, and knowing that she was becoming less and less able to bear the trial which was coming upon her. Yet she had borne it, and her babe was an additional link which bound her heart to her husband's, and gave them courage to face the troubles which came so thickly across their path. And now they were struggling on, she too weak to do much besides nurse her infant, and he hardly able to make the wretched pittance which he earned buy food enough to keep him from hunger after he had given to his wife and child. Yet they loved each other, and though to each not unfrequently came the thought that the other's happiness in this world had been ruined by their marriage, the perfect trust which each had in the other's affection made them together more willing to share unflinchingly the difficulties which lay before them.

At the time of which I tell you George had come in tired and dispirited; for he had earned little that day, and even the smile of welcome which always met his entrance had failed to remove, as hitherto, the look of anxiety and despair which was now so firmly planted on his features. Still, as his wife got from her cupboard the lump of bread and piece of cold meat which was to make their miserable meal, and warmed up what was left of a quart of ale, and setting it on the table urged him to eat, with a loving look in her pale face and blue eyes, George felt that he was not altogether miserable, and was, in one respect at least, better off than his neighbors.

They talked of the chances of his father relenting, and Ethel, whose idea of parental severity did not allow her to conceive such lasting hatred of one's own flesh and blood, had renewed her advice to George to go to his father's house and tell him how wretchedly poor they were, and implore him to help them, if not with his money, with his interest.

"And, George," she said, "did you not tell me to-morrow is his marriage-day? Do you not think he will be softer to you then?"

George thought it [illegible] not every one who remembered a marriage day so carefully as Ethel, and his face set as he remembered the hard and bitter name which his father had used when last they met, and which made it probable that the anniversary would not be an inducement to Sir George to forgive; but then he looked at the pleading face of his little wife and the sickly appearance of her child, and determined that he would risk even a repetition of such abuse, and endeavor to soften his father's heart.

So next day he went, and the servants in the hall, who knew him and pitied his case—for they too were often victims of his father's passion—ushered him to Sir George without telling his name.

"Well?" said Ethel, when George came home to her that evening. But his flushed and angry face, where stubborn defiance was mingled with despair, answered her question even before he spoke.

"I went into the room, and when he saw me he started up and said, 'O, it's *you*, is it? what do *you* want? Is that woman dead?' I told him of our state, of your health, of our poverty. I pleaded for his pity. I acknowledged my fault in marrying without his leave, but urged my past and present affection for you. I pointed out your weakness, and said you were scarcely able to nurse your child. When I mentioned the child he stepped toward me and said hurriedly, 'Is it a boy or girl? Quick, answer me; do you hear?' I told him it was a girl, and he gave a sigh of relief. I was going to urge him to forget his anger and at least relieve our poverty, when he said, 'Stop; you know your fault, repair it. Leave that wretched woman whom you say you have married, and never see her again. Go abroad for two years, and then live in the country on an allowance which I will give you. Meanwhile we will have her watched till she either starves or—'"

"What, dear?" said Ethel, as George paused and hid his face in his hands.

"Gives you reason for seeking a divorce!" I must have said something violent then, for his brutality fairly made me lose my temper. What I did say I know not; but our interview ended in his rushing at me, knocking me down and kicking me repeatedly, till the servants came and rescued me from his violence. So all hope is lost from that source; and may heaven's curses—"

"Stop, George!" said Ethel quickly. "That will do no good; recollect he is your father still."

The soft voice could always influence him, and even now in the bitterness of his heart availed to stay the unfilial words which were rising to his lips.

Affairs, however, looked dark for George and his wife, and for a week he was inclined to despair of ever rescuing her from the distress in which they were plunged. But the blackest cloud has a silver lining, and hope never entirely fails her followers. A comparatively remunerative engagement, from a firm who told George they were fully aware of all his circumstances, gave some encouragement to his life, and put an end to the actual fears of hunger which he had suffered. But still they were poor, very poor; and all Ethel's management and care, and all George's self-denial and industry, were required to save enough money to consult the doctor about baby, and buy enough medicine and port wine to keep her mother's roses from utterly deserting her cheeks.

One day, six weeks after the interview with Sir George which had terminated so violently, and a fortnight after his engagement of which I have told you, George, who never saw the papers, received a formal letter in a business-like envelope, the contents of which fairly took away his breath. It was from [illegible], his father's solicitors, who told him that Sir George, having been violently excited in the meeting with his son, had had a rush of blood to his head, and subsequently a fit of apoplexy, from which he had died about ten days previous to the date of the letter. "Every search," they went on to say, "for a will having been made, we have the honor to inform you that none has been found, and that, therefore, as heir-at-law you are entitled to lay claim to the whole of the estates. We shall be glad to hear from you at your pleasure; and we solicit a continuance of those favors which," &c.

George's first feeling, to give him his due, was one of distress at the death of his father, and that that death might presumably be attributed to his interview with him; but soon this feeling gave way to thoughts of his own condition.

The gambler, whom a sudden coup has rescued from impending ruin; the duelist à labarrière, whose opponent's pistol placed to his heart has missed fire; the despairing lover, whose last appeal is answered by the "yes" which he dared not hope for—all these feel a sort of reaction of relief which has the effect for a moment of almost paralyzing the mind, and amounts from its intensity to pain. And so it was with George, as in a half-stunned manner he read and reread the letter which lay before him. All his difficulties at an end! He rich, able to bestow on his wife the luxuries which he at first had intended for her, and let her take the situation in life for which all her poverty and distress, all her hard work and misery, could not disqualify her! Instead of penury, wealth; instead of drudgery, leisure; instead of solitude, association with those who could appreciate Ethel's beauty and feel for the trials which she had undergone. These were the contrasts which his mind imagined between his past life and his future. Do you wonder that in telling the news to Ethel he broke down, and that, for a few moments at least, she thought he had lost his head?

CHAPTER II.

The London season was at its height. The Easter recess was over; Parliament was in the full swing of a busy session; and the hundred-and-one thousand hangers-on of the great debating club were enjoying the society of their friends, and employing the Summer months each in his own way.

It was Thursday night—one of the Duchess of Merionethshire's Thursdays—and the great house in Belgrave square was filled with all those who, from rank, beauty, wealth, or wit, had the entrée into the best London society. There was no dancing. The Duchess liked that people should be able to see their friends without having their toes trod on by young Guardsmen or Foreign Office clerks in their vain endeavor to find their partners for the next valse, or having to listen, without hope of escape, to a dreary succession of "rounds" and "squares." There was, however, one room in which the best string band in Europe played a selection of classical pieces, and the prima donna of the year varied the pleasure of those who liked good music by singing one or two of her favorite airs. The rest of the magnificent suite was left empty for the numbers who had accepted her Grace's invitation to get out of the way after they had shaken hands.

A Cabinet Minister was talking to one of those men, of whom one or more has always been found in London, who know everybody and everything, and can always tell you what Lady A.'s broker or Lady B.'s doctor thinks of his client this week, and can give you the *true* reason for Mr. L.'s disappearance from town.

"Tell me, Henry," he said, "who is that little woman with the pearls, talking to Hesketh Percy? What a pretty face! I don't think I ever saw her before."

"Ah, yes, that is quite a story. She is that Lady Lovelace whom people are talking about. Her husband fished her out of Wales somewhere, and married her for love. His father, who wanted him to marry Atterfield's girl, did not like it, and cut him off with a shilling; he forgot, however, to sign his will, or make it, or something; and the present man, after living for four years in a hovel, on what he could earn—which wasn't much—has come into all the property. I don't wonder at your asking, for she is certainly pretty; and he, they say, will do very well. It is a fine estate, is it not? You ought to know; Blackwood is in your county."

"Yes, very, but in a neglected condition; the last Baronet was a cross-grained stingy sort of old reprobate, who spent no money on the estate, and let it go to the dogs. He died a year ago. We ought to look after this man; which way would he vote?"

"With you, I believe; but I know the woman shall I introduce you?"

"Yes, do; and I'll make my lady go and call."

O, fickle world! O, shallow world! O, false world! Fawn on success, and—No, I will not explode; but it does make me a little angry to think that when George was in sore need of a friend none would lend him a helping hand; when his wife was the fashion, and he rich, there were none who were not eager to make his acquaintance.

The change in their life was great—almost unbearable at first. Like the blaze of light on an eye accustomed to darkness the excess of their present ease had stunned, at first, those who were becoming inured to difficulty and distress. But, after a time, this wore off, and the feeling of astonishment and doubt which arose from it, and prevented, for some time, the thorough enjoyment of their new circumstances, gave way in the minds of George and Ethel to a calmer state, in which they were thoroughly able to appreciate the bounties which fortune had given them.

Before he moved from his lodging, George had caused the strictest search to be made for his father's will. He must be sure of his right, he said, before taking possession of the estates; and it was only after every imaginable place had been futilely ransacked, that he consented to have transferred to his own name the handsome balance which lay unemployed at Hoare's.

Then he had taken Ethel and baby abroad, and they had roamed over Switzerland and Italy to the intense delight and advantage of the young wife, and then—when the roses were in full bloom in England and in Ethel's cheeks—they had come back for a little London, preparatory to going down to Blackwood for the Autumn. Ethel had completely recovered the effects of her pauper life, and could afford to look back on it without pain, and even talk of it during the many interviews which she had with her good old landlady. It was a bad thing for the lodgers in the little house that Ethel had moved Mrs. Grumpe to her London house before taking her down to Blackwood; for it may be doubted whether there existed a more benevolent or pains-taking old house-keeper in the whole city. But Ethel said she would not leave the good soul where she was, and insisted on showing—now she could—her appreciation of her kindness when they lived in her house. So she would often send for Mrs. Grumpe to her room, make her have tea, and chat about old times—for they already seemed old to Ethel—and joke about the shifts they were put to to pay the rent.

"And I must say this, my dear—I beg pardon, I mean my lady," would be old Martha's constant refrain—"there never was no one more punctual to the minute than you, 'cept the time when you took ill, and that there blessed infant was born, and then you could not help it."

"And so you forgave us the debt; eh, Martha?"

"Well, my dear, I didn't want to press ye."

But George never joined these séances, nor did he ever allude to his past life in conversation with his wife; and whenever anything recalled it to his mind, Ethel thought that a shudder passed over him, as it were of detestation of some horrible thing. Nor was his health at first good. The harassing anxiety of the four years of struggle seemed to have left its stamp upon him. He would show signs of lack of energy and lack of vigor. Little things would annoy him, and though with Ethel he was always gentle and affectionate, with others he would with difficulty repress an inclination to be peevish and querulous. These symptoms, however, faded away after a time, and George seemed, when he had been in London for a month, as well as ever he had been in his youth.

And the whirl of London went on. The same nonsense was talked in ball-rooms, the same scandal in boudoirs, the same false logic at clubs. And George and Ethel, having determined to do London, did it as perhaps young married people alone can. They were made much of, too—she in the saloons of the women, he in the clubs of the men of his party, who had already extracted from him half a promise to stand at the next election for the county. And they obtained everywhere a welcome which they owed to their position, their strange story, and Ethel's striking beauty, and which they kept up by the many good qualities which they possessed. But all this while George never spoke about their past life to Ethel, nor did he mention the subject until they had been at Blackwood for a fortnight, and then it was in this wise:

They were in the garden one evening, after a warm day, toward the end of August, sitting in two basket-chairs and watching the sun set slowly behind the hills which separated their county from its neighbor. Their garden was bounded on two sides by an avenue of fine trees, while on the side opposite the house there was nothing to keep the eye from roaming over a fair and fertile valley, closed in by the range of hills, and through the middle of which the waters of a silvery river glittered here and there in the sun. It was a lovely evening; some thrushes were singing in the fulness of their appreciation of a recent shower; some doves were cooing in a wood hard by, and their notes seemed to bring out in contrast the calm which reigned everywhere around. It was a sort of day on which existence alone is a pleasure; and George, as he left his chair, and threw himself at the feet of his fair wife, felt this, and broke rather a long silence by saying: "No. I don't think I could bear it."

"What, dear?" said Ethel, though she had, before his answer came, followed his train of thought.

"To leave all this and go back to our past life. When I think of what was our existence and what was evidently meant to be ours for life, I cannot help feeling as one does after waking from a horrible nightmare; and when I see your dear face looking so well and happy, and know that you can do all the good actions which you love, I cannot help thinking some providence must have prevented my father doing what he must have intended. You are happy here, Ethel?"

"Yes, perfectly. Why?"

"Because I should be sorry if you were not. I want to live here a great deal. I think a man has duty on his property, and ought to do that duty as much as he can. He alone can decide many things without producing the discontent which an agent's decision, even if equally just, often gives. I therefore want to make this our home, and not be away from it much. There is plenty for you to do, when baby can spare you. The schools are in a villanous state, and several cottages ought to be built in the village. Don't be in a hurry, though, and don't run amuck against people's prejudices; others are not necessarily wrong because they don't agree with you. With tact you may do much good. By heaven, to think that I can give you the means of doing it, and that once—it is too horrible to think of that life!"

CHAPTER III.

So they made up their minds to stay at Blackwood; and before they had been there a year the property began to show manifest signs of the change of owners. The village began to grow tidier. A model cottage or two were put up here and there. The school-room was rebuilt and the church improved. Then Ethel had her classes and worked hard at them; not spasmodically and with the zeal which is warm one day and negligent the next, but with care and determination and patience. She found it up-hill work at first, and the difficulties many, but she soon overcame them. She took up the choir too, and paid attention to the singing in church. The result was increased attendance and greater interest. Then she made George pay a good salary to a curate to help the rector, and contrived that he should select a clever man from Balliol, who was wise enough to preach simple homely sermons, which the country people understood and liked far better than the argumentative disputations of poor old Prohser.

Then she busied herself with the poor, and helped them to help themselves, not by giving them money, but by putting them in the way of earning it. Sometimes she helped them to buy a sewing-machine; sometimes she gave them direct employment; and sometimes she did them more good by showing them how to supply each other's wants, and, by doing so, help themselves. She had the power which a pretty woman always has, and she used it well.

Then, too, when sickness broke out and low fever came, she sent for a London doctor, and kept him in the house for a month till he had broken the neck of the disease, and showed the local man the newest manner of dealing with it. When Amy Dunscombe, who lived at the lodge, was taken ill, Ethel nursed her herself, and the doctor said that it was entirely owing to her Ladyship's care that the girl came round as she did. No one knew who Amy was. She had been sent to the lodge-keeper by old Sir George, who paid a certain sum for her keep, on the ground that she was the daughter of an old tenant who was dead, and to whom he was indebted. She was a violent girl, and not in good repute in the village, where she was not much loved, and where stories were told not at all in her favor. But she was frightened by her illness, and was grateful—for a time—to Ethel for her care. A little while afterward, however, she had forgotten this, and became desperately angry one day because Ethel told her she was too much about with Walter, the village attorney's clerk, a low, foul-mouthed chap, who was not often seen at church or where he ought to be. She was very insolent, too, and when Ethel threatened to send her away said she did not care; if she had her rights she was as good as any of 'em—ay, as my lady herself, notwithstanding all her airs.

But it must not be imagined that Ethel was the only one who worked. George put his whole heart into his duties. Ere long he knew every tenant and their holdings; and while he was extremely firm with those whom he thought careless or negligent in their farming, he was always ready to help those who were in want of temporary aid, and he assisted more than one to drain a field, to stock a farm, or to buy a steam-engine. He was liked, for he had a popular manner with every one, and he had also tact and weight, and his ready sympathy and open-handed liberality, coupled with his inflexible uprightness, gave him power and influence.

One day when he and his wife had been at home about fifteen months, as they were leaving the church-yard after having been present at the wedding of one of their servants, a knot of villagers were gathered together as they passed.

"There she goes," said one. "She's the purtiest lassie in all the county, ay, and the best too."

"Ah," said a second, "he's a fortunate man, and he deserves it."

"That he does; when my old woman was down so bad he sent broth and port wine every day from ta big house."

"He gave my lass a gownd when she married."

"He would na touch a penny of John Roberts' rent last year when the disease was so bad with ta cattle."

"Na; and he gied poor old Biddy Murtagh that mangle that keeps t' ould girl going."

"God bless 'em both, say I; let's gie 'em a cheer."

In the county also George did his work as a Magistrate honestly and well; and his opinion—even though he was utterly innocent of law—was always listened to with respect. He subscribed liberally to hounds, and though he did not hunt much there was always a fox in his coverts during his first season. He was a great man for always working at the county infirmary and district lunatic asylums, in which he remedied many abuses and put affairs on a much better footing than they had known formerly. He was always ready to be put on any committee for county purposes, for his past life seemed to have had one effect upon him—that he was unable to be idle. So that if he was not engaged in out-door sports, he was nearly certain to be at work at something or another.

Nor did he neglect his social duties, and those who accepted the hospitality of Blackwood were never sorry that they had done so, and were always glad to come again. George was never a wild man, and now he felt far happier in the company of those who had, than of those who had not, something more to recommend them than mere social popularity; and at Blackwood therefore you would generally find men of literary or artistic distinction, men of ability in the law, one or more of the leading men of the ministry—in a word, men of repute in some line or another. And on occasions when such a party would assemble at Blackwood, Ethel would play the hostess with as much pleasure as she took in looking after her village, and would be as popular with George's guests as she was with her own friends.

Such was their life. Had I time I could show you more of it, and make you realize more fully how thoroughly they entered into and enjoyed it. I could also show you many traits of their character and many signs of their affection for one another. I have, however, showed you enough to prevent your wondering that they were much liked in Athertonshire, and that, in the event of a vacancy, George would probably have been returned for his division without much opposition. I have also showed you that their life was a good life—so far as they were enabled to lead one—and that both George and his wife endeavored—appreciating thoroughly as they did the advantages of their position—to carry out what they considered to be its duties.

And now I ask you to come with me to a day in November, a little more than three years after George had come to Blackwood. And before I attempt to describe that day I want to ask you a question. Is a man—usually honest—who, being suddenly and unawares exposed to a most terrible temptation—that temptation heightened by the absolute certainty of escaping detection—falls a victim to it, as blameable as the one who deliberately, and as it were in cold blood, does a dishonest deed? I do not ask, is he blameable at all? I do not ask whether every man is or is not strong enough to resist any temptation if he choose, nor do I go into the argument that that very choosing may depend on circumstances which are outside his power. I leave such questions to logicians to discuss. I merely ask you to consider which is the more blamable in the cases which I have put. And with this preface I beg you to follow me into George's study on the 10th of November in the year I have mentioned.

It is a room on the ground floor, with a bay window opening into the garden. Over the fire-place, which is opposite the window, is a looking-glass framed in carved oak, and over that an oil-painting of Ethel, the only one in the house. In the middle of the room is George's writing-table, covered with blue-books, county papers, reports of institutions, appeals for money. His stationery-case faces him, and on his right, so placed that he may always see it when he is writing, a silver frame containing a photograph of Ethel, done before they were married. The frame is new, the photograph he has had since he first loved her, and it has always followed him wherever he has gone. Book-shelves filled with the most readable productions of the day, an edition of Shakespeare, of Byron, and of Tennyson, Praed's poems, and a series of books of reference, fill one side of the room, while the other is taken up with a cupboard containing more blue-books and parliamentary papers, and a cabinet full of old letters arranged methodically in pigeon-holes. There is not much room on the walls, but there is enough for one or two water-color sketches of rivers in Scotland and Wales, which at one time or another have been visited by George with his rod, and among which you may be sure is the river on whose banks he first saw the bonny face of his wife. There are two arm-chairs in front of the fire, for Ethel often comes to brighten her husband's den with her presence; and on the chimney-piece are a few nicknacks which she insisted on putting there to "make the place look habitable," as she said, and to prevent George from strewing his "nasty pipes" all over the velvet covering which she had worked.

It was a comfortable room and a cosy, and there George would work away at what he had to do, and look forward to the time when Ethel would come for a quiet chat before dinner. The heavy green curtains contrasted well with the rich color of the carpet and the quiet papering; while the absence of all gaudiness, combined with the comfortable shape and furnishing of the room, made it a favorite resort for the more intimate of George's male friends on occasions when there was no risk of disturbing a conjugal tête-à-tête.

On the evening I mention George had been very busy with various matters connected with his estate, and had about 6 o'clock drawn his chair to the fire to wait for Ethel. She did not come, however, and he was restless and with the working fit still on him, so he determined to make the most of his time and go over a box of old leases having reference to a portion of the estate in which an opportunity had arisen for the consolidation and improvement of the tenancies. It was a cold day, there was a bright fire burning on the hearth, and as George leant over it from his arm-chair the papers which he was reading were dangerously near the flames. He had read one or two leases and was proceeding to examine another, when, between the leaves, he noticed a document of different shape and character, which he at first took to be a map or something connected with the subject-matter of the lease. He read on, however, and found that there was no allusion in the lease to any schedule, map, or appendix, and then he took up the paper to see what it was. As he opened it, in the middle he caught sight of his own name, and on closer examination he found it was his father's will—the lost will for which there had been such a search.

The blood rushed to his head. The room seemed to whirl round, and for a moment he lost himself and was insensible. When he recovered the shock he sat down and set to work to read the will, which was in due order and correctly drawn. By it Sir George gave and bequeathed to George Lovelace, Esq., of Ann's court, Covent Garden, "who having openly defied my authority, disobeyed my wishes, and married a woman of no repute, deserves no consideration at my hands and shall have none, and who"—and here followed a long paragraph of abuse, couched in language so violent as to make George gnash his teeth as he read it—"the sum of one thousand pounds sterling. I give and bequeath"—and here followed a few, very few, legacies to old servants and dependents, and then the will went on to say, "the residue of my property, both real and personal, I leave to Amy Annabel, commonly called Dunscombe, at present living with the lodge-keeper at Blackwood, and who is really my natural daughter by a woman named Deage, formerly a cook in my service." George was lawyer enough to know that the will was properly drawn, properly signed, properly witnessed by two servants now dead. There was no loophole in that quarter; the will was a legal instrument, and if produced could not be disputed.

Now, mark! George was quite alone. No human being knew of the existence of the will, for the lawyer who drew it had often said it must have been destroyed in consequence of the £1,000 legacy, and the witnesses were both dead. The fire was close at hand; a few moments, a few efforts of the crackling flames, and the will would be useless dust. And George, smarting under the vile language which related to himself, seized the document and turned toward the grate; but he hesitated and thought once more. The act would be wrong. Crime is punished even though man find it not out.

> "Raro antecedentem seclestum
> Deseruit pede pœna claudo."

The quotation did not occur to George, but its sense did. Even suppose he were not detected, what would his life be with the sense of guilt? And afterward?

> "To die, to sleep.
> To sleep, perchance to dream—ay, there's the rub;
> For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
> When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
> Must give us pause."

What would his dreams in the future be like? Beyond these voices good is rewarded, evil punished.

But then what was good? he thought. Was it justice that his mother's son, his father's legitimate heir, should be ousted and reviled, and that the offspring of his father's guile should be installed in the possessions which were rightly his? Was it just that he, who had striven to do right, should be thwarted, and that a girl, who was sure to do wrong, should be aided in her attempt—that all Ethel's kind and beneficent actions should cease? Then came thoughts of her. How could he endure to take her back again to poverty, to trials, to sickness? Was it good that it should be so? How, if the Jesuits' theory were right, would not good undoubtedly follow the evil of his act? And, for himself, would not a life of perpetual beneficence, of continual encouragement to his wife in her acts of kindness, atone for crime? It would hurt no one. Amy should have a liberal allowance, better for her far than sole possession of the estate; the county would benefit, the village would benefit, none would suffer. And, if this were so, ought not he to sacrifice himself for such an end? Ought he not to disregard even his own innocence when weighed against so much undoubted advantage to others? What was he that for his personal freedom from crime he should cause so much risk of injury to the world? He had heard, and he thought, and he believed, that God was just; would He punish him for such an act? Would not that act give effect to what was just? and would he not be, by doing this act, doing right? And the parchment was held toward the fire—so close that a shooting flame actually singed one corner.

But no! The brain might reason, the heart was not convinced. The mind, irritated and overwhelmed, might be excited nearly to the pitch of action; but against it, stronger than the logic which justified the act and the desire which made it sweet, arose the still small voice which said, "It is wrong!"

And so for a time—he knew not how long—George sat, his hand outstretched with the paper near the coals; and the contest over, turned with a heavy sigh and was opening his desk to put the deed therein. Just at that moment the door opened and his wife came in, her face radiant and lighted up with the excitement of good news.

"Ethel!"

"Yes, dear. Lord Fairbairn has just come; he is in a great hurry; he says that he wants to tell you that Mr. Anstruther has resigned, and he is anxious that you should issue your address. But good heavens, George! what is the matter?"

"Ethel, look here!"

CHAPTER IV.

Though it was still comparatively early in the year the smoking-room at the Minerva was full. The keenness felt at the great act which was to remedy the years of unjust legislation toward Ireland had brought members of Parliament up earlier than usual to London. It was Wednesday. Little was going on at St. Stephen's and in the club were assembled several members of either House of Parliament, and many men well known in the public world, men who would be able to give you, one or the other of them, some information on nearly any point which you wished to discuss.

"What are you going to do, Henry?" said a member of the Government, who was notorious for not turning up his nose at the attractions of society, to a tall, gray-headed man, who was sitting before the fire reading the *Pall Mall*. "Going to Berkeley square?"

"No, I told the Duchess I should not come. No, I am waiting for Fairbairn, who promised to play a rubber of écarté. I expected him here an hour ago."

"That's odd; he's not generally unpunctual."

"Who are you talking of?" broke in a third. "Fairbairn? I met him four hours ago, going down Piccadilly, in the mischief's own hurry; he said he was going to see some one, but I did not catch the name."

"Well, I hope he'll come. I want to ask him about— Hallo, Fairbairn! Here you are at last!

> 'Look at the clock,' said Wynifred Pryce,
> As she open'd the door to her husband's knock;
> 'Look at the clock—do look at the clock!'"

"I am very sorry, but when you know the reason I am sure you will forgive me."

"Well, what is it? Why, your face is as long as my arm."

"So it need be. I have seen as sad a sight to-day as I ever saw in my life."

"What was it?" and several men crowded round, frightened out of chaffing by the serious expression of Lord Fairbairn's face.

"You remember Lovelace, Henry? The man with the little wife whom you used to admire so much?"

"What, the man in your county, who succeeded about three years ago?"

"Just so. Well, he's dead."

"Good heavens! How? When?"

"Well, it's rather a long story; but about four months ago, just as he was doing well in the county, improving his property, building schools, and working like a slave at all that was commendable, one unlucky day, when poking about among some old papers, he found his father's will; you remember he had a row with the old man about his marriage. Well, in this will the —— old curmudgeon, after abusing his son like the devil, left all the property, except a thousand pounds, to a natural daughter. Lovelace was all alone when he found the will, and told me afterward, that for about five minutes he was as nearly committing a felony as a man possibly could be."

"I really think under the circumstances he would have been justified."

"So did not he, and, instead of burning the will as he might, and no one would ever have found him out, he sent it to his lawyer; the whole thing was all right and he had to give up the property, the value of which had increased even in the short time he had it. Well, would you believe it, the girl to whom it was left—a misguided little wretch, whose life Lovelace's wife had saved, and who had behaved abominably afterward, and married some low attorney—actually sued him for the back rents, not I believe *de son chef*, but by the advice of her rascally husband, and ousted the poor fellow out of even the trifle which his father had left him. Poor Lovelace! He had had some experience of poverty during his father's life, but this second blow was too much for him. It fairly broke his heart. I used to go down and see him sometimes. And there was he, the rightful owner of a large estate, and a man who had done all the good in his power, living in a filthy little room in Covent-garden. You did not know him as well as I did when he was at Blackwood; but I assure you he was the best fellow in the world, there was nothing he would not do for you, and he was always ready to be of service to any one; I do not think I ever knew such a good-natured man. Well, of course, I offered him help; but he would not take it. He sternly refused all assistance, and seemed quite broken; he would only groan out a wish to be left alone. That was his continual request, "Leave me alone." His wife, of whom he was very fond, was the only one who had any influence with him; and she, poor thing, did all she could to keep him up, and was glad to take whatever I sent her; but she was weak and ill and, moreover, had her child to look after as well as her husband. This morning I got a letter from her, written so that I could scarcely read it, imploring me to come and see them; so I went, of course, and found him lying in his wretched room, in which you could scarcely turn round, with no one but his wife and an old house-keeper; the latter was doing her best for them, but was not of much use, though I believe she meant to be, poor soul. Lovelace was sinking fast when I came, and I sent in a hurry for Gull. He came, but it was of no use. There was no strength, and poor George—he was such a good fellow, Henry—died in my arms about two hours after I had arrived. His poor little wife—you never saw such a scene. I did all I could to quiet her, but it had no effect. I got Gull to send for his man, and made him promise to stay in the house all night; but they seem to think she won't live. Perhaps it is best she should not. Thank God, I can adopt the child—that's some consolation. No, thank ye, Henry; I don't think I can play écarté to-night."

—*Belgravia.*

LAMARTINE.—The character of Lamartine with all its virtues and all its faults, is revealed in the history of his life. As a statesman he must rank very low, being simply a theorist; but his errors were those of a noble mind filled to overflowing with pity for the suffering and the oppressed. As a writer he stands in the foremost rank of French authors. His style is glowing and picturesque, his powers of description are marvelous, his poetry is the most *poetical* in the French language; of all her writers he has the most *soul;* as a story teller no one is more charming; his faults are a strong tendency to the inflated and the exaggerated, to a morbid sentimentalism which too frequently sinks into bathos and emasculation. He is, above all others, the poet of women.

Like all Frenchmen, intense egotism was one of the prominent errors of his character. This fault was redeemed, however, by so many noble and shining qualities, that it almost disappears in their lustre. He was the soul of honor, the bravest of the brave, the most generous of men. Pages could be filled with anecdotes of his gentleness of heart and boundless charity. The emoluments which he derived as a member of the Provisional Government he distributed freely and unasked among the poor authors of Paris, and the letters which accompanied these gifts doubled the obligation. Sunday, his only holiday, was devoted to charity; his doors were open to all who suffered, who were in want. All who came, whether known or unknown, he greeted with extended hand, with kindly smiles and words, to soften the bitterness and humiliation of their position. "I am dying of hunger," one day wrote laconically an unknown. "I have five hundred francs, they are yours with all my heart," wrote back Lamartine. "If I had a hundred francs I should be truly happy!" exclaimed a poor author in his presence. "Here are a thousand," answered Lamartine, giving him the money. Only the revenues of a prince could sustain such munificence. For years before his death he was overwhelmed with debts, and reduced to comparative indigence; but the divine impulse of charity remained as active as ever. He was saving up to buy himself a little pony-chaise to take the air in; he had gathered just a thousand francs, when a poor woman who lived in the neighborhood came to him with a piteous tale; her goods had been seized by a hard-hearted creditor, and homeless destitution stared her in the face. "How much do you require?" he asked. "A thousand francs," was the answer. There was a momentary struggle, and then he went away, fetched his little hoard, and placed it in her hand.

The man who could do these deeds was a Christian. No higher nor rarer praise can be bestowed upon him, for generations frequently pass away without producing one such.—*Temple Bar.*

A CAMBODIAN MARRIAGE FESTIVAL.—They were ushered, amid a tremendous din of gongs, into a large *sala* beyond the reception hall, where were seated the Governor and about a hundred noblemen and invited guests; the bridegroom, a young man about twenty years of age, elegantly attired in silk jacket and *panoung*, was also there. By the time the *farangs* were seated, a procession—headed by the bride, supported on either hand by demure-looking matrons—composed principally of aged or married women, all elegantly attired, entered and slowly marched toward the Governor. The bride was not particularly interesting as regards personal charms; she was young, however, and dressed richly and in good taste. Besides her silk *panoung*, she wore a gold-embroidered scarf upon her shoulders, also gold rings upon her fingers, bracelets upon her wrists, and armlets above the elbows. The bride took up her position near the bridegroom, both sitting upon the floor, but not looking toward each other; in fact, throughout the entire ceremony they both were perfectly impassive and *nonchalant*. The marriage ceremony proper now began. A number of wax candles were brought in a salver, and then lighted by one of the nobles. The silver waiter was then passed round before the company eight times, each one in turn saluting the couple and wishing them good fortune by waving or blowing the smoke toward them, thus expressing something like the old English custom of throwing the slipper after a newly-married couple—the band of string and reed instruments playing the meanwhile. Two large velvet cushions having been previously placed before the bride and bridegroom, and upon them a large sword, the leader of the *lacon* (theatricals) now came forward and went through, for a few moments, the most fantastical sword exercise. Dishes had been placed before the unsusceptible couple upon the floor with covers upon them, which latter the *lacon* man removed during his flourishes, disclosing to view some cooked fowls or ducks; nothing was eaten, however. Next the hands of the expectant couple were bound together, and [illegible] ants—probably some near relatives. Thus [illegible] they truly 'joined together' in Budhistic [illegible] lock. And this completed the nuptial ceremony.—*From the Land of the White Elephant*, by Frank Vincent.

CHINESE LADIES.—Having once obtained a *pied-à-terre* in Canton, I was enabled through the kindness of British merchants and residents, to be introduced to some of the high Mandarins and chief families of the city. And once received inside the mansion, I had to trust to my own audacity and *savoir-faire* for my introduction to the ladies of the establishment, as it was not etiquette to admit gentlemen within their precincts. Having become familiar with Eastern manners in Asiatic Turkey, I did not experience the insuperable embarrassment which I might have done if fresh from Europe. Sometimes in these adventures it was no easy matter, I may say, to unearth the ladies—so many dark passages, closets, chapels, fish-ponds, bridges, corridors of flower-pots. I was often fain to attach myself to some feminine servant or child, to be conveyed to where the head wife held her court—usually a large hall or veranda, unless she chanced to be asleep in a cupboard. Once in the presence of the Mandarin's wife, I was received with the politeness of a well-bred gentlewoman, placed on the seat of honor, which resembles an English sideboard with the legs cut short, and peculiarly uncomfortable to sit upon, and immediately entertained with tea and sweetmeats. There was no awkward surprise or embarrassment evinced at my unexpected visit. If I had dropped from the moon it would have been all the same; they would have received me with the same placidity. I was a stranger and a guest, and therefore must receive hospitality, and although never coolly reserved or distant, we always ended by becoming quite intimate friends. I noticed that however quietly I chanced to get into the ladies' apartments, the event flew like lightning, or probably telegraphic fingers, through the whole feminine household, and every aperture through which I was visible was speedily crowded with dark unwinking eyes. But though they were dying of curiosity, the ladies receiving me expressed nothing of it. There was no hurry or flurry to get up a "company style;" no attempt to stow ugly articles out of the way, and to look as though such dainty eyes had never dwelt upon aught that was coarse or vulgar. Chinese have not arrived at the point of civilization which engenders "company manners." A strange mysterious creature I must have appeared to them, coming suddenly among them with my *sagou* complexion, outlandish, absurdly complicated European dress, all ends and bows and fringes, and buttons and hooks and strings. When we became more familiar, and I exhibited my finery for their special delectation, their amazement knew no bounds. None of them had ever seen a European lady *de près* before. They could not understand what was the use of ends which were not to be tied and buttons which were not to button. The sham amused them immensely. But what shocked them was the waist and definition of the figure consequent upon encircling it. They consider this custom of ours as outraging both modesty and health, and were as much scandalized at my waistband as an assembly of British matrons would be at the little shoe which holds in unnatural bonds the distorted Chinese foot. By a little ruse I got the better of them, for Chinese are very much smaller women than Europeans, five feet being more than the average height; consequently I fastened my ceinture easily round any of them, except one pudgy old lady, who puffed and gasped, and declared she was being suffocated while we tugged at the clasp. The variety and shape of my garments were a source of marvel to them, and the number a matter of contempt (yet I had only thirty-five, the smallest number a lady can appear dressed in.) My jewelry they invariably pronounced bad gold! for the Chinese use the pure ore, without alloy, and their ornaments have that tender beautiful color known as "virgin gold."

Nevertheless, they had all the "woman's fancy" for "trying on," and it was a curious spectacle to behold a score of Chinese women each sporting some article of European attire, laughing and enjoying the fun equally with the children, of whom there was always a large gathering. The great dearth seemed to me to be of young ladies, such as would be most prominent in a European household. Here they were either little girls or decidedly married-looking women, appearing much older than they were. In fact, one rarely sees girls in China, unless it be the sailor girls. They marry so young, that they appear to spring from childhood to maturity without any intermediate stage of girlhood. There appears to be no "blushing fifteen" or "sweet seventeen," no dreamy, romantic years of love and poetry, no flirtation, no balls, no picnics, no *billets-doux*—no nothing, in fine. The child has not ceased to play with her doll before she has a baby to dandle, and surely then her trouble begins! I never could find out precisely what was the great joy of a Chinese woman's life; but I think it must be "dressing her hair." This is done with an elaborate artistic science curious to see. This hair-dressing is the woman's accomplishment; a man would be considered quite out of place—and I think they are right. Their hair is invariably black, and very long. It is drawn back tightly from the face, and stiffened with a gum from a certain kind of wood. It is piled up in a wonderful pyramid of bows, loops, wings, twists, leaves, flowers, rolls, all so stiff that they stand alone without the aid of pads, roulets, puffs, or hair-pins. Not a single hair is astray, the whole highly polished, or, I should say, veneered, which keeps it smooth for nearly a week, when the fabric is taken down and remodeled. "How do they sleep?" asks a curious reader. I reply, Quaker fashion, "How did our great grandmothers sleep when they wore those immense busbies on their heads?" I presume they had a pillow made on purpose. The Chinese ladies have a small leather pillow, which fits underneath the back of the neck, and keeps the head in a settled position. Others have a case or box, in which they put the whole head comfortably, and which protects the coiffure from being disordered. It is, *par excellence*, the most intricate structure that could be made with hair, and when adorned with real flowers and gems is both an elegant and imposing head-dress—when badly arranged is stiff and ungainly. I underwent the process of stiffening, combing, plastering, and building up more than once, for the gratification of my lady friends. When completed, my head looked like a bundle of shavings, which evinced a remarkably pertinacious dislike to stick up; and such an unadmirable color did it assume under the varnish that it was seriously proposed to dye it black. On the other hand, my drawing and writing were highly appreciated, as these are men's accomplishments. Few women are taught to read or write, whereas nearly every boy is instructed by the monks in reading and handling the paint-brush, with which they form their caligraphy.—*Temple Bar.*

MRS. BROWNING'S GENIUS.—The genius of Mrs. Browning had two sides—the lyric and the dramatic; she had little special gift for either the idyllic or the epic. For the idyllic she was not either sufficiently didactic or intransitively calm; for the epic her emotions were too keen and her sensibilities too quick and lively. Her longest poem has nothing of the epic about it, being in fact neither more nor less than a series of dramatic scenes. It does not profess to give the triumphant progress of a hero or a heroine, but to unfold to us the inner life of its principal character. In a word, it is an Autobiography in verse.

Considering first her lyrical capabilities—for it is really by means of these that her immortality is most secured—we are bound to say that they are of the highest order. Campbell was a great artist, but on reading his lyrics we are struck with the fact that they are in a large measure the product of a skilled mind rather than of a real singer. He has been succeeded by Tennyson in verbal perfection; but to our mind neither of these true poets is the equal of Mrs. Browning in the matter of the lyric. Yet so high is our estimate of the authors of *Hohenlinden* and *Locksley Hall* that no other poets in these later times, save the subject of this article and two others, can be put into comparison with them for real lyrical power. One of the two latter is Shelley, the other Burns, who is the superior of Shelley, and indubitably at the head of his race, and for this reason, that he put more of his heart into his verse. Soul, not culture, thus gave us the best of our lyric poets. It is on the ground assigned in regard to Burns that we should give Mrs. Browning the next place [illegible] respects. Let the reader dispassionately compare the lyrics which have been written by the principal singers during the past two or three generations. He will find, we think, that the position we have assumed is one which can be maintained. Shelley undoubtedly exhibits the true lyrical fire, but his poems are not so [illegible] as those of Mrs. Browning; while her pathos is deeper than his and that of all his compeers. His imagination was, perhaps, somewhat higher, and he soared into cloud-land more frequently; but the heart, which gave Burns his power, was the strength of Mrs. Browning. Shelley was almost too ethereal, too spiritual, and the consequence was that the human was somewhat overshadowed. His sensibility was of the keenest description, and many of his lyrics bear testimony to the truth of his averment that

"Most men
Are cradled into poetry by wrong;
They learn in suffering what they teach in song."

One cannot help thinking that Shelley's natural place in the world would be that of a spiritualized Spenser; and if that calm could have come to him which alone can furnish the poet with the opportunity he ought to have, there is no knowing but he might have given us a work rich enough to justify this fancy of him. As it is, between writhings and groanings, the paroxysms of a much-tried spirit, he wrote those exquisite lyrics and poems which we should be indeed loth to lose from our literature. Mrs. Browning had not the intense naturalness of Burns, and though both felt acutely, yet in character and temperament they had nothing in common. But, as we have said, the mainspring of the power of both was in the heart. They worked upon different principles and under different circumstances. Burns was moved to joy or sorrow by the impressions he drew from outward nature; Mrs. Browning, on the contrary, found that nature received a tinge of melancholy or happiness from her own emotions. They are thus perfect contrasts in everything except the one great endowment of genius. And if the word epigrammatic may be used to denote that power which Burns had of describing an object in nature or a human emotion, Mrs. Browning was certainly not so epigrammatic as the northern singer. Leigh Hunt once referred to our poet as the sister of Alfred Tennyson, but the relation does not strike us as of the happiest. It does not set in the proper light either relatively to the other. In the first place, there is a good deal that is feminine (in the best sense) about the genius of Tennyson, while occasionally there is that in Mrs. Browning's poetry more masculine than anything to be found in the Poet Laureate. In truth, we do not see much good in these comparisons at all; the happiest expression yet given utterance to is the one previously mentioned, which describes her as Shakespeare's daughter. We are able to see some meaning in this; we can feel that her genius stands in the same relation to that of the transcendent poet of the world as does a daughter to her parent. The lesser is the true miniature representation of the greater.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Life in Canton.—Under my front veranda, as I have mentioned, ran the Pearl River, now floating my boat high enough for me to avoid the treacherous glutinous steps, anon ebbing, and leaving me a dainty draught of mollusca. This river is a study of human life unparalleled in Europe. Its numerous branches and creeks encircle and intersect Canton; meeting, dividing, spreading like a lady's crochet pattern, each slip of water floating its quantum of boats of every description, from the warlike junk bristling with cannon, to a diminutive cockle-shell where a mere baby paddled its own canoe. Chinese children are both waterproof and drowning-proof; I therefore disbelieve the libel that so much infanticide is committed by casting babies into the rivers, persuaded as I am that at no age would a Chinese infant consent to drown. Thousands of *sampans* are plying their oars or lying to, the homes of large families who pass their whole lives on that slender plank. The water baby opens its eyes upon the *sampan*, passes its watery youth there, is damply married there, and not unfrequently goes from thence to a watery grave. Half a million of people are estimated to live upon the water in Canton alone, and there is in China and Cochin China what may be termed a water population, who live exclusively *upon* the rivers, even though their boats never stir from the same spot. I believe it would be possible to find a Chinese *land-sick*, as in contrast to our sea-sickness. These people rarely go ashore. Their occupation is on the water, their shops are floating. They earn their living as conveyances for men and material, like the Venetian gondolas, which they most resemble in construction, though not in color, and are often sculled in the same manner. They are inhabited, like a dwelling, frequently, by two or three generations. The family sleep under the awning and in the hold, thus forming a two-story house. If any member goes on shore it is the *man*; he may be a coolie, a water-carrier, a fish vendor; or keep a small shop, while his wife, mother, grandmother, children, man the boat. I have seen mere babies steer like any coxswain. There are to be seen the pretty sailor girls special to China. They are bright, saucy, robust-looking lasses; their black, glossy hair cut short across the forehead, and tied up in a knot or plait behind. They wear neither shoes nor stockings, and their pretty little feet and ankles are among the most beautiful and attractive objects in Canton. They not only rowed, and sculled, and steered on that complicated mesh of craft, but managed their boats upon the wider portions of the river with the same agility as a man. This is one of the specialties and remarkable features of Canton, and of what, for lack of a better word, I must term the "upside-downness" of Chinese life. You find the men employed as chamber-maids, laundresses, seamstresses, embroideresses; while the women are sailors and boatmen. And thus it is throughout; there is scarcely anything which they do not do the reverse of us. In salutation the Chinese shakes his own hand instead of his visitor's. In paying respect he puts his hat on, instead of taking it off. The very houses seem inside out. Wherever we begin at the top, they commence at the bottom. Their signboards are perpendicular instead of horizontal. Their ideas are also very much upon the same reverse scale. What is felony in Europe—plurality of wives—is highly proper in China, in fact a mark of distinction; and concubinage no more a sin than it was in the days of Solomon.—*Temple Bar.*

Ferdinand Hiller's Visit to Mendelssohn's Home in Leipsic.—Mendelssohn's house was pleasantly situated, with a nice open lookout from the front upon the Leipsic boulevard and the St. Thomas' School and church, once the sphere of the great Bach's labors. The arrangement of the rooms was as follows: First, a sort of hall, with the dining-table and a few chairs; to the right of this a large sitting room and some bedrooms; to the left, my friend's study, with his piano. Opening out of this was a fine large drawing-room, which, however, was robbed of some of its natural elegance by the bed which had been put there for me, though this was counteracted by a piano also put there for my use.

Our way of life was regular and simple. At about 8 we breakfasted on coffee and bread and butter. Butter Felix never eat, but broke his bread into his coffee like any schoolboy, "as he had been accustomed to do." We dined at 1, and though he despised butter, he always liked a glass of good wine, and we often had to try some special sort which he would produce with great delight, and swallow with immense satisfaction. We generally made quick work of our dinner, but in the evenings, after supper, we used often to sit round the table for hours chatting, (not smoking,) unless we moved to the pianino which had been presented to Mme. Mendelssohn by the directors of the Gewandhaus.

The first days were taken up with paying and receiving visits, and passed quickly enough. My next thought was to resume my work. I had a performance of my oratorio in prospect, and there was still a great deal to be done toward it. "We must sit and compose at the same table together," said Mendelssohn one morning, "and let's begin at once to-day."

The following day was "Liedertafel," by which I must not be supposed to mean one of those huge societies formed in the last forty years to assist the love of the "Vaterland," and of wine and women. A dozen thorough musicians, some of whom to this day represent the most zealous supporters of music in Leipsic, used to meet from time to time, and did all honor to their title, for their table was no less excellent than their songs. Mendelssohn thought it would be great fun to set the same words to music, and let the singers guess which was which. No sooner said than done. We looked through several volumes of poetry and soon agreed in the choice of a song of Eichendorf's. I can still see us sitting opposite one another, dipping our pens into the same inkstand, the silence only broken at rare intervals by some joke or other, and the piano not once touched. In writing out the parts each copied half of his own composition and half of the other's. The scores were not to appear, and, above all, the secret was on no account to be betrayed to the members of the "Liedertafel."

The evening arrived, and the thing was a complete success. The songs were sung at sight in capital style, and only one of the singers, Dr. Schleinitz, one of the most [illegible] viction—and was right. None of the others could make up their minds. We laughed and—held our tongues.

Though I had felt no difficulty in throwing off a simple song in my friend's presence, it was quite different with more serious work. It was impossible for me to feel at my ease at the piano, with the consciousness that every idea had a listener—and such a one! Besides, I afterward discovered, by chance, that Mendelssohn too did not like his communings with his genius to be overheard. How could it have been otherwise! Still, I found it extremely difficult, in the midst of all the kindness and affection which surrounded me, to come forward with the announcement, that, delightful as was our way of life, it must come to a stop. After many discussions, I at last got permission to look out for a lodging close by, on the condition that I should only work and sleep there, and to our general satisfaction we found one within a few steps. They were the same rooms in Reichel's garden which Mendelssohn had inhabited in his bachelor days. So, after about a fortnight at my friend's house, I moved into my new quarters.

Everyone knows how happy Mendelssohn was at home. His beautiful, gentle, sensible wife spread a charm over the whole household, and reminded one of a Rafael Madonna. Little Carl, the eldest child, amused us intensely with his first attempts at speaking. Cécile's family, charming people, were in and out all day, and the whole atmosphere was a sort of rivalry of amiability and affection—it was altogether a period of happiness which falls to the share of but few mortals. We laughed much when Cécile told us how as she came out of a concert at the Gewandhaus she had heard two women close by her talking about her and pitying her because "her husband was so cruel, inhuman, and barbarous to her!"—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Modern Orders.—Of the great chivalric institutions of to-day the Garter and the Seraphim are the oldest; they are twins, for both saw the light in 1334; both occupy the highest place in European reverence, and if the Garter is admitted on the Continent to be the more glorious of the two it is not because, as Selden urged, "it exceeds in majesty, honor, and fame all chivalrous orders in the world," but, in reality, because England is a bigger and a stronger country than Sweden, and because what belongs to the former inspires, consequently, more awe abroad than the latter is competent to provoke. Next to these patriarchs follows the Annonciade, another most illustrious fraternity, with two legends for its origin; it dates from 1362. The Golden Fleece comes fourth; it was set up in Bruges in 1429 by Philip III., of Burgundy, but it passed to Spain with the provinces of Flanders, and was transferred again to Austria in 1713 by the Emperor Charles VI., when he acquired the Low Countries. Spain, however, would not consent to lose it, and, after much wrangling, it was tacitly agreed that it should become the joint property of both the Spanish and Imperial Governments. The Elephant claims to have come into existence in 1159, when a Danish Crusader having slain an elephant single-handed with his sword, Canute VI. is said to have established this very noble order in memory of that remarkable event. But this story is not admitted by the annalists of chivalry; they allow the order to date only from 1478. St. Andrew of Russia and the Black Eagle are very modern; the former was established in 1698 by Peter the Great, and the latter in 1701, to commemorate the coronation of the first King of Prussia. St. Stephen of Austria is still more recent; it was set up by Maria Theresa in 1764. But though these eight majestuous orders are alone included in the first class, there are, as was said just now, several other knighthoods whose antiquity is as great and whose merit is almost as real as theirs. Though we group them here with the great mass of orders of every kind, some of them deserve a special mention. St. Hubert, of Bavaria, which dates from 1444; the extinct "Ordres du Roi," in France, St. Michael, St. Louis, and the St. Esprit; the Danebrog of Denmark, with its legend of a flag which fell miraculously from heaven in 1219 in the middle of a fierce battle which it helped the Danes to win; the Spanish Order of Montesa and the Christ of Portugal, which two replaced the Temple when it was extinguished in the peninsula in 1315; the White Eagle, established in 1325 in Poland, but now absorbed by Russia; our own Bath—all these are examples of orders of this class which possess, or have possessed, much dignity, and there are several others like them. And, subsidiarily, there are the purely military decorations, such as St. George, of Russia, and our Victoria Cross, which have a merit and a value of a special kind, and must not be confounded with the mass of ribbons which constitute the third category.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Mendelssohn's Conscientiousness.—In the course of that Winter I witnessed a curious example of that almost morbid conscientiousness of Mendelssohn's with regard to the possible perfection of his compositions. One evening I came into his room, and found him looking so heated, and in such a feverish state of excitement that I was frightened. "What's the matter with you?" I called out. "There I have been sitting for the last four hours," he said, "trying to alter a few bars in a song (it was a quartet for men's voices) and can't do it."

He had made twenty different versions, the greater number of which would have satisfied most people. "What you could not do to-day in four hours," said I, "you will be able to do to-morrow in as many minutes." He calmed down by degrees, and we got into such earnest conversation that I staid with him till a late hour. Next day I found him in unusually good spirits, and he said to me, "Yesterday evening when you were gone I was so excited that it was no use thinking of sleep, so at last I composed a little hunting-song, which I must play you at once." He sat down to the piano, and I heard the song, which has since delighted hundreds and thousands of people, namely Eichendorf's, "Sei gegrüsst du schöner Wald!" I hailed it with joyful surprise.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Livingstone's Servant.—Of Chuma I am tempted to say a few words. He was rescued from the slave-traders, either by Livingstone or by myself and friends on the Shire highlands. I adopted him; and for more than two years he slept in my hut. Of his character I need not speak; his conduct while with Livingstone declares him to be the personification of faithfulness. I was his first instructor; and among other things, I recollect I taught him, as a punishment, be it said, as well as for future guidance, the use of his fists as a substitute for the knife. When the mission was broken up, Chuma, with some other boys, went down to Morumbala, a mountain near to the junction of the Shire with the Zambesi, and there I was compelled to leave him. When Livingstone was leaving the Shire my friend and coadjutor, Rev. Horace Waller, who had made himself responsible for these lads, was, with his aid, able to get them out of the country to Cape Town, with the exception of Chuma and another boy named Wekotani, who accompanied Livingstone to Bombay, and were there placed by him in Dr. Wilson's Mission School. When he went forth to his last travels he revisited Bombay, and these two lads entered his service. Wekotani, after a time, wearied of continual travel, and arriving in the country where he was born, and meeting with people who knew him before he had been sold to the slave-traders, he remained with them. Chuma, however, was proof against all such temptation, and accompanied Livingstone wherever he went to the day of his death, and has not forsaken him even after his death.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

The Order of the Temple.—The Order of the Temple was started at Jerusalem in 1118 by nine French gentlemen, who united themselves in a society, under the name of the Brothers of Christ, in order to protect pilgrims and defend the faith. They took the three monastic vows; and though they began most modestly in a little house which the second Baldwin gave them near the Temple, the usual donations soon arrived, and enabled them to form themselves into a regular military order, the distinctive sign of which was the red cross on a white robe. They rapidly became famous, and acquired the reputation of possessing "the gentleness of lambs, the patience of hermits, and the courage of lions." But they had the misfortune to grow rich, and, in consequence, jumped suddenly from humility and austerity to every sort of vainglory and licentiousness. Richard Cœur De Lion said of them at this epoch, that, "wishing to banish vices from his court, he had married pride to a Templar;" the proverb, "boire comme un Templier," got into circulation at the same time. The order grew in wealth, in strength, in disorder, and in thirst for domination. Suddenly a coalition was formed against it; the Templars were condemned by both Pope and Kings, and were extinguished in 1312 with even more than the usual severity of the period.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SEX IN MIND AND IN EDUCATION.

From the Fortnightly Review.

Those who view without prejudice, or with some sympathy, the movements for improving the higher education of women, and for throwing open to them fields of activity from which they are now excluded, have a hard matter of it sometimes to prevent a feeling of reaction being aroused in their minds by the arguments of the most eager of those who advocate the reform. Carried away by their zeal into an enthusiasm which borders on or reaches fanaticism, they seem positively to ignore the fact that there are significant differences between the sexes, arguing in effect as if it were nothing more than an affair of clothes, and to be resolved, in their indignation of woman's wrongs, to refuse her the simple rights of her sex. They would do better in the end if they would begin by realizing the fact that the male organization is one and the female organization another, and that, let come what may in the way of assimilation of female and male education and labor, it will not be possible to transform a woman into a man. To the end of the chapter she will retain her special functions, and must have a special sphere of development and activity determined by the performance of those functions.

It is quite evident that many of those who are foremost in their zeal for raising the education and social status of woman, have not given proper consideration to the nature of her organization, and to the demands which its special functions make upon its strength. These are matters which it is not easy to discuss out of a medical journal; but, in view of the importance of the subject at the present stage of the question of female education, it becomes a duty to use plainer language than would otherwise be fitting in a literary journal. The gravity of the subject can hardly be exaggerated. Before sanctioning the proposal to subject woman to a system of mental training which has been framed and adapted for men, and under which they have become what they are, it is needful to consider whether this can be done without serious injury to her health and strength. It is not enough to point to exceptional instances of women who have undergone such a training, and have proved their capacities when tried by the same standard as men; without doubt there are women who can, and will, so distinguish themselves, if stimulus be applied and opportunity given; the question is, whether they may not do it at a cost which is too large a demand upon the resources of their nature. Is it well for them to contend on equal terms with men for the goal of man's ambition?

Let it be considered that the period of the real educational strain will commence about the time when, by the development of the sexual system, a great revolution takes place in the body and mind, and an extraordinary expenditure of vital energy is made, and will continue through those years after puberty when, by the establishment of periodical functions, a regularly recurring demand is made upon the resources of a constitution that is going through the final stages of its growth and development. The energy of a human body being a definite and not inexhaustible quantity, can it bear, without injury, an excessive mental drain as well as the natural physical drain which is so great at that time? Or, will the profit of the one be to the detriment of the other? It is a familiar experience that a day of hard physical work renders a man incapable of hard mental work, his available energy having been exhausted. Nor does it matter greatly by what channel the energy be expended; if it be used in one way it is not available for use in another. When nature spends in one direction, she must economize in another direction. That the development of puberty does draw heavily upon the vital resources of the female constitution, needs not to be pointed out to those who know the nature of the important physiological changes which then take place. In persons of delicate constitution who have inherited a tendency to disease, and who have little vitality to spare, the disease is apt to break out at that time; the new drain established having deprived the constitution of the vital energy necessary to withstand the enemy that was lurking in it. The time of puberty and the years following it are therefore justly acknowledged to be a critical time for the female organization. The real meaning of the physiological changes which constitute puberty is, that the woman is thereby fitted to conceive and bear children, and undergoes the bodily and mental changes that are connected with the development of the reproductive system. At each recurring period there are all the preparations for conception, and nothing is more necessary to the preservation of female health than that these changes should take place regularly and completely. It is true that many of them are destined to be fruitless so far as their essential purpose is concerned, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that on that account they might be omitted or accomplished incompletely, without harm to the general health. They are the expressions of the full physiological activity of the organism. Hence it is that the outbreak of disease is so often heralded, or accompanied, or followed by suppression or irregularity of these functions. In all cases they make a great demand upon the physiological energy of the body; they are sensitive to its sufferings, however these be caused; and, when disordered, they aggravate the mischief that is going on.

When we thus look the matter honestly in the face, it would seem plain that women are marked out by nature for very different offices in life from those of men, and that the healthy performance of her special functions renders it improbable she will succeed, and unwise for her to persevere, in running over the same course at the same pace with him. For such a race she is certainly weighted unfairly. Nor is it a sufficient reply to this argument to allege, as is sometimes done, that there are many women who have not the opportunity of getting married, or who do not aspire to bear children; for whether they care to be mothers or not, they cannot dispense with those physiological functions of their nature that have reference to that aim, however much they might wish it, and they cannot disregard them in the labor of life without injury to their health. They cannot choose but to be women; cannot rebel successfully against the tyranny of their organization, the complete development and function whereof must take place after its kind. This is not the expression of prejudice nor of false sentiment; it is the plain statement of a physiological fact. Surely, then, it is unwise to pass it by; first or last it must have its due weight in the determination of the problem of woman's education and mission; it is best to recognize it plainly, however we may conclude finally to deal with it.

It is sometimes said, however, that sexual difference ought not to have any place in the culture of mind, and one hears it affirmed with an air of triumphant satisfaction that there is no sex in mental culture. This is a rash statement, which argues want of thought or insincerity of thought in those who make it. There is sex in mind as distinctly as there is sex in body; and if the mind is to receive the best culture of which its nature is capable, regard must be had to the mental qualities which correlate differences of sex. To aim, by means of education and pursuits in life, to assimilate the female to the male mind, might well be pronounced as unwise and fruitless a labor as it would be to strive to assimilate the female to the male body by means of the same kind of physical training and by the adoption of the same pursuits. Without doubt there have been some striking instances of extraordinary women who have shown great mental power, and these may fairly be quoted as evidence in support of the right of women to the best mental culture; but it is another matter when they are adduced in support of the assertion that there is no sex in mind, and that a system of female education should be laid down on the same lines, follow the same method, and have the same ends in view, as a system of education for men.

Let me pause here to reflect briefly upon the influence of sex upon mind. In its physiological sense, with which we are concerned here, mind is the sum of those functions of the brain which are commonly known as thought, feeling, and will. Now the brain is one among a number of organs in the commonwealth of the body; with these organs it is in the closest physiological sympathy by definite paths of nervous communication, has special correspondence with them by internuncial nerve-fibres; so that its functions habitually feel and declare the influence of the different organs. There is an intimate consensus of functions. Though it is the highest organ of the body, the co-ordinating centre to which impressions go and from which responses are sent, the nature and functions of the inferior organs with which it lives in unity affect essentially its nature as the organ of mental functions. It is not merely that disorder of a particular organ hinders or oppresses these functions, but it affects them in a particular way; and we have good reason to believe that [illegible] is a consequence of the specific physiological effect which each organ exerts naturally upon the constitution and function of mind. A disordered liver gives rise to gloomy feelings; a diseased heart to feelings of fear and apprehension; morbid irritation of the reproductive organs to feelings of a still more special kind—these are familiar facts; but what we have to realize is that each particular organ has, when not disordered, its specific and essential influence in the production of certain passions or feelings. From of old the influence has been recognized, as we see in the doctrine by which the different passions were located in particular organs of the body, the heart, for example, being made the seat of courage, the liver the seat of jealousy, the bowels the seat of compassion; and although we do not now hold that a passion is aroused anywhere else than in the brain, we believe nevertheless that the organs are represented in the primitive passions, and that when the passion is aroused into violent action by some outward cause, it will discharge itself upon the organ and throw its functions into commotion. In fact, as the uniformity of thought among men is due to the uniform operation of the external senses, as they think alike because they have the same number and kind of senses, so the uniformity of their fundamental passions is due probably to the uniform operation of the internal organs of the body upon the brain; they feel alike because they have the same number and kind of internal organs. If this be so, these organs come to be essential constituents of our mental life.

The most striking illustration of the kind of organic action which I am endeavoring to indicate is yielded by the influence of the reproductive organs upon the mind, a complete mental revolution being made when they come into activity. As great a change takes place in the feelings and ideas, the desires and will, as it is possible to imagine, and takes place in virtue of the development of their functions. Let it be noted, then, that this great and important mental change is different in the two sexes, and reflects the difference of their respective organs and functions. Before experience has opened their eyes the dreams of a young man and maiden differ. If we give attention to the physiology of the matter we see that it cannot be otherwise, and if we look to the facts of pathology, which would not fitly be in place here, they are found to furnish the fullest confirmation of what might have been predicted. To attribute to the influence of education the mental differences of sex which declare themselves so distinctly at puberty, would be hardly less absurd than to attribute to education the bodily differences which then declare themselves. The comb of a cock, the antlers of a stag, the mane of a lion, the beard of a man, are growths in relation to the reproductive organs which correlate mental differences of sex as marked almost as these physical differences. In the first years of life girls and boys are much alike in mental and bodily character, the differences which are developed afterward being hardly more than intimated, although some have thought the girl's passion for her doll evinces even at that time a forefeeling of her future functions; during the period of reproductive activity the mental and bodily differences are declared most distinctly; and when that period is past man and woman decline into second childhood, they come to resemble one another more again. Furthermore, the bodily form, the voice, and the mental qualities of mutilated men approach those of women, while women whose reproductive organs remain from some cause in a state of arrested development, approach the mental and bodily habits of men.

No psychologist has yet devoted himself to make, or has succeeded in making, a complete analysis of the emotions, by resolving the complex feelings into their simple elements, and tracing them back from their complex evolutions to the primitive passions in which they are rooted. This is a promising and much-needed work which remains to be done; but when it is done, it will be shown, probably, that they have proceeded originally from two fundamental instincts, or—if we add consciousness of nature and aim—passions, namely, that of self-preservation, with the ways and means of self-defense which it inspires and stimulates, and that of propagation, with the love of offspring and other primitive feelings that are connected with it. Could we, in imagination, trace mankind backward along the path stretching through the ages, on which it has gone forward to its present height and complexity of emotion, and suppose each new emotional element to be given off at the spot where it was acquired, we should view a road along which the fragments of our high, special, and complex feelings were scattered, and should reach a starting-point of the primitive instincts of self-preservation and propagation. Considering, then, the different functions of the sexes in the operation of the latter instinct, and how different the emotional nature has necessarily been grafted on the original differences in the course of ages,* does it not appear that in order to assimilate the female to the male mind it would be necessary to undo the life-history of mankind from its earliest commencement? Nay, would it not be necessary to go still further back to that earliest period of animal life upon earth before there was any distinction of sex?

If the foregoing reflections be well grounded, it is plain we ought to recognize sex in education, and to provide that the method and aim of mental culture should have regard to the specialties of woman's physical and mental nature. Each sex must develope after its kind; and if education in its fundamental meaning be the external cause to which evolution is the internal answer, if it be the drawing out of the internal qualities of the individual into their highest perfection by the influence of the most fitting external conditions, there must be a difference in the method of education of the two sexes answering to differences in their physical and mental natures. Whether it be only the statement of a partial truth, that "for valor he" is formed, and "beauty she and sweet attractive grace," or not, it cannot be denied that they are formed for different functions, and that the influence of those functions pervades and affects essentially their entire beings. There is sex in mind and there should be sex in education.

Let us consider, then, what an adapted education must have regard to. In the first place, a proper regard to the physical nature of women means attention given, in their training, to their peculiar functions and to their foreordained work as mothers and nurses of children. Whatever aspirations of an intellectual kind they may have, they cannot be relieved from the performance of those offices so long as it is thought necessary that mankind should continue on earth. Even if these be looked upon as somewhat mean and unworthy offices in comparison with the nobler functions of giving birth to and developing ideas; if, agreeing with Goethe, we are disposed to hold—Es wäre doch immer hübscher wenn man die Kinder von den Baumen schüttelte; it must still be confessed that for the great majority of women they must remain the most important offices of the best period of their lives. Moreover they are work which, like all work, may be well or ill done, and which, in order to be done well, cannot be done in a prefunctory manner, as a thing by the way. It will have to be considered whether women can scorn delights, and live laborious days of intellectual exercise and production, without injury to their functions as the conceivers, mothers, and nurses of children. For it would be an ill thing, if it should so happen, that we got the advantages of a quantity of female intellectual work at the price of a puny, enfeebled, and sickly race. In this relation, it must be allowed that women do not and cannot stand on the same level as men.

In the second place, a proper regard to the mental nature of women means attention given to those qualities of mind which correlate the physical differences of her sex. Men are manifestly not so fitted mentally as women to be the educators of children during the early years of their infancy and childhood: they would be almost as much out of place in going systematically to work to nurse babies as they would be in attempting to suckle them. On the other hand, women are manifestly endowed with qualities of mind which specially fit them to stimulate and foster the first growths of intelligence in children, while the intimate and special sympathies which a mother has with her child as a being which, though individually separate, is still almost a part of her nature, give her an influence and responsibilities which are specially her own. The earliest dawn of an infant's intelligence is its recognition of its mother as the supplier of its wants, as the person whose near presence is associated with the relief of sensations of discomfort, and with the production of feelings of comfort; while the relief and pleasure which she herself feels in yielding warmth and nourishment strengthens, if it was not originally the foundation of, that strong love of offspring which, with unwearied patience, surrounds its wayward youth with a thousand ministering attentions. It can hardly be doubted that if the nursing of babies were given over to men for a generation or two, they would abandon the task in despair or in disgust, and conclude it to be not worth while that mankind should continue on earth. But "can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb?" Those can hardly be in earnest who question that woman's sex is represented in mind, and that the mental qualities which spring from it qualify her specially to be the successful nurse and educator of infants and young children.

Furthermore, the female qualities of mind which correlate her sexual character adapt her, as her sex does, to be the helpmate and companion of man. It was an Eastern idea, which Plato has expressed allegorically, that a complete being had in primeval times been divided into two halves, which have ever since been seeking to unite together and to reconstitute the divided unity. It will hardly be denied that there is a great measure of truth in the fable. Man and woman do complement one another's being. This is no less true of mind than it is of body; is true of mind indeed as a consequence of its being true of body. Some may be disposed to argue that the qualities of mind which characterize women now, and have characterized them hitherto, in their relations with men, are in great measure, mainly if not entirely, the artificial results of the position of subjection and dependence which she has always occupied; but those who take this view do not appear to have considered the matter as deeply as they should; they have attributed to circumstances much of what unquestionably lies deeper than circumstances, being inherent in the fundamental character of sex. It would be a delusive hope to expect, and a mistaken labor to attempt, to eradicate by change of circumstances the qualities which distinguish the female character, and fit woman to be the helpmate and companion of man in mental and bodily union.

So much may be fairly said on general physiological grounds. We may now go on to inquire whether any ill effects have been observed from subjecting women to the same kind of training as men. The facts of experience in this country are not such as warrant a full and definite answer to the inquiry, the movement for revolutionizing the education of women being of a recent date. But in America the same method of training for the sexes in mixed classes has been largely applied; girls have gone with boys through the same curriculum of study, from primary to grammar schools, from schools to graduation in colleges, working eagerly under the stimulus of competition, and disdaining any privilege of sex. With what result? With one result certainly—that while those who are advocates of the mixed system bear favorable witness to the results upon both sexes, American physicians are beginning to raise their voices in earnest warnings and protests. It is not that girls have not ambition, nor that they fail generally to run the intellectual race which is set before them, but it is asserted that they do it at a cost to their strength which entails lifelong suffering, and even incapacitates them for the adequate performance of the natural functions of their sex. Without pretending to indorse these assertions, which it would be wrong to do in the absence of sufficient experience, it is right to call attention to them, and to claim serious consideration for them; they proceed from physicians of high professional standing, who speak from their own experience, and they agree moreover, with what, perhaps, might have been feared or predicted on physiological grounds. It may fairly be presumed that the stimulus of competition will act more powerfully on girls than on boys; not only because they are more susceptible by nature, but because it will produce more effect upon their constitutions when it is at all in excess. Their nerve-centres being in a state of greater instability, by reason of the development of their reproductive functions, they will be the more easily and the more seriously deranged. A great argument used in favor of a mixed education is that it affords adequate stimulants to girls for thorough and sustained work, which have hitherto been a want in girls' schools; that it makes them less desirous to fit themselves only for society, and content to remain longer and work harder at school. Thus it is desired that emulation should be used in order to stimulate them to compete with boys in mental exercises and aims, while it is not pretended they can or should compete with them in those out-door exercises and pursuits which are of such great benefit in ministering to bodily health, and to success in which boys, not unwisely, perhaps, attach scarcely less honor than to intellectual success. It is plain then that the stimulus of competition in studies will act more powerfully upon them, not only because of their greater constitutional susceptibility, but because it is left free to act without the compensating balance of emulation in other fields of activity. Is it right, may well be asked, that it should be so applied? Can woman rise high in spiritual development of any kind unless she take a holy care of the temple of her body? *

A small volume, entitled *Sex in Education*, which has been published recently by Dr. Edward Clarke, of Boston, formerly a Professor in Harvard College, contains a somewhat startling description of the baneful effects upon female health which have been produced by an excessive educational strain. It is asserted that the number of female graduates of schools and colleges who have been permanently disabled to a greater or less degree by improper methods of study, and by a disregard of the reproductive apparatus and its functions, is so great as to excite the gravest alarm, and to demand the serious attention of the community. "If these causes should continue for the next half century, and increase in the same ratio as they have for the last fifty years, it requires no prophet to foretell that the wives who are to be the mothers in our Republic, must be drawn from Trans-atlantic homes. The sons of the New World will have to re-act, on a magnificent scale, the old story of unwived Rome and the Sabines." Dr. Clarke relates the clinical histories of several cases of tedious illness, in which he traced the cause unhesitatingly to a disregard of the function of the female organization. Irregularity, imperfection, arrest, or excess occurs in consequence of the demand made upon the vital powers at times when there should rightly be an intermission or remission of labor, and is followed first by pallor, lassitude, debility, sleeplessness, headache, neuralgia, and then by worse ills. The course of events is something in this wise. The girl enters upon the hard work of school or college at the age of fifteen years or thereabouts, when the function of her sex has perhaps been fairly established; ambitious to stand high in class, she pursues her studies with diligence, perseverance, constancy, allowing herself no days of relaxation or rest out of the school-days, paying no attention to the periodical tides of her organization, unheeding a drain "that would make the stroke oar of the University crew falter." For a time all seems to go well with her studies; she triumphs over male and female competitors, gains the front rank, and is stimulated to continued exertions in order to hold it. But in the long run nature, which cannot be ignored or defied with impunity, asserts its power; excessive losses occur; health fails, she becomes the victim of aches and pains, is unable to go on with her work, and compelled to seek medical advice. Restored to health by rest from work, a holiday at the sea-side, and suitable treatment, she goes back to her studies, to begin again the same course of unheeding work, until she has completed the curriculum, and leaves college a good scholar but a delicate and ailing woman, whose future life is one of more or less suffering. For she does not easily regain the vital energy which was recklessly sacrificed in the acquirement of learning; the special functions which have relation to her future offices as woman, and the full and perfect accomplishment of which is essential to sexual completeness, have been deranged at a critical time; if she is subsequently married, she is unfit for the best discharge of maternal functions, and is apt to suffer from a variety of troublesome and serious disorders in connection with them. In some cases the brain and the nervous system testify to the exhaustive effects of undue labor, nervous and even mental disorders declaring themselves.

Such is a picture, painted by an experienced physician, of the effects of subjecting young women to the method of education which has been framed for young men. Startling as it is, there is nothing in it which may not well be true to nature. If it be an effect of excessive and ill-regulated study to produce derangement of the functions of the female organization, of which so far from there being an antecedent improbability, there is a great probability, then there can be no question that all the subsequent ills mentioned are likely to follow. The important physiological change which takes place at puberty, accompanied as it is by so great a revolution in mind and body, and by so large an expenditure of vital energy, may easily and quickly overstep its healthy limits, and pass into a pathological change, under conditions of excessive stimulation, or in persons who are constitutionally feeble, and whose nerve-centres are more unstable than natural; and it is a familiar medical observation that many nervous disorders of a minor kind, and even such serious disorders as chorea, epilepsy, insanity, are often connected with irregularities or suppression of these important functions.

In addition to the ill effects upon the bodily health which are produced directly by an excessive mental application, and a consequent development of the nervous system at the expense of the nutritive functions, it is alleged that remoter effects of an injurious character are produced upon the entire nature, mental and bodily. The arrest of development of the reproductive system discovers itself in the physical form and in the mental character. There is an imperfect development of the structure which nature has provided in the female for nursing her offspring.

"Formerly," writes another American physician, Dr. N. Allen, "such an organization was generally possessed by American women, and they found but little difficulty in nursing their infants. It was only occasionally, in case of some defect in the organization, or where sickness of some kind had overtaken the mother, that it became necessary to resort to the wet-nurse, or to feeding by hand. And the English, the Scotch, the German, the Canadian, the French, and the Irish women who are living in this country, generally nurse their children: the exceptions are rare. But how is it with our American women who become mothers? It has been supposed by some that all, or nearly all of them, could nurse their offspring just as well as not; that the disposition only was wanting, and that they did not care about having the trouble or confinement necessarily attending it. But this is a great mistake. This very indifference or aversion shows something wrong in the organization, as well as in the disposition; if the physical system were all right, the mind and natural instincts would generally be right also. While there may be here and there cases of this kind, such an indisposition is not always found. It is a fact that large numbers of our women are anxious to nurse their offspring, and make the attempt; they persevere for a while—perhaps for weeks or months—and then fail. * * * There is still another class that cannot nurse at all, having neither the organs nor nourishment necessary to make a beginning."

Why should there be such a difference between American women and those of foreign origin residing in the same locality, or between them and their grandmothers? Dr. Allen goes on to ask. The answer he finds in the undue demands made upon the brain and nervous system to the detriment of the organs of nutrition and secretion.

"In consequence of the great neglect of physical exercise, and the continuous application to study, together with various other influences, large numbers of our American women have altogether an undue predominance of the nervous temperament. If only here and there an individual were found with such an organization, not much harm comparatively would result; but when a majority, or nearly a majority have it, the evil becomes one of no small magnitude."

To the same effect writes Dr. Weir Mitchell, an eminent American physiologist.

"Worse of all, to my mind, most destructive every way, is the American view of female education. The time taken for the more serious instruction of girls extends to the age of eighteen, and rarely over this. During these years they are undergoing such organic development as renders them remarkably sensitive. * * * To-day the American woman is, to speak plainly, physically unfit for her duties as woman, and is, perhaps, of all civilized females, the least qualified to undertake those weightier tasks which tax so heavily the nervous system of man. She is not fairly up to what nature asks from her as wife and mother. How will she sustain herself under the pressure of those yet more exacting duties which nowadays she is eager to share with man?"

Here, then, is no uncertain testimony as to the effects of the American system of female education: some women who are without the instinct or desire to nurse their offspring, some who have the desire but not the capacity, and others who have neither the instinct nor the capacity. The facts will hardly be disputed, whatever may finally be the accepted interpretation of them. It will not probably be argued that an absence of the capacity and the instinct to nurse is a result of higher development, and that it should be the aim of woman, as she advances to a higher level, to allow the organs which minister to this function to waste and finally to become by disuse as rudimentary in her sex as they are in the male sex. Their development is notably in close sympathy with that of the organs of reproduction, an arrest thereof being often associated with some defect of the latter; so that it might perhaps be fairly questioned whether it was right and proper, for the race's sake, that a woman who has not the wish and power to nurse should indulge in the functions of maternity. We may take note, by the way, that those in whom the organs are wasted invoke the dress-maker's aid in order to gain the appearance of them; they are not satisfied unless they wear the show of perfect womanhood. However, it may be in the plan of evolution to produce at some future period a race of sexless beings who, undistracted and unharassed by the ignoble troubles of reproduction, shall carry on the intellectual work of the world, not otherwise than as the sexless ants do the work and the fighting of the community.

Meanwhile, the consequences of an imperfectly developed reproductive system are not sexual only; they are also mental. Intellectually and morally there is a deficiency, or at any rate a modification answering to the physical deficiency; in mind, as in body, the individual fails to reach the ideal of a complete and perfect womanhood. If the aim of a true education be to make her reach *that*, it certainly cannot be a true education which operates in any degree to unsex her; for sex is fundamental, lies deeper than culture, cannot be ignored or defied with impunity. You may hide nature, but you cannot extinguish it. Consequently it does not seem impossible that if the attempt to do so be seriously and persistently made, the result may be a monstrosity—something which, having ceased to be woman, is yet not man—"ce quelque chose de monstrueux," which the Comte A. de Gasparin forebodes, "cet être répugnant, qui déjà paraît à notre horizon."

The foregoing considerations go to show that the main reason of woman's position lies in her nature. That she has not competed with men in the active work of life was probably because not having had the power she had not the desire to do so, and because having the capacity of functions which man has not she has found her pleasure in performing them. It is not simply that man, being stronger in body than she is, has held her in subjection, and debarred her from careers of action which he was resolved to keep for himself; her maternal functions must always have rendered, and must continue to render, most of her activity domestic. There have been times enough in the history of the world when the freedom which she has had, and the position which she has held in the estimation of men, would have enabled her to assert her claims to other functions, had she so willed it. The most earnest advocate of her rights to be something else than what she has hitherto been would hardly argue that she has always been in the position of a slave kept in forcible subjection by the superior physical force of men. Assuredly, if she has been a slave, she has been a slave content with her bondage. But it may perhaps be said that in that lies the very pith of the matter—that she is not free, and does not care to be free; that she is a slave, and does not know or feel it. It may be alleged that she has lived for so many ages in the position of dependence to which she was originally reduced by the superior muscular strength of man, has been so thoroughly imbued with inherited habits of submission, and overawed by the influence of customs never questioned, that she has not the desire for emancipation; that thus a moral bondage has been established more effectual than an actual physical bondage. That she has now exhibited a disposition to emancipate herself, and has initiated a movement to that end, may be owing partly to the easy means of intellectual intercommunication in this age, whereby a few women scattered through the world, who felt the impulses of a higher inspiration, have been enabled to co-operate in a way that would have been impossible in former times, and partly to the awakened moral sense and to the more enlightened views of men, which have led to the encouragement and assistance, instead of the suppression, of their efforts.

It would be rash to assert that there is not some measure of truth in these arguments. Let any one who thinks otherwise reflect upon the degraded condition of women in Turkey, where habit is so ingrained in their nature, and custom so powerful over the mind, that they have neither thought nor desire to attain to a higher state, and "nought feel their foul disgrace;" a striking illustration how women may be demoralized and yet not know nor feel it, and an instructive lesson for those who are anxious to form a sound judgment upon the merits of the movement for promoting their higher education and the removal of the legal disabilities under which they labor. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the effects of the laws and usages of a country upon the habits of thought of those who, generation after generation, have been born and bred and have lived under them. Were the law which ordains that when a father dies intestate all the real property of which he is possessed shall be inherited by his eldest son, his other children being sent empty away, enacted for the first time, there is no one, probably, who would not be shocked by its singular injustice, yet the majority of persons in this country are far from thinking it extraordinary or unjust, and a great many of them would deem it a dangerous and wicked doctrine to question its justice. Only a few weeks ago a statesman who has held high offices in a Conservative Ministry, in an address to electors, conjured them not to part with the principle of primogeniture, and declared that there was no change in the law which he would so vehemently oppose as this: "Let them but follow the example of a neighboring nation in this respect, and there was an end of their personal freedom and liberty!" So much do the laws and usages of a country affect the feelings and judgments of those who dwell therein. If we clearly apprehend the fact, and allow it the weight which it deserves, it will be apparent that we must hesitate to accept the subordinate position which women have always had as a valid argument for the justice of it, and a sufficient reason why they should continue forever in it.

But may we not fairly assert that it would be no less a mistake in an opposite direction to allow no weight to such an argument? Setting physiological considerations aside, it is not possible to suppose that the whole explanation of woman's position and character is that man, having in the beginning found her pleasing in his eyes and necessary to his enjoyment, took forcible possession of her and has ever since kept her in bondage, without any other justification than the right of the strongest. Superiority of muscular strength, without superiority of any other kind, would not have done that any more than superiority of muscular strength has availed to give the lion or the elephant possession of the earth. If it were not that woman's organization and functions found their fitting home in a position different from, if not subordinate to, that of men she would not so long have kept that position. If she is to be judged by the same standard as men, and to make their aims her aims, we are certainly bound to say that she labors under an inferiority of constitution by a dispensation which there is no gainsaying. This is a matter of physiology, not a matter of sentiment; it is not a mere question of larger or smaller muscles, but of the energy and power of endurance of the nerve-force which drives the intellectual and muscular machinery; not a question of two bodies and minds that are in equal physical conditions, but of one body and mind capable of sustained and regular hard labor, and of another body and mind which for one quarter of each month during the best years of life is more or less sick and unfit for hard work. It is in these considerations that we find the true explanation of what has been from the beginning until now, and what must doubtless continue to be, though it be in a modified form. It may be a pity for woman that she has been created woman, but, being such, it is as ridiculous to consider herself inferior to man because she is not man, as it would be for man to consider himself inferior to her because he cannot perform her functions. There is one glory of the man, another glory of the woman, and the glory of the one differeth from that of the other.

Taking into adequate account the physiology of the female organization, some of the statements made by the late Mr. Mill in his book on the subjection of women strike one with positive amazement. He calls upon us to own that what is now called the nature of women is an eminently artificial thing, the result of forced repression in some directions, of unnatural stimulation in others; that their character has been entirely distorted and disguised by their relations with their masters, who have kept them in so unnatural a state; that if it were not for this there would not be any material difference, nor perhaps any difference at all in the character and capacities which would unfold themselves; that they would do the same things as men fully as well on the whole, if education and cultivation were adapted to correcting instead of aggravating the infirmities incident to their temperament; and that they have been robbed of their natural development, and brought into their present unnatural state, by the brutal right of the strongest which man has used. If these allegations contain no exaggeration, if they be strictly true, then is this article an entire mistake.

Mr. Mills argues as if when he has shown it to be probable that the inequality of rights between the sexes has no other source than the law of the strongest, he had demonstrated its monstrous injustice. But is that entirely so? After all there is a right in might—the right of the strong to be strong. Men have the right to make the most of their powers, to develop them to the utmost, and to strive for, and if possible gain and hold the position in which they shall have the freest play. It would be a wrong to the stronger if it were required to limit its exertions to the capacities of the weaker. And if it be not so limited, the result will be that the weaker must take a different position. Men will not fail to take the advantage of their strength over women: are no laws then to be made which, owing to the inferiority of women's strength, shall ordain accordingly, and so protect them really from the mere brutal tyranny of might? Seeing that the greater power cannot be ignored, but in the long run must tell in individual competition, it is a fair question whether it ought not to be recognized in social adjustments and enactments, even for the necessary protection of women. Suppose that all legal distinctions were abolished, and that women were allowed free play to do what they could, as it may be right they should—to fail or succeed in every career upon which men enter; that all were conceded to them which their extremest advocates might claim for them; do they imagine that if they, being in a majority, combined to pass laws which were un[illegible] to men, the latter would quietly submit? Is it proposed that men should fight for them in war and that they, counting a majority of votes, should determine upon war? Or would they no longer claim a privilege of sex in regard to the defense of the country by arms? If all barriers of distinction of sex raised by human agency were thrown down, as not being warranted by the distinctions of sex which nature has so plainly marked, it may be presumed that the great majority of women would continue to discharge the functions of maternity, and to have the mental qualities which correlate these functions; and if laws were made by them, and their male supporters of a feminine habit of mind, in the interests of babies, as might happen, can it be supposed that, as the world goes, there would not soon be a revolution in the State by men, which would end in taking all power from women and reducing them to a stern subjection? Legislation would not be of much value unless there were power behind to make it respected, and in such case laws might be made without the power to enforce them, or for the very purpose of coercing the power which could alone enforce them.

So long as the differences of physical power and organization between men and women are what they are, it does not seem possible that they should have the same type of mental development. But while we see great reason to dissent from the opinions, and to distrust the enthusiasm, of those who would set before women the same aims as men, to be pursued by the same methods, it must be admitted that they are entitled to have all the mental culture and all the freedom necessary to the fullest development of their natures. The aim of female education should manifestly be the perfect development, not of manhood but of womanhood, by the methods most conducive thereto; so may women reach as high a grade of development as men, though it be of a different type. A system of education which is framed to fit them to nothing more than the superintendents of a household and the ornaments of a drawing-room is one which does not do justice to their nature, and cannot be seriously defended. Assuredly those of them who have not the opportunity of getting married suffer not a little, in mind and body, from a method of education which tends to develop the emotional at the expense of the intellectual nature, and by their exclusion from appropriate fields of practical activity. It by no means follows, however, that it would be right to model an improved system exactly upon that which has commended itself as the best for men. Inasmuch as the majority of women will continue to get married and to discharge the functions of mothers, the education of girls certainly ought not to be such as would in any way clash with their organization, injure their health, and unfit them for these functions. In this matter the small minority of women who have other aims and pant for other careers, cannot be accepted as the spokeswomen of their sex. Experience may be left to teach them as it will not fail to do, whether they are wright or wrong in the ends which they pursue and in the means which they pursue them; if they are right, they will have deserved well the success which will reward their faith and works; if they are wrong, the error will avenge itself upon them and upon their children, if they should ever have any. In the worst event they will not have been without their use as failures; for they will have furnished experiments to aid us in arriving at correct judgments concerning the capacities of women and their right functions in the universe. Meanwhile, so far as our present lights reach, it would seem that a system of education adapted to women should have regard to the peculiarities of their constitution, to the special functions in life for which they are destined, and to the range and kind of practical activity, mental and bodily, to which they would seem foreordained by their sexual organization of body and mind.

HENRY MAUDSLEY.

Note.—It is fair to say that other reasons for the alleged degeneracy of American women are given. For example, a correspondent writes from America: "The medical mind of the United States is arrayed in a very ill-tempered opposition, on assumed physiological grounds, to the higher education of women in a continuous curriculum, and especially to the co-education which some colleges in the Western States, Oberlin, Antioch, inaugurated twenty years ago, and which latterly Cornell University has adopted. The experience of Cornell is too recent to prove anything; but the Quaker College of Swarthmore claims a steady improvement on the health of its girl-graduates, dating from the commencement of their college course; and the Western colleges report successful results, mentally, morally, and physically, from their coeducation experiment. Ignoring these facts, the doctors base their war-cry on the not-to-be-disputed fact that American women are growing into more and more of invalidism with every year. Something of this is perhaps due to climate. I will not say to food; for the American *menu*, in the cities at least, has improved since Mr. Dicken's early days, and has learned to combine French daintiness, very happily, with the substantial requirements of an English table.

American men, as a rule, 'break down' between forty and fifty, when an Englishman is but beginning to live his public and useful life. The mad excitement of business you have, as well as we; so it must be the unrest of the climate, and their unphilosophical refusal of open-air pleasures and exercise, which are to blame in the case of the men.

There are other reasons which go to make up the languid young-ladyhood of the American girl. Her childhood is denied the happy out-door sports of her brothers. There is a resolute shutting out of everything like a noisy romp; the active games and all happy, boisterous plays, by field or roadside, are not proper to her! She is cased in a cramping dress, so heavy and inconvenient that no boy could wear it for a day without falling into gloomy views of life. All this martyrdom to propriety and fashion tells upon strength and symmetry, and the girl reaches womanhood a wreck. That she reaches it at all, under these suffering and bleached-out conditions is due to her superior elasticity to resist a method of education which would have killed off all the boys years before. * * * There are abundant statistics to prove that hard study is the discipline and tonic most girls need to supplant the too great sentimentality and useless day-dreams fostered by fashionable idleness, and provocative of 'nerves,' melancholy, and inanition generally, and, so far as statistics can, that the women-graduates of these colleges make as healthy and happy wives and mothers as though they had never solved a mathematical problem, nor translated Aristotle."

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* The instinct of propagation is what we are concerned with here, but it should not be overlooked, that, in like manner, a difference of character would grow out of the instinct of self-preservation and the means of self-defense prompted by it.

* Of all the intellectual errors of which men have been guilty, perhaps none is more false, and has been more mischievous in its consequences than the theologico-metaphysical doctrine which inculcated contempt of the body as the temple of Satan, the prison-house of the spirit, from which the highest aspiration of mind was to get free. It is a foolish and fruitless labor to attempt to divorce or put asunder mind and body, which nature has joined together in essential unity; and the right culture of the body is not less a duty than, is indeed essential to, the right culture of the mind.

THE THOMAS COWHIDING CASE.

Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., was charged in the Washington Police Court on Thursday with assault and battery on Charles B. Vickery, this being the sequel to the cowhiding affair which occurred on Wednesday in the Ebbitt House. The Washington *Chronicle* says that quite a crowd was present in the Police Court to listen to the hearing of the case, among them the venerable Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, father of defendant, and several society men. Mr. Thomas was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Bainbridge Webb, and when arraigned pleaded "not guilty." Mr. Vickery appeared with a scar on the right cheek, and on being sworn testified that he met Mr. Thomas in the Ebbitt House on Wednesday. Mr. Thomas asked him if he had received a letter from him. He replied that he had, when defendant asked him why he had not answered it, and at once drew a cowhide and struck him several blows. He had previously used threats that if he (witness) did not leave the city he would find himself in a bad box. He had given Mr. Thomas no cause for the assault. Mr. Webb asked witness to give the details of any difficulty which had existed between them, and explained to the court that witness had traduced the character of one of Mr. Thomas' family. The court admitted the question in order to show an aggravation on the part of the plaintiff in the mitigation of fine or damages. Witness was then asked if he knew the wife of Mr. Thomas, and admitted that he did, but had never attacked her character to his knowledge, as had been charged to him by defendant; if he had he had forgotten it. For defense, Mr. Colesbery testified that he had heard Mr. Vickery traduce the character of his (Mr. Thomas') wife, and witness had told Mr. Thomas what he had said.

Mr. Webb here rested his case, adding that he did not propose to make any remarks, and would content himself by merely saying that Mr. Thomas would have been recreant to his own manhood had he not resented the insult given his wife and family. There is not any one who is a man who would not have done what he had done. As his counsel he forebore to introduce further witnesses, thus giving publicity to offensive and scandalous language used by complainant against this gentleman's wife and family, and asked a dismissal for his client. The court remarked that there was no doubt as to the assault being committed, but complainant had not brought any witnesses to disprove the scandalous remarks imputed to him, and which were specifically testified to by witnesses for defense, but had contented himself with a simple denial. Unfortunately the law does not protect persons from the injuries inflicted by traducers of character and scandal-mongers, consequently redress such as has here been shown is sometimes resorted to. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case the law cannot be made use of to shield one from consequences which might be expected to follow. A technical assault had been committed, for which defendant must pay a fine of one dollar and costs. Mr. Thomas was congratulated as he left the court.

A SEA-SICK WOMAN.

A lady from Salem, Mass., who has recently made the voyage to Europe, has written to her friends at home a graphic letter describing her experiences at sea. The letter is published in the *Gazette* of her native city, and contains the following in reference to her sufferings from sea-sickness:

"The ship labored so, and rolled so from side to side, that the port hole in my state-room would go far under water till I was in black darkness. The next instant she would roll so to the other side that the moon in the opposite horizon from my window would shine in upon me. I was lame and sore, with my efforts to keep in my berth; my muscles were strained to actual pain and my finger nails were broken off in my frantic grips upon my bed's edge to keep from being thrown across the room. No one could stand; some crawled and some hitched along from one holding-on place to another, whenever forced to move. Those two days our decks were swept with the waves continually; every passenger was wet through at different times, and our state-rooms were flooded so that my boots sailed about the floor. It makes me awfully sick even to remember it. I know I should have died if it had lasted long. I felt like pulling Mr. W——'s hair when I read his note that sea-sickness was influenced by the imagination. What was it that made a little dog so sick on shipboard that he crawled about whining piteously, exporting everything he ate continually? Imagination, hey? What a poetical temperament that pup must possess with an imagination so vivid! If our voyage had been twenty days instead of eleven I should have died, not perhaps of sea-sickness, but of the consequent debility. I was weakened beyond what I could have believed possible for a healthful woman [illegible]

CUSTOMS REFORM.

A BILL TO AMEND THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

THE OUTCOME OF THE MOIETY SYSTEM INVESTIGATION—WHAT THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE PROPOSE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Representative Ellis H. Roberts, this afternoon, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to amend the Customs Revenue laws and to repeal moieties, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. It provides that section 7 of the act entitled "An act to punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863; the thirty-ninth section of the act entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1866, and the second section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That all provisions of law under which moieties of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or any share therein, or commissions thereon are paid to informers, or officers of Customs, or other officers of the United States, are hereby repealed; and from and after the date of the passage of this act the proceeds of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. That in all suits and proceedings, other than criminal, arising under any of the revenue laws of the United States, the attorney representing the Government, whenever in his belief any business book, invoice, or paper belonging to, or under the control of the defendant or claimant, will tend to prove any allegation made by the United States, may make a written motion, particularly describing such book, invoice, or paper, and setting forth the allegation which he expects to prove, and thereupon the court in which such suit or proceeding is pending shall issue a notice to the defendant or claimant to produce such book, invoice, or paper in the court at a day and hour to be specified in said notice, which, together with a copy of said motion, shall be served formally on the defendant or claimant by the United States Marshal, by delivering to him a certified copy thereof, or otherwise serving the same as original notices of subpœna in the same court are served, and if the defendant or claimant shall fail to produce such book, invoice, or paper in obedience to such notice, the allegations stated in the said motion shall be taken as confessed, unless his failure to produce the same shall be explained to the satisfaction of the court, and the said attorney shall be permitted to make examination of said book, invoice, or paper, if produced, and may offer the same in evidence on behalf of the United States; but the owners of said book and papers, his agent, or attorney shall have free access to them at all reasonable times, pending their custody by the court.

SEC. 4. That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money specifically appropriated by Congress, to make suitable compensation in certain cases under the Customs Revenue laws, as hereinafter provided, and not otherwise; and he shall annually report to Congress in detail all payments by him for such purposes: whenever any officer of the Customs, or other persons shall detect and seize goods, wares, or merchandise in the act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled, he shall be entitled to such compensation therefor as the Secretary of the Treasury shall award, not exceeding in amount one-half of the net proceeds, if any, resulting from such seizure, after deducting all costs and charges connected therewith. Provided that, for the purpose of this act, smuggling shall be construed to mean the act with intent to defraud, or with the intent of attempting to bring into the United States dutiable articles without passing the same, or the package containing the same, through the Custom-house, or submitting them to the officers of the revenue for examination; and whenever any person not an officer of the United States shall furnish to a District Attorney, or to any chief officer of the customs, original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld, or of any fine, penalty or forfeiture incurred, whether by importers, their agents, or by any officer or person employed in the customs service, such compensation may on such recovery be paid to such person so furnishing information as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of $5,000, which compensation shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury out of any money appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 5. That no payment shall be made to any person furnishing information in any case wherein judicial proceedings shall have been instituted, unless his claims to compensation shall have been established to the satisfaction of the court or Judge having cognizance of such proceedings, and the value of the services duly certified by said court or Judge, for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury. But no certificate of the value of such service shall be conclusive of the amount thereof; and when any fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be collected without judicial proceedings, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, before directing payment to any person claiming such compensation require satisfactory proof that such person is justly entitled thereto.

SEC. 6. That except in cases of smuggling, as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any officer of the United States under any pretence whatever, directly or indirectly, to receive, accept, or contract for any portion of the money which may under any of the provisions of this act accrue to any such person furnishing information; and any such officer who shall so receive, accept or contract for any portion of the money that may accrue as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court, and shall not be thereafter eligible to any office of honor, trust, or emolument.

SEC. 7. That no officer or other person entitled to or interested in a part or share of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under the Customs Revenue laws of the United States, shall be thereby disqualified from becoming a witness in any action, suit, or proceeding for the recovery, mitigation, or remission thereof, but shall be subject to examination and cross-examination in like manner with other witnesses, without being thereby deprived of any right, title, share, or interest in any fine, penalty, or forfeiture to which such examination may relate, provided that in every such case, whenever the officer or person entitled to any share in the fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall appear as a witness, the defendant or defendants may testify and be examined and cross-examined in a like manner.

SEC. 8. That, except in the case of personal effects accompanying the passenger, no importation exceeding $100 in dutiable value shall be admitted to enter without the production of a duly certified invoice thereof, as required by law, or of an affidavit made by the owner, importer, or consignee before any officer authorized to administer oaths, showing why it is impracticable to produce such invoice.

SEC. 9. That no entry shall be made in the absence of a certified invoice upon affidavit, as aforesaid, unless such affidavit be accompanied by a statement in the form of an invoice or otherwise, showing either the actual cost of the merchandise included in such importation, or to the best of the knowledge, information, and belief of the deponent, the foreign market value thereof, which statement shall be verified by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent desiring to make entry of the merchandise, and which oath shall be administered by the Collector or his Deputy.

SEC. 10. That before such oath is taken it shall be lawful for the Collector or Deputy administering the same to question the deponent touching the sources of his knowledge, information, or belief in the premises, and to require him to make oath to the same, and to produce any letter or paper in his possession or under his control which may assist the officers of the Customs in ascertaining the dutiable value of the importation or any part thereof, and in default of such production, when so requested, such owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall be thereafter debarred from producing any such letter or paper for the purpose of avoiding any penalty or forfeiture incurred under this act, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the court that it was not in his power to produce the same when so demanded.

SEC. 11. That any owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person who shall, with intent to defraud the revenue, make or attempt to make any entry of imported merchandise by means of any fraudulent or false invoice, affidavit, letter, or paper, or by means of any public statement, written or verbal, or who shall be guilty of any willful omission by means whereof the United States shall be deprived of the lawful duties, or any portion thereof, embraced or referred to in such invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or statement, or affected by such act or omission, shall severally forfeit and pay a fine of not more than $5,000 for each offense, to be recovered by a joint or several actions in any District or Circuit Court of the United States; and, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, such merchandise shall be liable to forfeiture, which forfeiture shall apply only to the particular item of merchandise to which such fraud or alleged fraud relates.

SEC. 11. That any merchandise entered by any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, but not subjected to forfeiture under the same section, may, while owned by him or them, or while in his or their possession, be taken by the Collector and held as security for the payment of any fine or fines incurred as aforesaid, or may be levied upon and sold on execution to satisfy any judgment recovered for such fine or fines. But nothing herein contained shall prevent any owner or claimant from obtaining a release of such merchandise, on giving a bond with securities satisfactory to the Collector, or in case of judicial proceedings, satisfactory to the court, for the payment of any fine or fines incurred, provided, however, that such merchandise shall in no case be released until all accrued duties shall have been paid or secured.

SEC. 13. That whenever any statute requires that to the cost or market value of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States there shall be added to the invoice thereof, or upon the entry of such goods, wares, and merchandise, charges for inland transportation, commission, port duties, expenses of shipping, export duties, cost of packages, boxes, or other articles containing such goods, wares, and merchandise, or any other incidental expenses attending the packing, shipping, or exportation thereof from the country or place where purchased or manufactured, the omission without intent thereby to defraud the revenue, to add and state the same on such invoice or entry shall not be cause of a forfeiture of such goods, wares, and merchandise, or of the value thereof; but in all cases where the same or any part thereof are omitted, it shall be the duty of the Collector or Appraiser to add the same for the purposes of duty to such invoice or entry, either in items or in gross, at such price or amount as he shall deem just and reasonable, which price or amount shall be conclusive, and to impose and add thereto the further sum of 100 per centum of the price or amount so added, which addition shall constitute a part of the dutiable value of such goods, wares, and merchandise, and shall be collectable as provided by law in respect to duties on imports.

SEC. 14. That it shall be the duty of any officer or person employed in the Customs Revenue Service of the United States, upon the detection of any violation of the Customs laws, forthwith to make complaint thereof to the District Attorney of the district in which such frauds shall be committed. Immediately upon the receipt of such complaint, if in his judgment it can be sustained, it shall be the duty of such District Attorney to cause an investigation into the facts to be made before a United States Commissioner having jurisdiction thereof, and to initiate proper proceedings to recover the fines and penalties in the premises, and to prosecute the same with the utmost diligence to final judgment.

SEC. 15. That in all actions, suits, and proceedings in any court of the United States, now pending, or hereafter commenced or prosecuted to enforce or declare the forfeiture of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or to recover the value thereof, or any other sum alleged to be forfeited by reason of any violation of the provisions of the Customs Revenue laws, or any of such provisions, in which action, suit, or proceeding an issue or issues of facts shall have been joined, it shall be the duty of the court, on the trial thereof, to submit to the jury as a distinct and separate proposition whether the alleged acts were done with an actual intention to defraud the Government of the United States or its revenues, and to require upon such proposition a special finding by such jury, or if such issues be tried by the court without a jury, it shall be the duty of the court to pass upon and decide such proposition as a distinct and separate finding of fact.

SEC. 16. That whenever, for an alleged violation of the Customs Revenue laws, any person who shall be charged with having incurred any fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability other than imprisonment, or shall be interested in any vessel or merchandise seized or subject to seizure, when the appraised value of such vessel or merchandise is not less than one thousand dollars, shall present to the Judge of the district in which the alleged violation occurred, or in which the property is situated, setting forth truly and particularly the facts and circumstances of the case, and praying for relief, such Judge shall, if the case in his judgment requires, proceed to inquire in a summary manner into the circumstances of the case at such reasonable time as may be fixed by him for that purpose, of which the District Attorney and the Collector shall be notified by the petitioner, in order that they may attend and show cause why the petition should be refused.

SEC. 17. That the summary investigation hereby provided for may be held before the Judge to whom the petition is presented, or if he shall so direct, before any United States Commissioner for such district, and the facts appearing thereon shall be stated and annexed to the petition, and together with a certified copy of the evidence transmitted, without cost or expense to the petitioner, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or remove such disability or any part thereof if in his opinion the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud in the person or persons receiving the same, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted, for the recovery thereof; to cease and be discontinued upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just.

SEC. 18. That it shall not be lawful for any officer of Customs, special agent, or District Attorney, to compromise or settle any claim of the United States arising under the Customs laws, or relieve from any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, and any officer or person who shall so compromise or settle any such claim, or attempt to make such compromise or settlement, or relieve or attempt to relieve from such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding ten years and be fined not exceeding $10,000, provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with general regulations to be prescribed by him, not in conflict with existing laws, nor with the provisions of this act, may remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures upon sufficient proof that there was no intention of fraud or willful neglect upon the part of such person or persons against whom such fines, penalties, or forfeitures shall have accrued, or on the part of his or their agent or agents.

SEC. 19. That whenever any application shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for the mitigation or remission of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or the refund of any duties, in case the amount involved is not less than $1,000, the applicant shall notify the District Attorney and the Collector of Customs of the district in which the duties, fine, penalty, or forfeiture were entered, and it shall be the duty of such Collector and District Attorney to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury all practicable information necessary to enable him to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 20. That whenever any goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been entered and passed free of duty; and whenever duties upon any imported goods, wares, and merchandise, shall have been liquidated and paid, and such goods, wares, and merchandise shall have been delivered to the owner, importer, agent, or assignee, such entry and passage free of duty, and such settlement of duties shall, in the absence of fraud, and the absence of protest by the owner, importer, agent, or consignee, be final and conclusive upon all parties.

SEC. 21. That no suit or action to recover any pecuniary penalty or forfeiture of property occurring under the Customs Revenue law of the United States shall be maintained unless such suit or action shall be commenced within two years after the time when such penalty or forfeiture shall have occurred, provided that the time of any legal inability of the person, or his absence from the United States, or of any concealment or absence of the property, shall not be reckoned within the period of limitation.

THE PISTOL IN A FOURTH WARD BAR-ROOM.

John Curtis, the proprietor of the concert saloon No. 29 North William street, was taken before Justice Flammer yesterday, charged with felonious assault upon Daniel Fitzgerald. Michael Considine testified that he was a comrade of Fitzgerald on the night of the shooting. Both were seamen on the steamer Albatross, and had come ashore on liberty. They went into Curtis' dance-house to get a glass of beer. Fitzgerald handed the bar-keeper ten cents to pay for it. The bar-keeper demanded twenty, but Fitzgerald refused to pay more than ten. The bar-keeper seized a stick, jumped over the counter, and assaulted them. They defended themselves as well as they could, when Curtis joined in the attack. The sailors were getting the best of the fight, though three other men and the girls had by this time joined in the fray. Then Curtis drew his revolver and fired three shots, one of which took effect in Fitzgerald's breast. The bar-keeper—Frederick Schmit—was committed on charge of assault, but Curtis was refused bail. Justice Flammer was importuned by Curtis' counsel to fix some sum as bail. But he said that the shooting was inexcusable, and that he should refuse. Curtis' counsel added that Fitzgerald drew a long knife and threatened to stab his opponents. The defense is that he fired his revolver in self-defense, his own life being in imminent danger. Curtis was locked up in the Tombs, and Considine was sent to the House of Detention. Fitzgerald is at the Park Hospital, and the surgeons are as yet unable to say whether he will recover or not.

LETTER FROM MR. GREEN TO AUDITOR EARLE.

The following circular has been addressed by the Controller to the Auditor of Accounts:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 2, 1874. }

Abm. L. Earle, Esq., Auditor of Accounts:

SIR: The Legislature having passed an act consolidating the Government of the City and County of New-York, it will be necessary, in the interest of tax-payers and of the whole community, to take the necessary administrative measures to carry into immediate effect its beneficent provisions according to their true and full intent and meaning. The financial operations and affairs of the City and County, hitherto kept distinct from each other, must now be brought under one head and under one administration. A new era in our Municipal affairs dates from the passage of this act. You will please, therefore, forthwith take the measures that are required to carry out this enactment in your bureau. All accounts in which the County is concerned as debtor or creditor, as well as those of the City, will hereafter be audited in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, under the provisions of the charter and the laws applicable to claims against the Corporation. A new form of warrant will be prepared, on what will be known as the City Treasury. The Consolidation act, broad and comprehensive in its intentions, is designed to produce singleness, simplicity, directness, and economy in the tangled and intricate affairs of the City. It may be expected that those who find profit and advantage in perpetuating the old state of things will be found at every opportunity interposing objections and obstacles to the execution of its benign provisions; but a well-directed energy will overcome these oppositions, and secure large advantages to the community. To attain this result the aid of every person employed in this department, each in his proper sphere of duty, will be confidently anticipated.

Such other instructions will be communicated to you from time to time as may be found necessary.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR FERRY LEASES.

The following proposals for ferry leases were opened yesterday by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

Pavonia Ferry—Lease for one year—The Erie Railroad was the only bidder, offering the usual two and a half per cent.

Desbrosses Street Ferry—Lease of one year—The present owners offer to retain their lease for one year on the old terms, viz., two and a half per cent.

Staten Island and North Shore—Lease of ten years—Wm. Hitchcock offers two and a half per cent.

Christopher Street and Hoboken Ferry—Lease for ten years—The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company offer two and a half per cent., and hint in their communication that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have no power to refuse their bid.

Grand and South Seventh Street Ferry-Lease of five years—The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company (present owners) offer eight per cent. of their gross receipts, and Joseph Reilly offers five per cent.

Bridge Street Ferry—No bids were received. [The boats on this route have ceased to run.]

Grand street, to Grand street, Brooklyn—No offers made.

Houston Street Ferry—The present owners offer the usual two and a half per cent., without opposition.

Twenty-third street, to Greenpoint—No bids received.

All the bids were referred to the Controller.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBERY.

Detectives Woolsey and Walling, who arrested the three men on Wednesday night for being concerned in the disappearance of property from Peck & Co's bonded warehouse, No. 5 Stone street, took their prisoners before Justice Flammer, yesterday. It was shown that the property recovered, which was valued at $100, was a small part only of that which has been taken from the warehouse. Mr. Peck said that their losses would foot up $6,000 or $7,000. Edward Taylor, the cartman, and John Green, the laborer, who had assisted in the removal of the goods, were ordered to find bail in $1,000 by Justice Flammer. Mr. John O'Conor, of No. 296 Smith street, Brooklyn, said that he had employed Taylor for five years, and that he had always found him honest and trustworthy. He offered himself as Taylor's surety, and he was accepted. Justice Flammer gave O'Conor an order for the release of the horse and truck, which had been seized by the detectives. Green and Bain were committed. The fourth man in the party has not yet been captured.

SHOP-LIFTING IN A. T. STEWART'S.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Martin Merrick, a clerk in A. T. Stewart's up-town store, saw a respectably-dressed woman enter the store. She advanced to the silk counter, and asked to be shown some article of clothing. After examining the goods for some time the woman said she guessed she would not buy anything, and turned to go out. Mr. Merrick noticed a suspicious fullness under her shawl. He seized her and brought her back into the store. There he found that she had concealed under her shawl a piece of silk. Mr. Merrick summoned Special Officer Muren, and the woman was taken to the Tombs Police Court. She said her name was Honora Griffin, and confessed taking the goods. The goods were valued at $24 54, so the case misses being a grand larceny by just forty-six cents. Mrs. Griffin was committed for examination, and was locked up in the Tombs.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre.—Mr. Solellac, C. S. Faulkner, C. F. Faulkner, Herbert K. Faulkner, John C. Faulkner, Wm. E. Faulkner, Miss J. Faulkner, Robert E. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paillard, Auguste Andre Pommeraye, Lucien Belfoy, Miss Belle West, Miss L. Alker, Mme. V. Plana, Charles Emile Heurteau, Claude Humbert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Astic, Charlot Astic, Gaston Astic, Mr. Hector, A. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. S. De St. Cyr, Mrs. Rouchetti, A. Girod, Paul Aubin, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Thomas, Miss Houston Thomas, Mrs. Brodt, Miss A. Estourdeur, Maurice Katz, Mrs. Martha W. Phillips, M. A. Phillips, Mrs. F. S. Giles, F. S. Giles and child, Josephine Garnier, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Miss S. Schoonmaker, E. Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bouzalle, Master Fernand Bouzalle, Miss Norma Bouzalle, Mrs. F. A. Tolman, Miss Ernstine Marx, Miss Zetie Levy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas, George Thomas, Miss Bertha Thomas, Mme. Vve. Catharine Pierre, Mme. Francis Pierre, Addison Getchell, John M. Orengo, Felix Lecomte, Henri Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fenard, Geo. Fenard, Theo. Fenard, Adelaime Fenard, Mr. Cheilly, Peter Bourgade, Dr. August W. Merian, T. S. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. F. De Tranaltos and four children, Mrs. Broughton and daughter, Mother Mary Francoise a Asize, Mother Mary Anastasie, Mother Mary Blandine, Mr. and Mrs. James Falconer, Charles Falconer, Miss Emelie Falconer, Miss Elise Falconer, Wm. Falconer, Mrs. Gabriel Marc, Miss Melina Marc, James Marc, Fred. Guerin, Mr. and Mrs. Lecomte, Mr. and Mrs. Legny, Miss Louise Legny, Mme. Gotton Levy and child, Mrs. Adelaide Gesta, Miss Elize Rooin, Jules Fayes, Mlle. Victoire Moutavoon, Mme. Helen Schmitt and child, Mme. Virginie Bonsselos, Henri Holtzmann, Mrs. H. Holtzmann, E. Audiffred, Mr. and Mrs. Bourcade, P. Esche, Gale Male, Mr. and Mrs. Ancona and child, E. Bourri, Mrs. Better, Miss M. Better, F. Better, E. Better, Miss Alice Better, Miss Eugenie Better, A. Levenne, Louis Cremonnese, Etienne Medynski, Jules Deligne, D. J. Baptiste, Mlle. Helene Strahlman, Mrs. Susanne Paigeot and child, Miss Agatha Regner, Mr. and Mrs. Rousslot, Miss Bertha Rousslot, Miss Victorine Delmotte, Louis Pierot, F. Trouilloud, Ernst Eroux, Alfred Bretel, Francois Monnie, Miss Victorine Matthew, A. Bernard, S. R. Prentiss, Albert Ancelin, John Mirachan, Dominique Bucque, Mrs. Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. Stefany, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rassier.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—Dr. Johannes Rösing, Consul General of the German Empire, Mrs. Johannes Rösing, five children, and two servants, A. Lindgens, Mrs. A. Lindgens, two children and nurse, Fritz Kilian, Mrs. Louise Kilian and three children, Master F. Kilian, Mrs. Christine Henkenius, A. Van Wagenen, Ernst F. Schellhass, Hermann Schellhass, Mrs. F. Tiedemann, Miss Sophie Tiedemann, Miss Frida Tiedemann, Julius Kauffman, John Müller, Julius W. Meyer, Mrs. Julius W. Meyer, James Glassford, Miss Mary A. Glassford, Miss Iola Bridgeman, Mrs. Henry Reiche and son, Miss Minna Reiche, G. H. Sattler, Mrs. G. H. Sattler, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Rosenfels, three children and servant, Mrs. Friederieke Vollmann, Miss Lucia Vollmann, Paul Fritzsche, Mrs. Pauline Feldmann and two children, Manuel Somellera, Hermann Schmidt, L. Sands, A. Goldstein, Otto Veerhoff, H. W. Hellmann, G. F. Meyer, C. Force, C. Fischer, O. Schoemann, S. Maass, John Boschen, Mrs. Margarethe Boschen, Mrs. Marie Fischer and child, Leonhard Hymann, Mrs. Martha Stoppel, Alois Glückert, Mrs. B. Rothschild, A. Kaeber, Mrs. A. Kaeber, Ignatz Glückert, George Barlow, Julius Schwalber, M. L. Ernst, G. J. Köhl and daughter, Leopold Blum, M. Wollner, Wilhelm Hoffmann, Julius Richard, Mrs. Julia Baum and three children, Mrs. M. Hammerschlag and child, Godfrey Goldsmith, Morris Goldsmith, Charles Sker, C. Rassfel, Frederick Erke, Charles Bodemann, John Ott, E. Bollenius, Mrs. Regina Meyersberg, Max Heiz, M. Leyfuss, Karl Kersten, F. W. Bierbaum, A. Zimmermann, Mrs. Ida Zimmermann and two children, Gottlieb Bouer, Hermann Jänicke, Mrs. Hermann Jänicke, Heinrich Dreyfuss, Gottlieb Glietz, Hermann Knollmann, Mrs. Hermann Knollmann and child, Mrs. Johanna Meyer, Mrs. Maria Backhaus, Michael Pingen, Mrs. Michael Pingen, S. Harris, E. Heller, Mrs. E. Heller, Charles Dohrmann, Hermann Meier, Mrs. Betty Elfers, George Kipp, August Kiesling, Mrs. August Kiesling, Levi Steinweg, Heinrich Haller, Mrs. Heinrich Haller and four children, Mrs. M. Freitag and three children, Miss Elise Staffelbach, Mrs. Agnes Dunkel and child, W. Wedinger, Miss A. Gertner, Master Eduard Gaertner, Arnold Tietig, Mrs. Arnold Tietig.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. David Watts, Miss Carrie Watts, Master D. Watts, Miss Nina Watts, Miss Bertha Chapman, Alphonse Kalisher, Mrs. Kalisher, Master Otto Wm. Kalisher, Master Edwin B. Kalisher, Miss Antoine Kalisher, Charles T. Strauss, J. Van Gassbeck, C. B. Vaughan, Mrs. M. E. Baldwin, Miss L. J. Baldwin and servant, Chas. Gardner, Mrs. Chas. Gardner and infant, C. S. Lee, W. S. Crane, J. A. Anderson, C. C. Macdonald, George W. Sheldon, Mrs. Sheldon, James Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, James Wright, E. Treadwell, Allan Dodworth, Mrs. Dodworth, Mrs. G. S. Peduzzi, Miss Nellie Russell, Miss J. Nanjoud, John Coston and man servant, A. C. Todd, A. M. Day, N. B. Falconer, Samuel T. Smith, Geo. Smith, P. J. Doberty, Robert E. Bullen, Master Bullen, John H. Pearce, Samuel Bottomley, C. E. Wilde, H. Schaumkel, J. S. Horsefall, Alfred Luscomb, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Florence Cooper, Miss Eva Cooper, Master Gerald Cooper, R. W. Cooper, Emill H. Muldaur, J. W. Wood, Miss Gertrude Cooper and infant, Miss Toyer and servant, James Bryant, Otto Schaller, Jos. N. Hodgson, Mrs. L. E. Jones, Mrs. J. H. Holt, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Apel, Miss Mary Ann Roe, Joseph Mathy, Mrs. Joseph Mathy and infant, William Irving Winter, Mrs. William Irving Winter, Miss Fanny Winter, Master Taylor Winter, Master John Winter, infant, and nurse, Robert Douglas, Mrs. Douglas, Wm. J. Leonard, Mrs. Leonard, Jas. Berkley, Mrs. Berkley, R. H. Blisset, Mrs. Blisset, Dr. C. N. Harper, A. C. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Kate S. Armstrong, Master A. Campbell Armstrong, Miss Belle Armstrong, Mrs. James Sinclair, Miss Maude A. Sinclair, C. F. Richards, John Gordon, Samuel Gordon, John Green, Right Rev. Bishop Croake, Rev. Father Macklin, G. H. Finger, H. A. Vaughan, Henry Meekin, John Whitworth, H. B. Lemann, James England, Mrs. James England, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Mrs. S. Perton, Rev. W. Curnow, M. J. Dawson.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Chas. Seguin, E. J. E. Bussers, M. J. Paton, W. H. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Smith, Master F. Smith, Mrs. Majilton, Miss Marie Majilton, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Mosey, E. A. Wischand and wife, Rev. Wm. Roberts, wife, and child, V. Hasell, Mrs. Hasell, B. Kiralfy, Mrs. Kiralfy, John Hooker, Edward B. Hooker, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. D. S. Perry, Mrs. Charlotte Bradstreet, Miss Anne Copcutt, Miss Eliz. Copcutt, Miss Mary Copcutt, Mrs. Duval, Miss Duval, Mrs. McG. Stewart, Miss Sallie Stewart, Miss Kate Stewart, Miss E. E. Howard, Miss Laura McGuffy, Miss Annie Howard, Miss H. Capen, Mrs. Mary Teas, Miss L. Charlton, Miss Lizzie Jones, Miss Beerstecher, Miss E. Davis and infant, Prof. Perry, T. Gee, Robert Beattie, Noah Palmer, Mrs. W. Moore, Mrs. Theo. Foster, Miss Minnie Moore, Mrs. Homer and infant, Charles Majilton, Frank Majilton, Willie Moore, Master Joseph Maddox, Michael Conolly, Mrs. Conolly, Mr. and Mrs. Pateman, Master Luke Foster, Mrs. H. A. Fisher, Miss Eliza Fisher, Mme. C. Launuet, H. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. James McMeneny and infant, H. Duval, Mr. Harard, Wm. Moore and Leslie Moore, Rev. John Teas, Prof. Chas. E. Stone, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Geo. S. Coe, Mrs. John E. Cowles, Miss Scully, Mr. Whitehouse, Mrs. Whitehouse, Mr. Whitehouse, Jr., Master Whitehouse and three children, Frauleins Scheffert and maid, Mr. A. G. Cornell, Mrs. A. G. Cornell, Mr. J. Kiralfy, Mrs. J. Kiralfy, Mr. A. G. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Mr. B. Hall, Mrs. B. Hall, nurse, and infant.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—T. Leddie, Mrs. G. H. White, Miss Eva Coleman, J. Boit, C. H. Cady, Mrs. Kate Finnin and infant, S. H. Spingarn, Sigmond Spingarn, Miss H. Schurman, W. F. Scheidt, A. Laprouseur, Lewis Laprouseur, A. St. Clair Abrams and wife and two children, Mrs. E. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Cornelius O'Mahoney, John Clifford, John Williams, S. P. Johnson, Mrs. Moore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. Appleton Sturges, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barney, child, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thomas, Mrs. W. T. Seward and child, Mrs. L. T. Root, Miss E. B. Bryant, Mrs. Wheeler, E. C. Wise, J. W. Hopkins, Mr. Swan, R. Comoford, Mrs. A. Chambers, Miss Josephine Stoney, Mrs. Hawes, R. Davis, F. Davis, J. F. Murdoch, W. H. Welsh, A. S. Hammond and son, B. A. Shear, J. S. Cheesborough, G. B. Anderson, S. Stanley, Mrs. E. Connelly, J. Welsh, Philip Breen, J. White, W. J. Barrett, John Faron, M. Kelly, P. McCauley, W. Kilroy, T. Towhill, J. Durfee, M. Collins, Wm. Heaton, Miss E. Baer, Miss J. Mangin, John Rowley, A. Scherog, Alexander Monroe, Chas. Bird, Wm. Smith, Wm. Healey, Charles Hustbert, James Staples, H. W. Miller, William Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Shier.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:56 | Sun sets.....6:58 | Moon rises..9:18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:32 | Gov. Island...9:21 | Hell Gate.10:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SATURDAY, May 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Kelley, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Republic, (Br.,) Glendell, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, John G. Dale; George W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Erick, (Dan.,) Carl, Copenhagen, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; El Cid, Smith, Norwich, Conn.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott.

Ships Ontario, Patterson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Edgar, (Br.,) Brown, Bremen, for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Admiral, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Bremen, for orders, H. Baetjer; Martha, (Ger.,) Levien, Bremen, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Flora, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rotterdam for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pepita, (Ger.,) Gatzen, Richmond, Va., Oelrichs & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Armstrong, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Harold, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Bremen, &c., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Vindimer, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Urda, (Norw.,) Byerkaas, Antwerp for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Richard Pearce, (Br.,) Battaty, Alexandria, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Aberdeen, Dunbar, Gibraltar for orders, Fabbri & Chauncey; Snow Queen (Br.,) Roy, Havre, &c., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Ellida, (Norw.,) Boe, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Mercur, (Rus.,) Hilland, Rosteck & Co.; Thos. Pope, Alexander, Monrovia and a market, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Therese, (Swed.,) Berggerat, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Thos. Turull, Thompson, Bridgetown, Dem., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Earnest, Thompson, Mayaguez, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Chance, (Br.,) Christopher, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Co.

Schrs. Dashing Wave, (Br.,) Hocken, Gibraltar for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; Ring Dove, Swain, Boston for orders, Jed Frye & Co.; Lizzie Newton, (Br.,) Hatfield, Parrsboro, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; L. P. Malloy, Stetson, Jacksonville, Bentley; W. H. Pharo, Edwards, Jacksonville, Slaght & Petty; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., R. W. Ropes; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Crowell, New-Orleans April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah April 29, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Maukin, New-Orleans April 25, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston April 29, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard.

Ship Horatio, (of New-Bedford,) Hardy, Foochow Jan. 18, with mdse. to Francis Hathaway. Took a pilot from the Charles C. Marshall No. 3 on the 1st inst.

Ship Robert Lees, (of Liverpool,) Calcutta and Sand Heads 112 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope March 9, St. Helena March 20, and crossed the equator April 4, in long. 36 W.

Ship Euxine, (of Liverpool,) Battersby, (late White,) Pensacola, for Greenock 21 days, with timber to McCay & Warner.

Bark Rocket, Anderson, Curacao 18 ds., with skins, &c., to Theo. Foulke. The Rocket brings as passengers Capt. Wick and crew, of the brig Emma Louise, lost on the 18th of March at Little Curacoa (before reported.)

Bark Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Andersen, Dublin 61 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockman. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay, for orders.

Bark J. M. Morales, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Foster, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Geo. H. Brewer.

Bark Fannie H. Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Progresso 14 ds., with hemp and logwood to E. Echeveria & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port brig Mary Knowlton, for New-York April 19.

Bark Excelsior, (Norw.,) Eisen, Cette 41 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark George W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Fjellestedt, (Norw.,) Fluerness, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Bark J. E. Woodworth, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McNielly, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Hants County, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochran, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Famiglia, (Ital.,) Valle, Cork 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Figilo, (Aus.,) Reicich, Belfast 58 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Zita, (Aust.,) Brilia, Genoa 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 29.

Brig Mirre, (Ital.,) Maresca, Port Vendres 70 ds., with wine, &c., to J. C. Seager.

Brig Jas. B. Kirby, (of Philadelphia,) Bernard, Guantanamo 16 days, with sugar to J. M. Cabellos.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Stowers, Cardenas 10 ds., with Sugar to Francke & Fisher.

Brig Graf von Arnim, (Ger.,) Holtz, Rio Janeiro, 51 ds., via Hampton Roads, April 30, with coffee to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Davis, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses and 4 passengers to Brown & Co.

Schr. Frank Howard, Anderson, Para 19 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Hattie G. Macfarland, (of Boston,) Macfarland, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. C. H. Foster, (of Boston,) Coombs, Malaga, 37 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co; vessel to ——. Passed Gibraltar March 26

WIND.—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Republic, City of Brooklyn, and Egypt, for Liverpool; Glamorgan, for Cardiff; Australia and State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Knickerbocker and E. B. Souder, for New-Orleans; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk; ships Admiral, for Bremen; Ontario, for London; Harvest Queen, for Liverpool; barks Snow Queen, for Havre; Aberdeen, for Gibraltar; Gazelle, for Barbados; Killarney, for Cape Town; brigs Annie, for Para; Fleetwood for Charlottetown, P. E. I.; schrs. Idabella, for Wilmington, N. C.; Charles W. Allcott, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2.—Cld. steamers America, for Savannah; Sea Gull, for Charleston; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; McClellan, for Providence; bark Progress, for Rostock, Germany; schr. Lizzie Lee, for Eleuthera.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 2.—Arr. bark Surprise, from Key West, seeking; brig Georgia, from Turk's Island, for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The steamer China sld. for Hong Kong and Yokohama to-day, with full list of passengers and cargo.

SPOKEN, &c.

Feb. 23, lat. 27 S., lon. 54 E., bark Peiho, (Ger.,) from Hong Kong, for New-York; March 10, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 22 30 E., bark Palace, (Br.,) from Japan, for New-York.

April 11, lat. 13 07 N., lon. 47 42 W., fishing schr. Eliza Humphreys, (of New-Bedford,) cruising.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 2.—Sld. for the United States, Sirrah.

Arr. out from the United States, on the 30th ult., Astrea, A. O. Vinge, Annie Burr, and New-England.

Arr. out from the United States on the 2d inst., Morna.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The Cunard line steam-ships Samaria, Capt. Billinge, from Boston April 21, and Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York April 22, both for Liverpool, arr. here last evening, the former at 7 o'clock and the latter at 9.

GLASGOW, May 2.—The Anchor line steam-ship Macedonia, Capt. Laird, from New-York April 18, arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The Inman steam-ship City of New-York sld. hence to-day for New-York.

PAPER HANGINGS.

FR. BECK & CO.

Have opened a

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

in their factory,

NO. 206 WEST 29TH ST.

Customers have the benefit of their full line of Sample Books, which embrace Stamped, Gold, and Velvet Papers, Embossed Bronzes, Oriental Satins, Brocade Gilts, Chintzes, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Washable Tints—in short, almost every variety of Hangings for the drawing-room, library, dining-room, and chamber.

Colors of carpets and draperies matched.

GOODS SOLD AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$45,000.—FOR SALE, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-eight miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Will be rented to any one wishing to test the advantages of the place before purchasing, furnished, at $2,500. For further particulars address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Summer and Winter family house, seventeen rooms, all the modern conveniences; elegant parlors, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room, furnace, heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for the owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, coachman's rooms, all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c., inclosed and entirely fenced, in perfect order with thirty-four acres of land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits, magnificent views, and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria, salubrious all the year round, picturesque drives and walks, most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to W. A. BATCHELAR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, ON NEW-Jersey Railroad; fifty minutes from New-York, five minutes from depot; thirty-six trains daily; good schools and churches; house, thirteen rooms; fine order; also gardener's cottage, five acres of land, or less if required; 100 bearing apple trees, pears, cherries, &c.; running stream through property, full of fish; splendid shade trees; desirable home for both Winter and Summer residence; property advancing in value; price low and terms of payment easy. For particulars and views of property inquire of FRANKLIN POST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton st., N. Y.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, within ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by Geo. A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres; fine house, stable, and ice-house; magnificent view of Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—For sale, the residence of the late Mr. Ryall, opposite the Conover House, within five minutes' walk of station; the house is nearly new, has about ten rooms, with good stables and ample grounds; will be sold very cheap. Also to rent, a fully furnished house on the beach at $1,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, completely furnished, will be sold for less than $20,000, or leased for a term of years: water, furnace, gas; superior sea-bathing; two hours distant by rail. See photographs and particulars at office D. H. ANTHONY, No. 58 William, near Wall st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE, ($1,000 CASH,) AN eight-room cottage, with modern improvements, situated on high ground, in good neighborhood, and convenient to the cars. Balance on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Washington av. and 169th st., Morrisania.

HOUSE—ELEVEN ROOMS, STABLE, OUT-BUILDings, large lot, convenient to City and depot, $5,000; terms easy. Also, house, twelve rooms, partially furnished, stable, two acres fruit and shade, most beautifully located, to rent cheap.
J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

ON THE SOUND.—A CHARMING RURAL SPOT, good soil, location healthful, inexhaustible supply of good, pure water, for sale; choice stock; horses, carriages, farming utensils, house furniture; boating, yachting, game, and wild fowl abundant. X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT DUNDEE LAKE, PATERSON; house new; three-story Mansard, slate roof; all modern improvements; ground high and dry, overlooking the lake; at the station, with frequent trains, and low commutation; terms easy.
H. WATKINS, No. 96 Liberty st.

AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—A NEAT cottage; eight rooms; full lot; five minutes from depot and Singer's factory; terms $300 cash, balance in monthly installments instead of rent. E. R. KELLOGG, offices, No. 3 Broadway, 10 to 12 A. M. only, or 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons and evenings.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN THE INTERIOR of New-York State, Ulster, Dutchess, Seneca, Tompkins, or Livingston Counties, thirty well-located lots in the City of Elizabeth, N. J. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSES ON STATEN Island, within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine landing; desirably located, and with modern improvements; rent from $250 to $550. Inquire of CHAS. P. PERSUHN, No. 32 Broadway.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE OR RENT DEsirably located country property; prices, $3,000 to $10,000; rents, $300 to $800 per annum. J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

I HAVE FIVE OR TEN GOOD NEWARK dwellings (rented) to exchange for some cash and other property; owners only.
M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWENty-seven acres of land in the best part of Tenafly, N. J.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
north-east corner of 42d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A NICE THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 193 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale or rent. Also, that desirable store corner Lee av. and Hayward st.; rent low. Apply on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Suitable for public institute,

conservatory of music, or

French flats;

large three and a half story brick residence

and ground,

81 feet by half the block.

This eligible property, located only 125 feet from Broadway, will be sold to party willing to improve at once, on terms to suit. More ground can be had if wanted.

Apply on the premises, No. 39 East 18th st.
J. C. CLINTON, Agent.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS ON 44TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs., with improvements thereon: rents, $3,000; suitable for expressage, carriage-maker, livery-stable, or manufacturing purposes. Will entertain an exchange for a small country place not too far from the City. JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 48TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., at a decided bargain, a fine four-story house, 25x65, and pantry extension; the house was built by the late owner, and is high studded, finished in hard wood, and contains all modern improvements; ground rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

MAPS OF THE GREATEST FOREclosure sale ever made in Kings County, viz., the Morrison Farm, 130 acres, 1,500 lots, situated at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, to be sold at auction by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., on TUESDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, are now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—LEASE OF TWO years, and furniture for sale, of a very desirable house on West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all the rooms are let to and occupied by desirable parties; the present proprietor must leave the City; immediate possession. Address No. 50 Broad st., Room No. 9.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Madison av., for a country place of twenty to fifty acres, or would exchange for a small house in New-York or Brooklyn, or will sell on reasonable terms.
WILLIAM GEE, Owner,
Corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, MEDIUM-size residence on 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; no better built house up town; finished in hard wood, in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy; will be sold at a sacrifice.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

$10,000 TO LOAN

IN ONE SUM ON CITY PROPERTY.

ALSO, ONE OF $12,000.

SAM'L C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A PROMPT BUYER WILL BE LIBerally dealt with who will purchase one or more of the first-class houses on south side of 58th st., between Madison and 5th avs.; only 200 feet from main entrance to Central Park.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

GREAT BARGAINS—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE four-story houses, first-class, West 62d st., between 5th av. and Boulevard; cabinet finish throughout; $20,000. Also, a corner house and location, No. 308 West 58th st. See bills on premises.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, 39TH ST., four doors west of 5th av., four story brown stone, high stoop, extra depth, fine order. Only $37,500 to a prompt buyer.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

A CORNER ON 8TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST., for sale cheap to close an estate; must be sold.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

TWENTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR LEXING-TON AV.—For sale, a well-built brown-stone high-stoop house, lot 23x100, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WEST 39TH ST., MURRAY HILL, near 5th av., house and furniture new, $40,000. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, corner Broadway and 17th st., Union square.

NO. 514 MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53d st.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x50; lot 95 feet; a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE house No. 141 East 45th st., a desirable residence at low figures. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION— OF A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT,
formerly the residence of his Excellency
Gov. JOHN A. DIX.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, May 11, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.,
on the PREMISES,

under direction of Grass Nathan, Esq., Referee, that delightful country home, formerly the residence of Gov. John A. Dix, consisting of about twenty-three acres of choice land, with a spacious villa residence, stable, coach-house, boat-house, and other out-buildings, situated on the northerly part of North Manursing Island, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., having an extensive front on Long Island Sound and Portchester Harbor. Splendid water view; land high, fine fishing and boating. The many attractions of this place, and its close proximity to this City, make it one of the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of New-York.

For terms and particulars apply to the Referee, No. 251 Broadway, or to
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall st., New-York.

Maps at the auctioneers, No. 87 Cedar st., New-York.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE ESTATE OF THE late Dr. Valentine Mott will be completed on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of the undersigned and of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, auctioneer.

This closing sale will embrace fifty of the most desirable lots in the property, including the whole front of 96th st. and the large lots on the Riverside Drive and Park.

And also the whole of the valuable water front.

And also the Brooklyn property, corner of Albany av. and Montgomery st., forming the north-east corner thereof.

HENRY A. MOTT, Executor and Referee.
JOHN CHETWOOD, Executor and Referee.
JAMES McQUADE, Referee.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

UNLIMITED AND UNRESERVED SALE OF FOUR FOUR-STORY DOUBLE TENEMENTS AND STORES. Best paying property up town.
DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on
THURSDAY, May 7, 1874,
At the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Four four-story double tenements and stores, situated on south side 115th st., 150 ft. west of First av., each house 25x65x100.11 feet, and now rented for $1,464 per annum each. Splendid chance for investment or speculation. Maps and particulars at offices of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement brick and brown-stone house,
NO. 364 WEST 23d ST.
Size, 24x48; lot, 73.10, more or less.
For further particulars apply to
AUCTIONEERS, NO. 3 PINE ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room:

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 176, next to corner 31st st., size 19.9x64; all modern improvements and in fine order. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT PORTCHESTER, ONE hour from Forty-second Street Depot by New-Haven Railroad, five minutes from depot, a large mansion house and seven acres of land, all in complete order for immediate use; first class place; fine Sound view; rent low. Apply personally only to W. K. PAYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON land near the shore to rent for the Summer; also, choice plots for sale. Catalogues given to applicants. We have also a special survey map of the country from Seabright to Deal. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOURTEEN rooms, bath-room, &c., at Throgg's Neck, fourteen miles from City Hall, by boats or cars; eight trains daily; grapery and garden with fine fruit; five acres of land, with all necessary outbuildings. Apply from 9 A. M. to 12 M. at No. 20 East 42d st.

TO LET.—32D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND Broadway, part of a full-sized house, comprising basement, kitchen, entire third and fourth floors; rent low to a small family of unquestionable respectability. Address ECONOMY, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO RENT—ON the Sound, sixteen miles by New-Haven Road, richly furnished villa; two acres, carriage-house, boat-house, &c.; unsurpassed for health, surroundings, and beauty of location. Apply to
JAMES TURNER & CO., No. 70 Cortlandt st.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, TWO MILES from Aurora, Cayuga Lake, to be let very low for the season; house completely furnished; large grounds and garden; plenty of fruit. For photograph and terms, address AUGUSTUS TABOR & BROS., 714 Water st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON, A nice two-story and basement cottage, containing ten rooms in good order, with fine garden, plenty of fruit; rent to a good tenant, $350 per year. For particulars inquire of the owner, No. 337 West 22d st.

COUNTRY SEATS, FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished, convenient to town and depot, with latest improvements, to let for the season or year, or for sale.
J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES, DESIRABLY LO-cated, both furnished and unfurnished, which have been left over, will now be rented at very reduced rates.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

RIVERDALE, HUDSON RIVER.—TO LET, house, stable, several acres of land; garden, fine view, modern improvements.
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR RENT—AT REASONABLE RATES, FRENCH flats, with all modern conveniences, in house No. 566 Lexington av. For particulars inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st.

FLATS TO RENT IN THE NEW BUILDING, NO. 729 8th av., corner 46th st.; all improvements; best flats on the avenue.
TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

TO LET—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., TWO-STORY and attic double house on Essex st., near Main. House is newly painted throughout. Inquire of Mrs. GEORGE FAIR, opposite the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS FLAT TO LET—SEVEN rooms; overlooking a beautiful park. Apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

TO LET—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, near Park av., in good order.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 530 6th av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED, FOR PRIVATE RESIdence, first-class boarding-house or public institution, the residence of the late Wm. Fox, situated on the Southern Boulevard, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) two and a half miles from Harlem Bridge, five minutes' walk from Hunt's Point Depot, of New-Haven Branch Railroad, and in immediate vicinity of residences of Col. R. M. Hoe, Wm. Smith Brown, and Thos. A. Vyse; house very commodious and in good order; conservatory, large barns, carriage-house, billiard-room, and other outbuildings; thirteen acres of land; near villages and convenient to Long Island Sound. Will be leased on favorable terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A CHARMING PLACE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Three acres; fine dwelling; complete stable and out-houses; dwelling new, well arranged, beautifully painted throughout, surrounded by fine shade and bearing fruit trees; good garden; small fruits; running stream of water through the place. Three (3) minutes from depot on the main avenue; convenient to churches and schools. Will sell furnished or unfurnished; also, with or without stock, or any part thereof, which is the choicest imported. Terms easy. THOMAS T. WALTON, Imperial Insurance Company, No. 40 Pine st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Westchester County, twelve miles from 42d st. by New-Haven Railroad; very roomy house, with modern improvements; eleven and one-half acres of land handsomely laid out; barn, stables, dairy, ice-house, &c.; salt water at foot of lawn; boating and fishing; large vegetable garden; over 100 fruit-trees, &c., to let at a moderate rent to a careful and responsible party. Apply to OLIVER BRYAN, No. 115 Broadway, where permits can be obtained and photographs seen.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE on the Hudson, two miles north of Newburg boats and railroads; commodious house and outbuildings; location unsurpassed for charming scenery, healthfulness, good society, and excellent roads; fifteen acres for sale in whole or part, or five acres and house furnished to let.

For particulars or visit Post Office Box No. 638 Newburg, N. Y.

AT CROTON LANDING, ON HUDSON, WITH fine river view.—To rent, furnished, for the season, two-story cottage; twelve rooms; good garden; full supply fruits and vegetables; milk of three cows; horse and carriage; one mile from station, and one hour and twenty minutes from 42d st.; to private family only.
H. L. CLARKE, No. 174 Front st.

A SUMMER HOME.—HALF A PLEASANT HOUSE, partly furnished, situated near depot at Darien, Conn., to let for six months, at $200. Use of grounds and garden. Address JAS. A. COLVIN, *Real Estate Record*, No. 345 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; charming view; modern improvements; shade, fruit, lawns, stables; thirty minutes from Wall st.
JAMES Y. PENISTON, No. 1 Pine st.

$75 FOR A FULLY-FURNISHED COT-tage, or $300 per annum without, at Piermont, on the Hudson; contains eight rooms; very convenient for house keeping; fruit, &c.; water in house; twenty-five miles river view. JNO. C. HARING.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—ELEGANT brick house in perfect order and completely furnished; no outlay by tenant; rent for one year to first-class tenant, $90 per month.
G. COGGESHALL, No. 15 Warren st.

AT MADISON, N. J.—TO LET, FOR THE SEASON, a first-class residence, completely furnished; beautiful lawn, large garden, ice-house, carriage-house, and stables. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—NICE FLAT, SIX ROOMS, FINE ORDER, IN full-sized brown-stone house, balance occupied by one small family; rent very reasonable to small desirable family. Apply on premises No. 645 6th av. near 38th st., or 171 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FURNISHED—SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN 45th st., near 5th av.; elegantly and thoroughly furnished; rent, $300 per month. Address A. P., Post Office Box No. 771.

TO LET—FLAT, CONTAINING FOUR BEDROOMS, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen. Price, $75 per month. For permit apply at No. 321 West 15th st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 322 East 42d st., to rent; price, $1,100 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER of 4th st., entire second floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet; will be divided if desired. Offices, with good light, on third floor; also, large room, 45 by 137 feet. Entire fourth floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet. Apply to AUGUSTUS CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place, daily, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., or WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDING ON corner of Broome and Mott sts., recently occupied by Messrs. Brewster and Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be had entire or divided to suit, and if required steam power furnished; they are kept open for examination. For terms, &c., apply to
A. KURSHEEDT,
No. 207 West 14th st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—THE TWO UPPER FLOORS IN THE TIDY building No. 26 West Broadway, adjoining Thurber's grocery house. JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORE—SEVENTY FEET DEEP, WITH CELLAR; also, rooms to let. Inquire at Room 4, 299 Mott st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PARTY contemplating leaving the City for a few months, desirous of letting a furnished house to a responsible tenant, small family, references, address H. G. C., stating location and terms, care Mealio & Bogert, corner Broadway and Canal st.

WANTED—ON A LEASE FROM TWO TO THREE years, a moderate-sized well-furnished house in a good neighborhood, suitable for a family of four adults; rent must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 97 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av..
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A CATHOLIC GENTLEWOMAN OF MATURE experience and culture would take charge of motherless children, wardrobes, servants, as housekeeper, or of a house while parties are abroad, or as matron for place of trust; safest references. Mrs. UNDERHILL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE SITUA-tions for a married couple; have been in her family for seven years; no incumbrance. Call at No. 124 East 27th st., for two days, Monday and Tuesday.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES a position of proof-reader, or translating from the German or French. Address C. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant Scotch girl as chamber-maid; good City references. Call at No. 170 East 7th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washerwoman, ironer; eighteen months' recommendation; is willing; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, TIDY, NEW-England girl, in a family, to cook, wash, and iron, or do the general work; has good references, and not afraid to take hold; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOKS, &c.—BY A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS Welch girls for cooks, laundresses, general house-work, &c.; City and country; at moderate wages to suit all. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Address M. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of references. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WORKing housekeeper; City or country. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TIDY USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only steady homes; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., near the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; would do the house-work of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; three years' good City reference. Call at No. 204 East 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMmended German girl to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE middle-aged French lady as lady's maid or to take care of growing children; she is a very neat sewer; cuts and fits; has first-class references from the City and abroad. Apply or write to Mme. D. C., No. 72 Fleet st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is a first-class laundress, who has lived in the best families, wishes to take families' or single gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; good location; terms moderate; first-class reference. Apply at 456 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to go out by the day to wash or scrub. Address Miss C. Blake, No. 492 10th av.; orders left front room, first flight.

MRS. CROSSEN, NO. 450 WEST 19TH ST., first-class washer and ironer; fluting and puffing neatly done at her own house.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED YOUNG woman as child's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth, or would take charge of grown children and do light chamber-work; is a nice plain sewer; the best of references from her last employer. Call on Monday at No. 463 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.

This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman, after losing her own baby, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet-nurse in a private family; best reference. Call at No. 143 9th av., near 19th st., in confectionery store.

NURSE.—BY A CHILD'S NURSE, BY A YOUNG woman; can take entire charge of a young child; good reference. Inquire for two days of Mrs. Armstrong, No. 342 East 13th st., or send address, and will call.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infants' nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up on the bottle; best of City references given; no objection to travel. Can be seen for four days at her present employer's, No. 35 East 17th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman to take care of grown children; is a good seamstress; has her own sewing machine. Address E. L., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and sew; will take moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 18 3d st., near 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan lady the position of seamstress or chamber-maid; no objection to children. Address Advertiser, No. 672 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WISHES WASHING OR ironing at her own house by the dozen or month, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call or address Miss McCloskey, No. 319 West 25th st., top floor, rear building.

WANTED—WORK BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take washing at her own home, or would go out on Monday and Tuesday, or do house cleaning; is a first-class laundress and has the best of references. Call or address No. 51 Underhill av., first house from Dean, South Brooklyn.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children; is sober, honest, and obliging; understands his business perfectly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; highly recommended. Call on or address J. K., No. 46 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman, who is a first-class man in every respect; unmarried; well acquainted with the City; he is sober, industrious, and thorough. Apply to or address on Monday Mr. M. WALL, No. 113 Wall st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman (a colored single man,) whom he can highly recommend; is an experienced, careful City driver. Apply at stable, No. 221 West 46th st., or at No. 217 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; in City or country; best City reference from last employer. Call or address on Monday, J., at Mr. Campbell's, No. 50 4th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, English, aged thirty; three and a half years' best City references. Call or address on Monday, Coachman, private stable, No. 152 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF long experience; understands his various duties perfectly, and can bring excellent recommendations. Call or address J. R. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, (PROTestant;) competent and careful, which references will certify. Call or address B. P., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman; the best of City references. Call or address to No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman; aged 27; can have good reference from Boston; English. Address G. L., No. 133 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY; TWENTY years' references given. Address Patrick, care Dater & Timpson, No. 26 Broad st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c. — COOK, Chamber-maid, &c.—By an American man and wife, no children; man can take care of horses and drive, care cattle, milk, do gardening, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook; also chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 133 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; understands the care of carriages and horses; good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; satisfactory City reference from his last place. Address W. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, just landed, as coachman in a private family; fully understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk and make himself useful; five years' recommendation from a good family. Any gentleman who wants such a man address T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; in City or country; best City reference from last employer. Address J., at Mr. Campbell's, No. 50 4th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM of thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended; is married and has a small family. Address, for two days, John, No. 8 Rose st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; City or country. Apply to R. Francis, No. 47 Broad st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX year's reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

FLORIST, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST OR gardener, single. Address C. H., care of Florist, No. 907 Broadway.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find his gardener a situation; one whom he can highly recommend. Apply to Nathan Day & Co., No. 16 Wall st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN; understands taking care of a gentleman's place; is a good flower and vegetable grower; strictly temperate; three years' good reference from last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—ON A PRIVATE PLACE; GOOD habits and references; has a chest of tools; can build barns, Summer-houses, &c. Address P. H. S., Orange, N. J.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS GROOM; IS A good driver, and understands his business; good reference. Call or address T. D., No. 158 West 28th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN CITY OR country; thoroughly understands his business. Address T. B., Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD, STEADY habits, in a private family residing in the country; would go as waiter, or to take charge of a small flower and vegetable garden; can give reference. Address H. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who understands the hotel and restaurant business; is also a good cook and confectioner; is willing to make himself useful in any part of the business; undoubted references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Address B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN WRITER TO DIRECT wrappers in a newspaper office in this City; one having experience preferred. Address S. C., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

CARD.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,

(not connected with any other Auction-house,)

Has leased from the executors of the estate of James Suydam, deceased,

THE WELL-KNOWN AUCTION STAND, No. 37 NASSAU ST., opposite the Post Office, (the best locality for the business in the City,) and will be prepared at all times to make liberal advances on consignments for auction of merchandise, furniture, works of art, &c.

Real Estate Department will be continued as heretofore at No. 21 Park row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, AND FINE ARTS SALES-ROOM,
No. 37 Nassau st. Best location on the planet.
Real estate department, No. 21 Park row.
(No connection with any other auction house.)

Immense and largest sale of the season at 10:30 o'clock, on TUESDAY, May 5, in the sales-room No. 37 Nassau st., of a great variety of household and office furniture, consisting of parlor and bedroom suits, carpets, pictures, chairs, desks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Goods now on view.

Money always on hand to advance on auction consignments. Immediate returns made after sales.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, AND PIC-TURE SALES-ROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK—BEST LOCATION ON THE PLANET; REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT, NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

No connection with any other house.

Highly important sale of first-class furniture, belonging to a gentleman who is about to leave the country, at 12:30 o'clock on MONDAY, May 4, in the private residence,

No. 42 SOUTH OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN,

consisting of a large and splendid assortment of parlor and bedroom suites, crockery, cooking utensils, carpets, pictures, &c.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1874, on the premises, south side 127th st., first house west of 7th av., contents of the residence of C. R. Thorne, Esq., consisting of parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, crockery, glassware, and a splendid rosewood piano. Sale of above residence at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, THURSDAY, May 7.

Catalogues, maps, &c., &c., at office of Auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets, rich patterns, all sizes, English, Brussels, and ingrain, from auction daily, very cheap. At No. 112 Fulton st., between William and Nassau.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, from 102 to 116 East 32d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The [illegible] to examine.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

TERMS, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Register bill and the New-York Warehouse bill—two outrageous jobs which the Governor ought never to sign, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon him. It is said that a veteran politician is interested in the Warehouse job, but we know nothing about that. It is, however, an organized plan for robbing the people of New-York, and we hope the Governor will defeat it. The *Register* job is quite as bad in its way, and would cost the public a large sum of money every year without being of the slightest real service.

It is reported from Washington that some members of Congress are disposed to a financial measure which shall make banking free, provide for the exchange of greenbacks for a four and a half per cent. gold bond, and *for the reissue of the greenbacks*. Such a measure cannot stand criticism. It is impossible that it shall go through Congress, and time spent in maturing or advocating it is time wasted. Nothing can meet the requirements of the present situation which does not provide for the payment and destruction, without power of replacement, of greenbacks, in proportion as bank notes are issued, and for the redemption of the bank notes by some compulsory and secure method. We have had a great deal of temporizing and quibbling with this question, and we have now, in the President's Veto Message, a distinct and final statement of what can be accomplished in reference to it. The principles he lays down are as sound as they are clear and unalterable. Surely Congress cannot refuse to conform to them.

The practice of using names as corporators for all sorts of projects without the consent of the owners, is becoming altogether too common. It has been done frequently in State Legislatures, and as previously stated in these columns the same wrong has been committed in Congress. Speaker BLAINE yesterday laid before the House a letter from Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, stating that his name as a corporator in the bill to incorporate the International Immigration and Land Company had been used without his knowledge or consent. Similar statements were made as to Mr. JACOB D. COX and Mr. WILLARD C. FLAGG, both of Ohio. We are not fully informed as to the merits of this bill, but we should think that a measure which requires the stealing of the names of respectable citizens should be rejected. Being a bill in Congress, there may be no job in it, but if it had been in our Legislature we should be very certain that there was. It is a rule at Albany, and we presume at other State capitals, to give a decent appearance to any job of this kind by putting in a few good names as corporators. This was notably the case in the Warehouse and Pier bill, which Gov. DIX is expected to veto.

It is a matter of no small consequence to this country that steerage passengers are now booked from Liverpool to New-York for $15, as announced in a telegram from London dated yesterday. This great reduction of fares, amounting to fifty per cent., should, and doubtless will, have the effect of largely increasing immigration. This will be good news for our Emigration Commissioners, who spent all last Winter at Albany with "Skilled Talent" trying to induce the Legislature to increase the head-money to $2, on the plea that the falling off in immigration had put their revenues below their expenditures. The Legislature has hardly adjourned before this reduction in fares is made, and the Commissioners should rejoice that they did not succeed in securing the adoption of their short-sighted policy, which would have interfered with this decrease, and would certainly have warned immigrants away from our port. If they will now dismiss "Skilled Talent" and all his relatives from their service, they will have no difficulty in meeting all their pecuniary obligations.

Mr. STRAKOSCH is to have a benefit on Tuesday evening next. This will afford an opportunity to the public to express their appreciation of the good faith and enterprise which have been shown by Mr. STRAKOSCH throughout the operatic season. He cannot possibly have gained much by his efforts this year, but he has behaved very liberally toward the public; and, considering how difficult it is to keep an opera company together—judging by the frequency with which they go to pieces—Mr. STRAKOSCH ought to be very warmly congratulated on bringing his season to an end without once disappointing the public. The caprices of a prima donna are said to be enough to drive any man of merely ordinary patience out of his wits, and yet people will rush to lay diamond bracelets at her feet, while the manager to whose enterprise we are indebted for the opportunity of hearing the "gifted singer" is generally forgotten. *She* gets the oyster and *he* gets the shell. We hope that for once the manager will *not* be forgotten, and that Mr. STRAKOSCH will receive a sincere and friendly greeting next Tuesday night, from a crowded house. His liberality and courage deserve that much return from the public.

Play-goers, old and young, may be interested in learning that there is at least one theatre in the City which at the present moment offers an entertainment not calculated to debauch the minds of the young. This theatre is Mr. WALLACK's, where the 'adulterous drama" has not yet gained a foothold. Young people are not taught there that women are compounded principally of vice and deceit—which is the chief "motive" of modern French plays. Whether women themselves act wisely in inducing their husbands, or brothers, or "friends" to take them to see such plays, is a matter which they might do well to think over carefully. Young men have, as a rule, a better opinion of women than that which they derive from French plays. At Mr. WALLACK's Theatre, a father may safely take his daughter without running the risk of giving her a dose of moral poison. The performance of "School" is one of the most interesting to be seen in the City, and decidedly the most innocent.

Bilbao has been relieved at last, and the Carlists are said to be retreating in great disorder from the intrenchments which they have held so stubbornly for the last few months. Their defeat is unquestionably a death-blow to the cause of DON CARLOS. For the present, at least, he is "out of the running" as a pretender to the Spanish throne. His partisans deliberately staked the issue of the present revolt on the capture of Bilbao, and the outfit of the considerable army—about 30,000 men—which invested the capital of Biscay can hardly fail to have pretty nearly exhausted all their available revenues. Of course the Carlists may continue for months to wage a desultory guerrilla warfare, as their manner is, among the northern mountains, and it will require a much larger army than even the united forces of SERRANO and CONCHA to thoroughly stamp out the rebellion. But the Spanish Pretender has met his Culloden at last, and had Spain a settled Government and a progressive people, her cause might, during the next decade, become as thoroughly hopeless as was that of CHARLES STUART in 1755.

It is by no means certain, however, that the victory before Bilbao is the earnest of a more settled state of things in Spain. The necessity for calling in the aid of Gen. MANUEL CONCHA was a decidedly ominous one, and the curious political negotiations which were recently in progress while both besiegers and relieving force lay idly before Bilbao, suggest that the sinister influence of the military chief of the partisans of the son of ISABELLA was felt almost from the moment at which he assumed command of the left wing of the Northern Army of the Republic. He is said to be accompanied by Gens. ECHAQUE, MARTINEZ CAMPOS, TALLEDO, GARCIA, REENA, INFANZON, and other well-known leaders of the Alphonsist faction. SERRANO's lately declared adhesion to the Republic, as something more than a provisional device in Spain, is but a slender off-set to this sudden looming up of men whose interests clearly point to a Bourbon restoration.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL MUDDLE IN EUROPE.

Those who believe that a dangerous and extensive schism impends over the Roman Catholic Church in Continental Europe, may find at present abundant reason to confirm them in that belief. Papal supremacy has rode in safety through tempests as rude as those which now assail it, but it has never faced such a storm with so little union and so little enthusiasm among those stationed at the posts of danger. The fidelity of the high officers of the Church in Germany and elsewhere, is, indeed, all that can be desired. But the inferior clergy hardly rival the devotion of their superiors, and the mass of Roman Catholic communities exhibit an indifference to the issue of the conflict between Church and State which must be very provoking to contemplate. When Archbishop LEDOCHOWSKI was arrested and conveyed to prison in the very heart of devout and disaffected Posen, most people outside of Prussia expected a popular rising that would have required a regiment or two to suppress. Nothing of the kind happened, however, and the later arrest of the Bishop of Treves was effected amid the same aggravating tranquillity. Later still, the Archbishop of Cologne was taken from his palace by three officers of Police; and though, after a good deal of studied preparation, a noisy mob had been brought together to howl at the emissaries of the law, there was the slightest possible show of any disposition to obstruct them.

Proceedings have begun in the courts against other two Prussian Bishops, and there is every probability that five out of the eleven members of the episcopate will shortly be in prison. Yet the public interest in each fresh move of this momentous game is probably greater in France, England, or America than it is in Germany. The Roman Catholic subjects of the Prussian State are obviously resolved to obey the law; and quietly leave their Bishops to take the consequences of disobeying it. Mgr. LEDOCHOWSKI was deprived of his See the other day by the decree of a Berlin Civil Court, and the critical question of filling it must arise ere long. There is no evidence that when the time comes for the exile and deprivation of all the condemned Bishops, and for the filling of their places by royal mandate, that any considerable proportion of Prussian Catholics will refuse to recognize the authority of ecclesiastics, whom the Pope will be compelled to stigmatize as false shepherds, and whom he will probably excommunicate, as he has already done the Old Catholic Bishop, REINKENS. When matters come to this pass, as come they must very shortly, the inferior clergy will be required to choose between their allegiance to Rome and the enjoyment of their parochial revenues. That a considerable number of them will go out from a Church which will thus cease to be Roman by becoming German, can hardly be doubted. But it is equally probable that enough, both of clergy and people, will remain to make the State Church far more powerful than the body which will brand it as Erastian and schismatic.

That the zeal of the inferior clergy by no means keeps pace with that of their superiors is shown by a curious incident in the struggle between Church and State in Austria. The Ruthenians, who forsook the Greek for the Roman communion when they were incorporated in the Kingdom of Poland, have ever since been noted as devout and zealous Catholics. Part of them remained with Russia on the partition of Poland, and they are now resisting to the death the compulsion by which it is attempted to drive them back into the Greek Church. In Austria, the Ruthenian Archbishop lately suspended three clergymen of his diocese for voting in the Reichsrath in favor of the religious bills there pending. Thereupon, from the ranks of the Ruthenian clergy and their flocks there was evoked a decided outburst of indignation, and threats to abandon Rome altogether have been freely made. The Austrian Government has recognized the justice of the protest by allowing the dispossessed clergymen to continue in the receipt of their salaries.

Among the Catholic Professors in Germany and in Austria the tendency to side with the State against the Ultramontane policy of the Church is pretty general. In the debate on the final abrogation of the concordat between Austria and the Vatican, Dr. HOFLER, a Professor of Prague, noted for his strict orthodoxy, declared that while he abhors "Liberalism," and is a true Catholic, "the declaration of Papal infallibility had made it impossible for him to continue in the career to which he had devoted the whole of his life." The strife between the Church and the civil power which the latest dogma has precipitated, shows with every fresh development how fatal a triumph was the abject submission to the Jesuits exhibited by the Vatican Council, and how costly the supremacy of Ultramontane councils is likely to become to the See of Rome.

INJUSTICE BY STATUTE.

The bill which Judge EDMUNDS has reported to the Senate to regulate the distribution of the Geneva award is, in many respects, superior to the remarkable measure of which Gen. BUTLER is supposed to be the author. The former confines the claims upon the award to those for damages directly resulting from the acts of the *Alabama* and *Florida* and their tenders, and from the acts of the *Shenandoah* after Feb. 18, 1865. This is according to the plainest understanding before the tribunal. It practically rules out the claimants for enhanced, or war, premiums, a class, some of whom unquestionably suffered, but whose claims were excluded by the tribunal. BUTLER's bill, on the other hand, as introduced, absolutely ignores the decisions of the tribunal, and goes on the curious and disgraceful theory that the money belongs to the Government to do with it whatever it chooses, even, we suppose, to giving it to any of Mr. BUTLER's kind who may have bought up claims for war premiums at a mere fraction of their nominal value.

In one clause, however, Judge EDMUNDS' bill, as well as the original House bill, proceeds on what seems to us a mistaken principle. It limits the claims of all insurance companies to the excess of loss from war risks over gains from war premiums. This principle is of questionable soundness in regard to the claims of even the stock insurance companies; but it cannot be urged with any degree of fairness whatever in regard to mutual companies. What are the gains and what the losses of a mutual insurance company? The former are simply the moneys paid in by the members of the company themselves to meet any losses that may occur. The latter are simply the sums expended in payment of such losses. If the vessels insured by mutual companies, and destroyed by the rebel cruisers, had not been so destroyed, the members would have divided up among their whole number the sums which were paid to the members who owned the vessels and cargoes. These sums have now been recovered from Great Britain by the United States, by means of an international suit at law. By what reasoning can it be maintained that the men who have once subscribed this money and paid it to the individual owners shall not now recover it? Judge EDMUNDS says they shall not unless their losses were greater than their original subscriptions to the common fund. But what has this to do with it? The subscriptions were originally made with the intent of averaging losses, nothing more and nothing else. If, at the end of each year, any money is left to be divided, it is not profit; it is only a residue which happened not to be needed for the particular purpose to which it was donated. Whether it was more or less in certain years, must, under Judge EDMUND's bill, decide whether its owners shall receive repayment for certain losses from a sum placed in the hands of the United States Government by the Government responsible for those losses. But what is the ground of any such distinction? The loss was actual. It has been paid to individuals who have assigned all their claim upon what may be recovered from it to the companies. Compensation for the loss has been collected by the Government, acting as attorney for the losers, and is in its hands. Can it now turn around on the losers and tell them that they cannot have their money, unless in certain years they did not provide enough to pay the losses which happened in those years?

The House Judiciary Committee has acknowledged the force of the suggestions here made touching the mutual companies, and has agreed to an amendment authorizing the payment of their losses. The committee also prohibits the payment of claims based on war premiums to members of mutual companies. As far as the mutual companies are concerned, therefore, the bill now before the House committee is a strong and just one, and we hope to see the same principle adopted by the Senate.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

We regret to learn that there is too much probability of the Bureau of Charities, which came into operation early in the Winter, almost immediately bringing its work to a final conclusion. This society was formed for the especial purpose of organizing charitable relief, and preventing that systematic preying on the benevolent which invariably goes on in great cities. It was modeled in a considerable degree on the Society for Organizing Charitable Relief, whose merits have at length met with the most grateful recognition from the charitable in London, and its promoters here hoped that a similar success would attend similar efforts. A principal object with them has been to defeat the doings of the alms-seeking "repeater." There are a number of persons who have hit upon an easy and agreeable mode of passing the Winter by levying contributions for their support on various charities. In this manner, weekly incomes of from $10 to $15 have been secured from societies, which, together with unknown receipts from individuals, have no doubt made up very pretty little incomes.

With the view of checking such proceedings, the Bureau of Charity proposed that the various societies which had at the outset expressed themselves ready to co-operate should allow its officers access to their books, or should furnish from time to time a list of their beneficiaries. Unfortunately, however, this proposal, although cheerfully responded to by most, met with decided opposition from a highly important and admirable association, where it was least expected. The refusal is understood to have been based upon the ground that the beneficiaries of the society in question were in many instances persons in a superior grade of life, whose sensitiveness would be wounded by any such scrutiny. We must confess that it seems to us that this difficulty might very well have been met by the names of such persons being inscribed in a separate book, and it seems a thousand pities that out of so trivial a matter a conflict should arise leading to the dissolution of what promised to become, when its machinery was brought more fully into work, precisely what we need here in the way of supervision. If the Bureau of Charities comes to an end, the anxious and zealous work of such men as Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Dr. HALL, and Mr. E. PELLEW, the honorary Secretary, who has labored as untiringly as though he was gaining a handsome salary, will be utterly thrown away. It may seem strange that the committee of the Bureau of Charities should think it necessary to break up in consequence of the opposition of a single society; but they are reported to be thoroughly disheartened under the apprehension that their usefulness will be effectually impaired if a society to which they had looked for cordial co-operation, and which is supported by the bulk of the benevolent public, refuses to aid their efforts.

We must express the hope that no hasty proceedings will be taken by the bureau in this matter. It has organized a system, brought it into working order, and what is highly important, educated certain subordinates for its work. That in six months it may have failed to attain perfection, may have occasionally lacked discretion, and pressed its services somewhat too zealously on sister associations, is likely enough; but this would be a very inadequate reason for abandoning an important work well and wisely begun. Here, of all places, where the unpaid worker is so rare, the gratuitous services of high-minded, highly-educated men of the world are not to be lightly dismissed. For the squabbles and jealousies of charitable associations the public care not at all, but the public do care very much for good work given freely by persons on whose honor and honesty they can implicitly rely in the effort to do for them what they have not time to do for themselves. Let the Bureau of Charities, then, take heart, and do nothing rashly; months of vacation may smooth its path. We hope to see its committee at its good work again, with renewed energy, next Winter.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

After at least two thousand years of indifference, the people of England are beginning to think that it is time to protect their ancient monuments. Some of the most valuable remains of the early inhabitants of the British Isles may possibly date back further than twenty centuries; and although it is to them that we are indebted for much interesting information respecting the people of those days, it is nevertheless a fact, that during the whole intervening period, even to the present moment, no pains has ever been taken to protect them from destruction. If efficient means had been adopted, it is impossible to divine how many additional anthropological facts and interesting relics of the early British race might have been preserved. The stirring events of which England has been the scene for at least nineteen hundred years, have doubtless swept out of sight a large number of remains that would have been invaluable to the inquiring generation of the present century. We cannot, in fact, realize the value of what has been lost.. British, Roman, and Anglo Saxon remains have, in many instances, fallen before the railroad engineer, and too often rival builders have found the materials for farm-houses in remains that carry back the memory to the days of ARTHUR or the Druids.

But an apathy of so long duration was not to be disturbed in a day. Last year an attempt was made to rouse the British Parliament to a sense of its duty in this matter, but in vain. Now again a bill having for its object the protection of all these ancient monuments has been before the House of Commons, and although it was rejected, all who set any value on the history of antiquity took an interest in its fate; for the subject it related to is, in truth, of much wider import than at first appears. As the pursuit of knowledge becomes more general and more advanced, we can better appreciate the importance of the remains of distant ages. Work done in Western Asia during the past thirty years shows the value set upon the records there discovered. In like manner, though in less degree, all parts of the world are from time to time being ransacked for any evidences which shall serve to throw light upon the manners, customs, and degree of civilization of the people who occupied the earth in remote antiquity. And the same feeling of respect for, and appreciation of, such remains is not likely to cease. It will rather increase than diminish. Hence, the duty which we owe to posterity in preserving them, and handing them down with as much integrity as we can.

How, then, does this apply to ourselves? This continent is certainly as rich in monuments of anthropological value as any other. The problem involving a history of the early inhabitants of North America is one of the grandest and most interesting that yet remains to be solved. And the materials are abundant, if only they are carefully preserved till the time and the men shall come that are necessary to the investigation. It is a mistake to think that any thorough examination has yet been made, and that we have reached anywhere near to the limit of our possible knowledge of the great monuments of antiquity that are to be found in many parts of the Union. But there is no doubt that some of these are fast passing away, and that the knowledge which they are capable of conveying will be utterly lost in the course of a few years, if means are not taken to afford them some measure of protection. Nor is it with those ancient races alone that we have to do. The Red Indian of the present day, whom most of us regard with so little esteem, will be a subject of intense interest to posterity. It is not too much to assume that, as a race, the American Indian will sooner or later disappear. By the time that event takes place, every monument of his existence that can be discovered will have a special value, and will excite as much interest in the mind of the intelligent American ethnologist as is felt by the English antiquarian of the present, when he looks upon such remains as the Cromlech of Dyffryn or the Ring of Badbury.

We have already done something to preserve for future generations a few of the great natural treasures of the public domain. We have reserved and protected as a national park one of the most remarkable and one of the grandest sections of the country; and the foresight of Congress in so doing will, without doubt, be looked back upon with gratitude by future populations of the continent. Something similar, at least in effect, needs to be done for our artificial monuments. It might be difficult to attain it by anything in the shape of legislation; but the point is at least worthy of consideration. Over wide and sparsely-settled areas it would be perhaps impossible to exercise any efficient control, but it would not be very difficult to form some kind of classification or enumeration of the most important ethnological remains, even in those regions; and everywhere, it is to be hoped, the intelligence of the people would be sufficiently advanced to understand the necessity of respecting such remains, and the duty of not recklessly destroying them. At any rate, something needs to be done. We must not follow the example of England in this particular, and wait till somewhere about A. D. 3874 before we, as a people, wake up to the thought that there are some ancient remains about that ought to be looked after. It is time to do it now, and if legislation should be thought not wholly efficient for the purpose, it is still likely that very much might be accomplished if the attention of the public were specially directed, through scientific agencies, to the most valuable of our antiquarian relics, thereby appealing to the enlightened intelligence of the people for their preservation.

A VENERABLE WATERING-PLACE.

Scarcely any class of property in England has risen more in value during the last twenty-five years than that in the resorts known as "watering-places," and a notable example in point is afforded by Tunbridge Wells. With the exception of Bath, Tunbridge Wells is the oldest watering-place in the country. Its merits—the springs are chalybeate—are said to have been discovered by Lord NORTH, an ancestor of GEORGE III.'s Minister. This nobleman had, when quite a young man, ruined his health at court, where he was a *bon camarade* of HENRY, Prince of Wales, the gallant and much-regretted brother of CHARLES I., and he was told that his only chance of restoration to health was to retire to the country, and live a life of rural simplicity. Accordingly, he betook himself to the then very secluded seat of his friend, Lord ABERGAVENNY, at Eridge, in Kent, and there spent several weeks, gaining no health, and bored almost to death with dullness. At length he could endure it no longer, and set off to return to town. In traveling across a wide tract of common four miles from Tunbridge, he happened to drink some water from a spring, and being greatly struck with its peculiar taste, fancied that it might do him good. He consequently determined to remain a few days at a farm-house in the neighborhood, and continuing to drink the waters, was entirely restored to health.

This story got abroad, and rendered the wells as popular as the roast pork in Elia's essay became in China. In the reign of CHARLES I., that monarch's wife was recommended to pay the Wells a visit, shortly after the birth of CHARLES II. Of course, this made the place still more the rage with the great world, and its easy distance from London—thirty-five miles, while Bath is eighty—no slight consideration in those days of awful roads—contributed to swell the tide of visitors. MACAULAY alludes in his history to the crowds which flocked there during CHARLES' visits after the restoration, and the place is frequently referred to by DE GRAMMONT, EVELYN, and other memoir writers. Tunbridge Wells in their days consisted of a great number of booths and shanties, which were erected on the common. At length what were called the Pantiles were erected, which still remain, and are quite unique. They consist of a long paved strip of ground, bordered by trees, with a row of houses running beside it, and a colonade walk beneath the houses. In one of the editions of BOSWELL's *Johnson* will be found a sketch of this curious place, and portraits of a number of celebrities depicted as they appeared promenading on it, JOHNSON himself being of their number. At one end of the Pantiles are the wells where the inky-flavored water which cured Lord NORTH is found; and those who are fond of tracing great results from trifling causes may, with the exercise of a little ingenuity, deduce the Declaration of Independence from these waters; for had not the Lord NORTH of JAMES I.'s time drunk them and thereby recovered, where would have been the Lord NORTH whose obstinacy drove our ancestors to rebel?

Although, now that Germany and Spa are within such easy reach, the waters of Tunbridge Wells have ceased to be much valued for curative purposes, the place has continued to grow in popularity, which is, perhaps, chiefly attributable to the extreme beauty of the country around. The consequence is that the population has of late years doubled, and property has become of great value. One large house, formerly the abode of Lord Chancellor JEFFERIES, of infamous memory, has been let for as much as $250 a week. There is a splendid hotel, resembling a large country seat, called the Calverley, and an abundance of excellent houses for hire. Among the most regular visitors for many years was LOUIS PHILIPPE's widow, the good MARIE AMELIE. In the neighborhood are numbers of places of the highest interest: Penshurst, the superb old mansion of the SIDNEYS, now the property of a descendant, Lord DE LISLE and DUDLEY, who has magnificently restored Sir PHILIP's ancient halls; Hever Castle, the home of ANNE BOLEYN's girlhood; Knole, the palace of the SACKVILLES, where the pictures are worth looking at for a week—some idea may be formed of the dimensions of this pile by stating that there are more than five acres of roof—Bayham Abbey, with its picturesque ruins; and lastly, Lord ABERGAVENNY's noble seat, Eridge Castle, surrounded by an immense park, supposed by the best authorities to be the most ancient in England, and containing sixty miles of grass drives. These are only a few of the places of interest around, and what adds to their charm is that you reach them by good roads which run through some of the most delicious woodland scenery in the country. The residents at Tunbridge Wells are severely respectable. As in most English watering-places, there is a large preponderance of the softer sex. A four-horse coach now runs in the Summer from London to the Wells, and a fine day in June could scarcely be more agreeably spent than in making this journey, more especially if you get near some one who will tell you about the road, for almost every house has its history and associations.

PROTECTION OF THE YOUNG.

During the entertainment given at the Hippodrome last Monday evening, while half a dozen young women, or girls, were racing at full speed along a track barely wide enough for six horses to move abreast, one of them was thrown to the ground, and left the arena supported by two men, having sustained a severe shock, if nothing worse. Afterward another nearly overturned the "Roman chariot" in which she was driving, and was so unnerved that she, too, left the arena on foot. On Tuesday evening, three of these girls were thrown from their horses at once. Two were able to come back before the audience in a carriage; the other did not return. At the "dress rehearsal," last week, a youngster riding in a jockey race was thrown from his horse and severely injured. But, worse than this, many young children took part in the performances, under various degrees of danger, amid hundreds of restless animals, excited by flaming gas-lights and by the cheers of thousands of spectators. This is all wrong. If adult men and women wish to risk their lives for money, it may, perhaps, be considered only their own business; but certainly all those under legal age, all those whom the law does not consider competent to manage the smallest details in regard to property, should be protected from injuries far worse than loss of property.

The unprotected condition of the orphan is a common theme; but there are many kinds of orphans—thousands deprived of proper parental guidance by death, tens of thousands by vice and selfishness, and still more by carelessness and imbecility. During the past century immense changes for the better have been made in the condition of large classes of mankind, not only by means of individual action and public opinion, but by legal enactments. But the condition of children, though it has been modified by individual action, has been improved very little by public opinion, and still less by law. The result is that, while the condition of children with good parents has improved with that of the rest of the civilized world, the condition of children with bad parents, or with no parents at all, has changed but little during that wonderful century.

It is curious to notice what care the law takes of the property of minors in comparison with its carelessness regarding the minors themselves. A young man of twenty cannot, even under the guidance of his father, sell a foot of land without the sanction of a high court, after a careful examination; he cannot make a bargain of any kind, except in regard to the bare necessaries of life, which is not liable to be revoked. Yet a boy of ten may have his neck broken in a circus, a girl of twelve may be ruined physically and morally, and the law will hardly ever interfere. It seems plain that if a person is not able to take care of property, he is hardly fit to have the full control of his own body and soul. When children have parents, undoubtedly it is a delicate task to interfere, yet even then all cases of pronounced hardship or recklessness should be corrected by legal means; but when they are deprived of their natural guardians, the law ought to protect them with far more vigilance than it now does.

It is very doubtful whether much can be done by law to prevent intemperance among grown people. But we really think a good deal might be done to prevent the youth of our land from being drawn into drinking habits, if the reformers would only concentrate their efforts on this point, and let the impossible alone. It could be done, because public opinion draws a broad line between youth and manhood, and men will readily sanction the punishment of those who sell liquor to minors, while they would resent as a personal insult the proposition that they themselves should be restrained from drinking by the punishment of persons who sold liquor to them.

We believe that public opinion would enforce laws which should draw a far broader distinction than is now drawn between minors and adults, and which, while leaving the latter the most ample freedom, should vigilantly protect minors against others and against themselves. And it would be well, too, if reformers of all kinds would concert some general organized plan of action extending throughout the State for the attainment of these objects, even if it necessitated the remitting some of the efforts expended on inebriate asylums and similar refuges for almost incurable adults. There is no field of reform so wide or so hopeful as that which embraces the protection and improvement of minors.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Sumner's library has been received at Harvard College.

Senator Brownlow now walks unsupported, with apparent ease, and seems to be in better health than usual.

Harvard University has decided to spell the name "Shakspere," instead of "Shakespeare," as has been its custom.

The estate of the late Joseph Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, is appraised at $1,089,737, the largest part being in stocks and bonds.

After a Boston thief had carried an iron scupper, weighing a hundred pounds, on his shoulder half a mile, a policeman nabbed him.

Prof. Agassiz's correspondence has been examined and classified, in preparation for the biography which Mrs. Agassiz has in hand.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* continues to be in much pain from the apprehension that some prominent Democrat will inadvertently admit that Senator Sumner was a statesman.

An Ohio paper gives a puff to one of its advertisers, which closes thus: "He is a man of principle, but deals only in dry goods, &c. He will not sell himself in order to sell a carpet."

Mr. George William Curtis has designated Tuesday, June 9, as the date for the delivery of his eulogy on Senator Sumner before the Legislature of Massachusetts in the Boston Music Hall.

James M. Weart, as Chairman of the committee, has issued a call for an Iowa Delegate Anti-monopoly State Convention in Des Moines, June 24, to nominate candidates for the State officers to be elected in the Fall.

Mr. Frederic W. Haddon, the editor of the Melbourne *Argus*, is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has been making a tour round the world, and is on his way back to his duties as editor of the chief paper in Australia.

Hon. S. T. Wallis has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration before the Maryland Legislature at its next session, upon the occasion of the formal delivery to the State of the statue of the late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.

The Harvard University boat crew, as at present made up, consists of the following men; Dana, (stroke;) Bacon, 2; Goodwin, 3; Morse, 4; Taylor, 5; Otis, (bow.) Some changes may be made before the term closes, but they are not probable.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Friday announces a local event thus: "Mr. Charles Grace and Miss Harriet Boyce were matrimonied yesterday by Rev. Samuel Evans, all of Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio. Their mothers do not know they are out."

Senator Brownlow "regrets" that the President thought proper to veto the Currency bill, but "believes he is honest and conscientious," and that he "did what he thought for the best interests of the whole country." Consequently he continues to stand by him, and does not anticipate any injury to the Republican Party.

Some of the Philadelphia papers seem to be laboring under the impression that the President is going about Pennsylvania with the Secretaryship of the Treasury in his hand, offering it to whomsoever he meets. And they seem to expect outsiders to believe that one after another the Pennsylvanians are declining to accept the same.

Hon. William S. Groesbeck entertained the members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and many other guests, at his beautiful residence near Cincinnati, on Thursday afternoon, from 3 o'clock to 6. The *Commercial* says that the assemblage was large, the entertainment princely, and all the attendant conditions most happy.

For eleven months has James McClung, of Staunton, Va., been dumb, without any explicable cause. Two Sundays ago, however, he entered the sitting-room of his house and saluted his family with a cheerful "good morning," at the same time nearly fainting. He has conversed as well as ever since that. He says that just as he spoke Sunday, he experienced a convulsive movement of the muscles of the throat and a sense of concussion in the head.

Hon. M. P. Blackstone, a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and Mr. Leon Vannier, old friends, had a playful struggle on the stairs leading to the Firemen's Hall, in their town of Natchitoches, a few days ago. Mr. Blackstone met Vannier as he was coming up, and extending his arms told him he could not pass. Vannier laughing drew his pistol and pointed it at his friend, and it "went off," shooting him through the head and killing him almost instantly. Vannier, the local paper says, seemed much surprised and shocked at the occurrence, and the Judge acquitted him on the ground that the shooting was accidental.

KUKLUX IN KANSAS.

A PHOTOGRAPHER WARNED OUT OF A TOWN BY DISGUISED MEN.

A man named B. A. Flagg, of Tonganoxie, Kan., where he is in the photograph business, surrendered himself to the police authorities of Leavenworth, on Tuesday last, under the following circumstances, as related by the *Times* of that city:

"On Saturday night he returned quite late at night to his place of business, where he generally sleeps, and found the house surrounded by a gang of mounted men, who were waiting for his appearance. He asked them what they wanted, and what their being there meant. No answer was given him, but the leader of the band rode up to him with a revolver in one hand and a letter in the other and told him to take the document and read it. Flagg at first refused to take the letter, and demanded an explanation of this strange conduct, but the disguised man pushed the revolver still closer to his head, and told him that the party meant just exactly what the letter said. When Flagg took the letter, the party, numbering about twelve, put spurs to their horses, and galloped off at full speed to the west. This occurred in the main street of Tonganoxie, between 11 and 12 at night. As soon as Flagg recovered from his surprise, he entered the house, struck a light, and broke the seal of the mysterious document. It was written in a cramped and evidently disguised hand, and read as follows:

To B. A. Flagg:
You are hereby notified to leave the City of Tonganoxie within ten days of this date, and not to be found within 150 miles of said city. If this is not complied with your neck shall atone for your crimes.
APRIL 25, 1874.

As the horsemen were all disguised Mr. Flagg does not know just who his interviewers were, but he thinks that he can swear to three of the party, who belong to a certain league which exists thereabout. It appears that the party at first rode up to the house and aroused E. D. Phillips, a brother-in-law of Flagg's, and made certain inquiries of him, which induced them to wait till Flagg himself put in an appearance. As to the nature or existence of the crimes and misdemeanors with which he is charged, Mr. Flagg says he is totally ignorant. He is not aware that he has injured any one, and cannot see why he should be honored by such a strange and unaccountable visitation. We suggested that the visit might be a huge practical joke perpetrated at his expense, but the gentleman and those who were with him did not so consider it. The citizens of Tonganoxie are quite excited over the matter, and promise Flagg a body-guard every night, if he desires it, to protect him from any violence. Flagg returned to his home on the afternoon train, where he intends to stay, the threats of his enemies to the contrary notwithstanding."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Favorita" was sung by Mme. Lucca and Signor Vizzani at yesterday's matinée at the Academy. The performance was largely attended, and the impressive fourth act of Donizetti's melodious work proved as effective as ever. To-night—for we may fairly place a Sunday concert, in which Mme. Nilsson, Mme. Lucca, Mlle. Torriani, M. Capoul, Signor Nannetti, *e tutti quanti*, take part under the same caption with the general representations of Mr. Strakosch's company—Mr. Fryer's benefit entertainment occurs. To-morrow's *après midi* recital is for the benefit of M. Capoul, and, with Tuesday's fine "combination-performance," for the benefit of Mr. Max Strakosch, the season will end.

DRAMATIC.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Booth's Theatre was crowded from pit to dome last evening, when Miss Neilson played in "Romeo and Juliet" for the last time during the present season. The performance passed off with the wonted smoothness, and when, at the close of the tragedy, *Juliet* was summoned from her tomb to receive unnumbered tributes of flowers, Miss Neilson was compelled to briefly address her admirers. She said:

'Ladies and Gentlemen: If the words suggested to me by your kind recall were "farewell," I should speak it with a heavy heart. As a representative of the more womanly characters of Shakespeare I am proud of your appreciation; as a woman I thank you from my heart. I have indeed realized that vast assemblages have greeted me in America, but so close has been the bond of communion that here—in California, and, in fact, everywhere—I have come to regard my audiences not as gatherings of spectators, but as reunions of warm, generous, and appreciative friends. The knowledge, therefore, that I am not to part from you is at least as gladdening to me as your expressed desire for my reappearance to-night. At present I need only say *au revoir*, and this, hoping that no sadder speech will be set me for many, many years. I cross the ocean in a few days, to return to you again next Autumn—"'tis twenty years till then"—when I shall have the honor to seek your favor once more through the medium of a new Shakespearean character, which I have been studying for some time. Give me the assurance that the recognition, the welcome, and the encouragement shall be as of old, and during the brief term of our separation,

"When to the sessions of sweet, silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,"

the future will indeed be bright before me.

Great applause followed these words. To-morrow evening, Mr. McCullough, a tragedian of good repute, is to succeed Miss Neilson. Mr. McCullough appears in "The Gladiator."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Although "Led Astray" will, by the end of the week, have reached its one hundred and fifty-eighth performance, there is no reason to suppose that there exists any necessity for its withdrawal. The attractions which first brought it permanently under the notice of the public, which won their attention and compelled their approval, remain still with unimpaired force. "Led Astray" did not spring into notoriety by any fictitious aids. Its claims were not of the meretricious order, but were solidly supported. They rested upon a fixed and enduring basis. Octave Feuillet is no fledgling author, and assuredly Dion Boucicault has passed beyond that particular stage in dramatic affairs which might be supposed to be associated with callowness, and therefore a work in which they were jointly concerned could scarcely fail of its mark. It has, in fact, been one of the most splendid dramatic successes which comes within the scope of our theatrical records. After such evidences of exceptional success, it will not be deemed a matter of doubt that the play might be run to the end of the season, not merely without the slightest difficulty, but without any abatement of its popularity. Dramatic exigencies have, however, decreed otherwise; but there is some compensation to be found in the fact that the withdrawal of "Led Astray" will be followed by the appearance of Miss Clara Morris in "Camille." Miss Clara Morris will be warmly welcomed back to New-York after the brilliant engagements which she has filled. She can at least count on the allegiance of New-York audiences, for assuredly when an actress of her calibre is in question there need be no apprehension of a departure from the ancient appreciation in favor of a more modern homage. Miss Maude Granger and Mr. John Parselle will also reappear on the occasion of the change of programme at Union Square.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The late Mr. Robertson's "School" has followed aptly on the splendid comedy series which Mr. Wallack has presented to the patrons of the theatre during the season which is now coming to a close. Mr. Wallack continues to fill his former part, *Jack Poyntz*, which, in Mr. Young's comedy company that originally played Robertson's pieces, was performed by a brother of the author, although at that time he assumed a different name. As the play was then cast, the rôle of *Naomi Tighe*, which falls to Miss Effie Germon, at Wallack's, was played by one of the author's sisters. The performance at Wallack's is, of course, as complete as all the other comedy representations of the fine company of that theatre. Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. John Brougham are in the rôles of *Dr. Sutcliffe* and *Beau Farintosh*, while all the other parts are suitably cast. It is not probable that there will be any change of performance for some time.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

It would be difficult to rightly determine the special attractiveness which "Monsieur Alphonse" has for the public. Since it was produced, there has been no failure in the attendance at the theatre, nor is there any indication of such. In truth, the success of the play in Paris bids fair to be renewed in this City, and the English version, with its "augmentations" and other necessary changes, finds abundant favor. Here is a drama with a remarkable simplicity of plot, with its action confined to the events of one day, with no confusion of characters, of especial compactness in the matter of construction, and with an equal avoidance of diffuseness in respect to composition of particular emotional power, and with a fair comic side as well. If to all this is added the excellent setting which Mr. Daly gives the play, the handsome dress in which he presents it, and the noted capacity of the performers, there is good reason of a general kind for the success of "Monsieur Alphonse." We have had occasion ere now to refer to the intelligent culture displayed in Miss Dyas' performance, to Mr. Charles Fisher's finished acting, to the other equal and satisfactory representations of character, and to the marvelous success of the little Bijou Heron in the child part of *Adrienne*. There remains nothing now but to anticipate for "Monsieur Alphonse" a continuation of its hitherto successful career.

MISS NEILSON IN READINGS.

It is now announced that previous to departing for Europe next week, Miss Neilson will give two readings at Steinway Hall. They will be Miss Neilson's first and only readings in the United States, and her last appearances here ere she sails. She has won in England, we are told, almost as solid a reputation as a reader as she has secured as an actress, and how great her charm and talent on the stage we need scarcely say at the present writing. The first reading occurs Thursday evening, and the second and final one Saturday afternoon. We append the programme for Thursday's entertainment, which will, no doubt, draw forth hosts of persons whom even Shakespeare cannot summon to the theatre. Miss Neilson's first selections are as follows:

"Lady Clare"	Tennyson
"Phaedra"	Racine
"Dora"	Tennyson
"Love for Love"	Congreve
"Romeo and Juliet," Balcony Scene	Shakespeare
"The Knight and the Lady"	Ingoldsby Legends
"The Charge of the Light Brigade"	Tennyson

MISS CUSHMAN'S READINGS.

Miss Cushman reads at the Academy to-morrow evening. Her programme includes selections from "Romeo and Juliet," Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor," Carleton's "New Church Organ," and "Births—Mr. Meek, of a Son," by Dickens.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

There is no change so far at the Park Theatre, Mr. Fechter in the drama "Love's Penance" still holding the stage. The drama is an essentially attractive one, with good action and sentiment, and altogether the new theatre proves a very acceptable place of amusement to the locality in which it is situated. Change of programme is again the order at Booth's, the American tragedian, Mr. John McCullough, appearing on this occasion in Dr. Bird's classical tragedy, "The Gladiator," in which he sustains the rôle of *Spartacus*. The drama is one of a good deal of power, and Mr. McCullough is an actor of deservedly good repute.... At the Lyceum, "La Marjolaine" gives way to the "School for Scandal." Miss Coombs appearing as *Lady Teazle*. The performance promises to be an attractive one.... In the house on Broadway which Mr. Fox now claims as his home, "Humpty Dumpty" knows no abatement of success. The pantomimist performance is supplemented by a variety entertainment of the most ample proportions.... Wood's Museum offers a double attraction. To-morrow afternoon Miss Sophie Miles appears in "Aurora Floyd," and in the evening Miss Marietta Ravel plays in a military drama.... The wonders of Barnum's continue to draw large crowds. "The event of 1874" has triumphed over doubts, and is not merely an assured success, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but is a success on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. The great "showman" knows well how to provide for the delectation of his patrons.... Among the most acceptable places of amusement in the City, the Colosseum holds its usual high place. The cyclorama of modern London in 1874 is universally admired, and the other attractions hold their customary place in public esteem.... The Bowery comes out with a new sensational drama entitled "Wild Cat Ned." Other entertainments are also offered to the patrons of the theatre.... Bryant's acknowledges no rivalry in its own particular line, and so continues to gain the suffrages of all whose inclinings are in favor of minstrel entertainments.

HOME NOTES.

The Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe was last week in Chicago.... Salvini acts this week in Boston.... Miss Leclercq yesterday ended her engagement in Boston.... Mr. Booth acted part of last week in Cincinnati.... Mr. Lawrence Barrett was in Milwaukee.... Mr. J. H. Raymond is the "star" at the California Theatre.... The Globe Theatre in Chicago has been destroyed by fire.... Mr. E. L. Davenport performed last week in Providence.... Mrs. Booth plays this week at Ford's, in Washington.... Mr. Edwin Adams was last week in Albany.... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was last week at Ford's Opera-house, Washington.... Miss Lucille Western was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week.... The English Opera Troupe was in Baltimore.

For Foreign Amusements see Tenth Page.

FINE ARTS.

THE BROOKLYN EXHIBITION—SALES—GEROME'S NEW PICTURES.

The Brooklyn Art Association has very generously made the present exhibition free, and that the Brooklyn public appreciate this is shown by the large number of persons who have visited the galleries during the week. The exhibition, though a sufficiently interesting one, calls for no lengthened notice here, inasmuch as most of the principal works on view have already been referred to in these columns. From Mr. A. T. Stewart's collection there is a "Hamlet and Ophelia," by Merle, a large picture in the most conventional style of composition. Hamlet, a rather handsome young blonde, in black silk tights, and with a dress sword at his side, is apparently earnestly recommending Ophelia to go to a nunnery. At any rate he is pointing out of the window, and looking extremely angry at the same time. Ophelia, in the orthodox white satin and pearls, is taking matters as coolly as a young lady bred at court might be expected to do, and indeed appears to be paying very little heed to the angry young Prince. The face of Hamlet is the only portion of the work that deserves notice. It is that of a man who has found that his cup of life contains but a bitter draught, whose mind has been o'erwrought and is trembling in the balance. The face of Ophelia is decidedly weak, though it may, perhaps, be said that it thus affords a more striking contrast to the strong and passionate one that is looking over her shoulder.

To Mr. Vaini's "Page" we have already called attention. Mr. H. Moore's "Spanish Scene," exhibited a year or two ago in the Academy of Design, is also here. Mr. Moore, we are informed, is a very young man indeed. Either, then, this picture is a copy, or, if it is an entirely original composition, it is a most remarkable one for a very young artist. It is true that it has no texture, that the color is not good, and that the perspective is at fault; but the attitude and expression of the principal figure, a ragged, dirty, old Spaniard twanging a guitar, are admirable. The leathery, claw-like hands, the shrunken legs, the wrinkled face, the patched garments, the half-raised foot, beating time to the measure, and the affectedly sentimental expression on the hard, sun-burned visage, evince either a very close study of nature and ability to seize on details that would escape others, or peculiar facility in copying the work of brother artists. Mr. Moore, it is to be hoped, will give us some more specimens of his Spanish studies.

There are also two good works by F. A. Bridgman, and an equestrian combat between two Tartars for the possession of a lady, in which the latter appears to be suffering the usual fate of the children's dolls, and getting pulled in two. Among the landscapes is a lake scene by Mr. A. H. Wyant, one of the best he has produced, with a careful study of rocks in the foreground, and much quiet beauty and feeling in the whole composition; "The Hunter's Home," by T. L. Smith, a moonlight scene, with a very charmingly-painted background; some good studies of woodland nooks, by Mr. Stover, pure and rich in color, though a little hard in outline, and a "Sunset From the Mount of Olives," by Mr. Jas. Fairman, showing a very nice effect in the middle distance and background, but the foreground, unfortunately, does not seem to be in unity with it, and the figures are poorly drawn. A fine woodland scene, with some aquatic birds wading among the water and reeds, hangs near the door of entrance, and is likely to be overlooked. It is well worthy of attention. The exhibition will remain open until the 9th inst.

MR. HASELTINE'S COLLECTION.

Another collection of works belonging to Mr. Chas. F. Haseltine is on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, in Broadway. Among them will be found some excellent specimens by Daubigny, B. C. Koek-Koek, Van Marcke, Zamacois, Schreyer, Tissot, Voltz, Moritz Retsch, Meyer Von Bremen, Troyon, Boulanger, Otto Weber, Escosura, Richter, and many other of the best foreign artists, while our own school is represented by Kensett, Sully, Whittredge, S. Colman, J. D. Smillie, E. Johnson, W. S. Haseltine, Loop, Lang, and Darley. Mr. Haseltine has attached an upset price to a number of the best pictures in the catalogue, and they certainly do not seem to be at all unreasonable, taking into account the high figures now asked on the Continent for any work of art by a painter of reputation. Richter's "Temptation of Faust," we see, is marked at $1,000; B. C. Koek-Koek's "Zuyder Zee" at $500; Daubigny's "Landscape in France" at $3,200; Otto Weber's "Treading Out the Wheat," a fine work, at $650, and Schreyer's "Fleeing from Fire" at $700. The sale will take place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next.

MR. THOS. HILL'S PAINTINGS.

Eighty-three pictures, by Thomas Hill, an artist well known in New-York, were sold by auction in San Francisco recently. The prize in the catalogue was No. 54, "Cattle Piece, after Troyon;" the original is in the Luxembourg Palace. This was taken by H. M. Newhall, at $1,090. Among other very satisfactory sales were "The Coming Storm," $675; "The Last Gleam," a study of sunset in the California foot-hills, $400; "Sunrise in Napa Valley," $325; "Franconia Notch," a Winter scene in New-Hampshire, $530; "Falls of Niagara," $350; "Mount Shasta, from Castle Rocks," $440; "Solitude," a study of New-Hampshire scenery, $230; "Sunset at Yosemite," $125; "Moose Holock," $160; "Alderney Cattle," $200. The whole catalogue was disposed of on a corresponding scale. The sale was a most successful one, and will realize for the artist something over $12,000.

NOTES.

The exhibition at the Academy of Design continues to attract many visitors. The receipts for admission exceed, we are informed, those of any previous exhibition.

Gerome's last great work, a Roman gladiatorial scene, entitled "Pollice Verso," a companion to his "Ave Cæsar," appears from the cuts published in the illustrated papers to be well worthy of his reputation. The victorious gladiator stands over the prostrate body of his antagonist, and appeals to the spectators for permission to give the fatal blow, and this they accord him by raising and extending their right hands with the thumbs downward. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* thinks that the picture is wrongly entitled, or that if Gerome meant to express the idea that the spectators are anxious to see the fatal stroke given, he should have drawn them with their thumbs upward, this being the usual sign, he says, for a fatal termination of the combat. Another correspondent quotes Juvenal to prove that the thumb turned downward (*verso*) was the fatal direction. The authorities appear, indeed, to differ as widely on this point as they do on many others connected with the manners and customs of the Romans.

Dubufe's great painting of "The Prodigal Son," exhibited here for a short time some years ago, is to be placed in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, and will be open to public view on the 6th inst. The canvas is of large size, 20 feet by 45, contains forty life-size figures, with an immense variety of detail, and is certainly one of the most brilliant and striking works of modern art ever exhibited in this country.

THE EUCALYPTUS TREE.

ITS PECULIAR PROPERTIES AND ADVANTAGES—REMARKABLE ABSORPTION OF MALARIA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following account of the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or Australian gum-tree, obtained principally from Messrs. Sontag & Co., of San Francisco, who have given much attention to its cultivation: "The eucalyptus is favorably known to all residents of California, where probably not less than 1,000,000 trees are planted. In this city, in front of handsome residences, you will find it with its magnificent drooping branches, making an effective and graceful shade-tree. In Oakland, the broad avenues are lined with them. eucalyptus forests are planted in the country surrounding Oakland, and, in fact, in every county of this State where the cold Winter will permit it to live, the eucalyptus will be found growing. The wonderful properties of this tree have only within the past few years been discovered and appreciated. It is justly claimed that when the tree flourishes in low, marshy, and feverish districts, all miasma will cease. It destroys the malarial element in any atmosphere where it grows, and is a great absorbent of moisture, draining the subsoil almost as thoroughly as a regular system of piping. The eucalyptus is an evergreen, and is found in its native country (Tasmania) in boundless forests, both on the hillside and in the lowlands, under extremes of climates, both as to heat and cold, ranging from 130° to 20° Fahrenheit. Whether it will endure a greater degree of cold we think has as yet been undetermined. It is, however, worthy a trial. Its remarkably rapid growth is a matter of much surprise, attaining, as it does, a maximum height of about 300 feet, with a circumference of from thirty to fifty feet. For timber and fuel it is exceedingly useful, being hard and easily worked, and very serviceable for such purposes as the keels of vessels, bridges, &c., where strength and durability are essential. It is estimated that from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in value of this timber is exported annually from Australia. The leaves of this tree are of a dark bluish color, about ten inches long, an inch wide, thin, and oddly twisted. They exhale a strong camphor-like odor, quite agreeable and pleasant, which, with the large absorption of water by the roots, causes the beneficial influence of the tree. It bears a small white flower, having no odor. In consequence of its anti-febrile qualities the English Government has planted it extensively in the East Indies and Africa, in fever districts, with the most satisfactory results. In France, Cuba, Spain, Mexico, and many other places where malaria, fever, ague, and other pestilential diseases prevailed, the eucalypti have also been planted. The wonderful properties of this tree have been discussed by many scientific institutions in Europe. In the Academy of Sciences, in this city, its medicinal and anti-miasmatic qualities have received considerable attention. Dr. Pigne Dupuytren testified before that academy of the virtues of the eucalyptus, and stated that he and Dr. D'Olivera had tested it in the French Hospital. In the garden surrounding this hospital a large number of the trees are planted for sanitary purposes. It had been found efficacious in the treatment of affections of the larynx and of mucous membrane in general. Experiments, carefully made, have proved that in a medicinal preparation it cures cases of intermittent fever, against which quinine alone proves powerless. It is also valuable as a disinfectant. In Algeria its cultivation was undertaken on a large scale. Some 13,000 eucalypti were planted in an extremely pestilential and unhealthy section, where fever prevailed to a great extent every year. During the first year of their growth, at the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case of fever occurred, yet the trees were only nine feet high. Since then this place is reported free from its unwelcome visitations. In the vicinity of Constantinople, another fever spot, marshy and sickly, the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees. In Cuba, marsh diseases are rapidly disappearing upon the introduction of this tree. A railway station in the Department of the Var was so pestilential that the officials could not remain there longer than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and the unhealthy condition of the place was changed. Two miles from Haywards, in this State, the Surveyor-general planted two groves of the eucalyptus, one of about ninety acres and the other seventy acres, the whole comprising about 150,000 trees. They are now only about five years old, yet many of the trees are forty to fifty feet high the whole making a most extensive and beautiful forest; for fuel and timber purposes being worth thousands of dollars."

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE IN LOUISIANA.

Some idea of the extent of the damage which has resulted from the great overflow in Louisiana may be obtained from an article in a recent issue of the New-Orleans *Times*, wherein it is said: "In the cotton regions it is now ascertained that nine of the largest and richest parishes have been inundated. The parishes of Carroll, Morehouse, Richland, Madison, Franklin, Tensas, Caldwell, Corcordia, and Catahoula are all overflowed, and embracing fully 2,500,000 acres. The amount of cotton land in these parishes in actual cultivation is ascertained to be 250,000 acres, besides 100,000 acres in corn. These estimates include only the large places, leaving out hundreds of small farmers, and all estimates for cattle, hogs, and gardens. The population of these nine parishes is 20,393 whites and 54,033 blacks, according to the census of 1870. In the sugar-producing parishes the ascertained facts discover an equal if not a greater amount of ruin and suffering. These parishes are Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. James, St. John the Baptiste, St. Charles, Terrebonne, and Plaquemines. The overflow in these parishes covers nearly 2,500,000 acres, tilled and untilled, including a production of 30,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides a large product of rice, and the crops of small farmers, of whom there are many hundreds who have lost their stock and pretty much everything else they possessed. The population of these parishes, according to the census of 1870, was 50,368 whites and 72,241 blacks, making a total of 122,609, from which must be deducted the population of East Baton Rouge, as only a small population of that parish has suffered from the overflow. That deduction being made, the parishes named contain a population of 105,609. In all the parishes named it is believed that more than 25,000 people are in actual suffering for the necessaries of life, and in less than sixty days the number of those whose circumstances will require alleviation will increase to more than 50,000 persons."

THE BENNEHOFF ROBBER.

The arrest of James Saeger, in the Far West, on the charge of being the principal in the celebrated Bennehoff robbery, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, has brought out in the Lancaster *Intelligencer* the following brief account of his swift journey on the downward path: "Saeger came to Lancaster in 1856, and was a student at Franklin and Marshall College for about a year and a half. His father had recently died, after accumulating property to the amount of $75,000. He was an upright man, of fine business talents, and the village of Saegerville is named after him. The son, who was an only child, was too liberally provided for on leaving home by his guardian and an indulgent mother. He came to Lancaster with a thousand dollars in his trunk, which he at once proceeded to spend in riotous living. That sum was enough to corrupt himself and a few students with whom he associated. After remaining at college eighteen months, he left without graduating, and went into business in Venango County. With such habits as he had formed, success was very improbable, and he soon run through his own share of his father's estate, and ruined his mother. He loafed about for years and finally became the leading character in the Bennehoff robbery. He stopped in Lancaster a week or so before the robbery was committed, and stated to an acquaintance here that he had been spending some time in Philadelphia, and while there he had slept in the engine houses 'with the boys.' There is every reason to believe that his visit to Philadelphia was made for the express purpose of engaging the services of the professional burglars who were his partners in the robbery."

A CORONER'S INQUEST AND A MODEL VERDICT.

Coroner Mahan, of Jersey City, last night held an inquest over the remains of George Williams, the wealthy resident of Rutherford Park, who was killed on Wednesday night last, at the Long Dock, by being run over by one of Fuller's Express wagons. The evidence showed that Williams, who was a feeble old man, undertook to pass through the ferry gates in advance of the wagon, and having gone half way over the carriage-way stood as though transfixed. The driver drew up the reins and shouted, but all in vain. The unfortunate man was struck by the pole of the wagon, and the wheels passed over him, killing him instantly. The case was given to the jurors at 9 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock they returned a written verdict, saying nothing more about the matter than that it was "a accitle." This was interpreted to mean that the unfortunate affair was an accident, and the driver, who had been in custody, was released.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the library in Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, on Tuesday evening.

A meeting of the Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society will be held at No. 35 Beaver street, on Tuesday next at 2 P. M.

The following subscriptions in aid of the Louisiana sufferers were received by Mayor Havemeyer: Thurlow Weed, $100; James Conner's Sons, $50; F. Sigel, $25.

Eleven persons will be baptized at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, West Sixteenth street, this morning, by the Pastor, Rev. David B. Sutton, immediately after the sermon.

Rev. William J. Sabine, Rector of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, will preach to-day at the morning and evening services at the church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street.

During a drunken quarrel at No. 244 Bowery, last evening, Frederick Pope, of No. 9 Crosby street, was struck on the head by Robert Coman, and received a severe scalp wound. Both the combatants were locked up.

The States of Louisiana and Missouri have just passed laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals, similar to those of the Pioneer Society of New-York. Twenty-seven States and Territories have now these humane laws upon their statute books.

Mr. William Henry Goodyear's last lecture of the present season will be delivered at the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, to-morrow evening, on "Famous Monuments of Antique Sculpture."

It is reported that Edward Large, who was convicted of appropriating to his own use mail bags, but whose sentence was set aside by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, has instituted proceedings to recover from Judge Benedict $25,000 damages.

Patrick McGuire, of No. 97 Washington street, quarreled with his wife Ann late last night, and during the altercation he stabbed her in the back with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Patrick was locked up, and his wife was taken to the Park Hospital.

On Friday evening a reception was given to Assemblyman Bernard Biglin, at the residence of a prominent citizen in Lexington avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Addresses eulogizing Mr. Biglin's legislative career were delivered by Judge Howland, Albon P. Man, John R. Lawrence, and others.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 456 arrests during the week.

The total expenses of the Brooklyn Post Office during the last month were $16,121 61.

The total amount of taxes received in April, on real estate and personal property, was $302,442 41, of which $12,796 53 was received last week.

The expenses on the storage reservoir at Hempstead, during the month of April, were $53,098 43. The bills were certified yesterday by the Board of City Works.

Marshal Harlow yesterday paid to the employes of the South-side Railroad Company their salary from the time when he seized the property until the end of April.

The suit of the tenor singer, Mr. Chas. Requa, against the P. E. Church of the Messiah, to recover $114 for services rendered, was decided by Judge Morse, yesterday, in favor of the church.

Judge Neilson has ordered that the irrelevant and scurrilous portions of defendant's answer in the suit brought by Mrs. Spencer against her husband, Thos. T. Spencer, for limited divorce, be stricken out.

The following persons have been elected officers of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association: President, Ed. Bush; Vice Presidents, Miss Stitson and Miss Ford; Secretary, Mr. Hayward; Treasurer, Miss Reilly.

John H. Woods and William Murphy, both small boys, were committed by Justice Elliott, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into No. 155 Walworth street and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel.

The managers of the Helping Hand Society have opened a dispensary for the poor, corner of Grand and Atlantic avenues. On Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week Dr. S. D. Scudder will give medical advice gratuitously.

Mary Danielson, aged twenty-eight, was arrested by Capt. Kaiser, of the Sixth Precinct, last evening, on suspicion of infanticide. She is suspected of being the mother of the child whose body was found in a cistern at No. 550 North Second street on the 29th of last month.

Paul Ryan jumped from the deck of the ferry-boat Nebraska, of the Roosevelt Street Ferry, while the boat was in mid stream on the 6:50 trip from New-York to Brooklyn, last evening. He was rescued by Patrick Gray, who jumped after him, and subsequently taken to the Fifth Precinct, where he was locked up.

Contractor Clarke complains that he is not fairly treated by the health authorities. He says they pay private contractors for removing the most useful part of the garbage, while the worthless stuff is left for him to carry away. Notwithstanding the injustice of which he complains, Mr. Clarke is anxious to continue the contract next year.

The County Treasurer has just sent a check for $634,801 26 to the State Treasurer. This amount should have been inserted in the budget of 1872 for the taxes of 1873 to pay the county's share of the State appropriation for the canal deficiency, but delays occurred and the bonded debt of the county has to be increased to that extent.

The remains of the "lonely lodger," whose dead body was found in an attic at No. 64 Concord street, on Friday morning, were yesterday identified as those of John G. Hunt. The identification was made by Jas. Hunt, a brother of deceased, a wealthy resident of Flushing. The post mortem showed, as already stated in THE TIMES, that death resulted from natural causes.

A well-known confidence man, named Frederick McKay, was committed by Justice Morse yesterday on a charge of obtaining $1 60 from the janitor of Public School No. 14 under false pretenses. McKay, who is a printer, frequently represented himself as connected with the local press, and in that way succeeded in swindling a good many school officials and others.

It now appears that Fred Ingraham, the missing boy claimed to have been stolen away by the liquor-dealers to prevent him giving evidence against them, is in the habit of leaving home and staying away for a considerable time without informing his relatives of his whereabouts. He has not yet been heard of by the Police, but his mother expressed the opinion yesterday that he would turn up all right in the course of time.

Application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday to have Mrs. Wing, widow of the late S. F. Wing, punished for contempt in not moving from No. 170 Livingston street on the 1st of May, as directed. The motion was made by counsel for Mr. Crook, executor of Mr. Wing's estate, who claims the house. Mr. Wing died insane and Crook was appointed guardian of his estate. The motion was opposed by Mrs. Wing's counsel, who obtained an adjournment until Monday.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Old Fire Department of the Western District has just been issued. There are at present 131 widows and sixteen orphan children on the pension list. The financial statement shows the cash balance from 1872 to have been $8,173 09; receipts, $10,974 78; disbursements, $9,950 45; cash balance, $9,197 33. The total fund amounts to $83,697 33.

Out-door relief in Brooklyn by the Commissioners of Charities is at a standstill, owing to the fact that the Supervisors have not yet appointed the store-keepers from whom supplies are to be purchased under the new law. The power to purchase supplies heretofore vested in the Commissioners is, by the new law, taken away. Much distress exists among the poor, owing to the failure of the Supervisors to appoint the store-keepers at their meeting on Friday night.

Detective William Folk arrested two fashionably-dressed young men, who gave their names as Frederick Rale and John Williams, on Lafayette avenue yesterday while they were in the act of trying to induce a boy to give them his watch as security while he went an errand to a fictitious number for some valuable things. The boy was to receive seventy-five cents. Within the past two weeks a number of cases have been reported to the Police in which respectable boys have lost their watches by devices similar to that related above.

Alexander Jackson, Benjamin Clanvlet, Wm. H. Keating, Matthew Annahet, and Rosadi Azzelli, sailors, comprising the crew of the brig Guna, at present lying at the foot of Baltic street, were committed by Justice Delmar, yesterday, on a charge of stealing the cargo of the vessel to which they are attached. The prisoners made arrangements with some river thieves, and had, when discovered, lowered into a small boat four bags of sugar. The river thieves escaped with the sugar, which is valued at $150.

LONG ISLAND.

Edward Terry, of Bayport, a sailor on board the schooner Maggie Bishop, was knocked overboard by the main boom, while passing through Hell Gate, on Thursday afternoon, and drowned.

Between 12 and 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, in the height of the boisterous storm then raging, there was a loud explosion in Hotel square, Fort Jefferson, and in the morning it was found that a dastardly and cowardly outrage had been committed upon a photograph artist named Foster, some miscreant having blown up his traveling car by means of a champagne bottle filled with powder and placed in the stove. The car was entered by a false key, and the powder was ignited by means of a slow match.

Great excitement exists in Sayville and other sections of Long Island, owing to a fleet of 100 Brookhaven vessels despoiling the large and valuable oyster-beds. It is estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 bushels have been taken. The oyster men have appealed to the Trustees for protection, but they have taken no action as yet, and the thievery still goes on. The Patchogue oystermen met on Friday evening, and the matter of toleration and dredging was discussed at considerable length. The will of the meeting was taken by vote, whether any more leases should be granted after those now out shall expire, which was decided in the negative. It was then resolved that a committee of five be appointed to devise some measure to protect the bay against dredging, and to report their conclusion at the next meeting. Messrs. John A. Wright, John Bransford, J. S. Jones, Michael Walsh, and George Danes were appointed committee.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual election for officers of the village of Port Chester, resulted in the choice of the following: E. F. Matthews, President James De Mott and William Graves, Trustees; J. W. McCarty, Treasurer.

The following officers of the Westchester Commandery, No. 42, of Knights Templar, have been duly installed for the ensuing year: Sir Robert H. Laurence, Eminent Commander; Sir James H. Coleman, Generalissimo; Sir Isaac Terwilliger, Captain General; Sir N. O'Brien, Jr., S. W.; Sir E. E. Howard, J. W.; Sir E. Fowler, Treasurer; Sir Geo. Williamson, Recorder; Sir J. W. Losee, S. B.; Sir E. G. Blakeslee, S. B.; Sir Abram Jones, Warden; Sir J. S. Van Cortlandt and Sir Jas. Brown, Guards; Sir James Jackson Johnson, Sentinel.

STATEN ISLAND.

George Wm. Curtis will read a sermon to-day at the Unitarian Church, Clinton avenue, New-Brighton.

The North Shore Ferry Company yesterday abandoned their old slip at the foot of Dey street, North River, and now run their boats from their new slip adjoining the Staten Island Company, at Whitehall.

NEW-JERSEY.

During last year 635 prisoners were committed to the Union County Jail.

There were 305 railroad accidents in the State of New-Jersey during 1873.

Asa B. Munn, a well-known citizen of Orange, died at his home in that city yesterday.

Rev. Dr. McCauley will be installed as Pastor of the Reformed church, at Woodside, this evening.

The hat-body-forming mill of the Messrs. Gill, in Newark, which has been closed for six months, has resumed operations.

A son of Justice Paulme, of Newark, while passing a base-ball field yesterday was struck on the head by a bat thrown by one of the players and dangerously injured.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to restore the pay of their employes to the standard which prevailed before the ten per cent. reduction of last January.

Thomas Dolan and John Morris were yesterday arrested by the Newark Police, and are held to await trial on a charge of having broken into Richardson & Hall's establishment and stolen a quantity of valuables.

Detective Clos, of Jersey City, on Friday night arrested one Charles Schultz, in New-York, on a charge of having stolen about $100 worth of goods from Falksdorf's gold-beating establishment in Lafayette, where he had been engaged.

Mrs. Margaret Reckie, wife of a well-known architect of Hoboken, died very suddenly at her house in that city on Monday night. She was engaged in spreading the supper table, when she suddenly fell to the floor and soon after expired.

An ordinance was introduced into the Common Council of Newark, on Friday, authorizing the city horse-car companies to charge seven cents for single fares, and to issue exchange tickets good upon all city lines, to be sold four for twenty-five cents.

Chancellor Runyon, late Division commander N. G. S. N. J., at Newark, was on Friday presented, by a number of military friends, with an elegantly-inscribed gold badge as a testimonial of their regard. District Attorney Abell made the presentation speech, to which the Chancellor responded in fitting terms.

A lady named Chester, while walking through a street on Jersey City Heights, on Friday, dropped her pocket-book containing $33. John Fietgen picked it up, but refused to deliver it, because Mrs. Chester was unable to prove the contents of the pocket-book. He was thereupon arrested, and is held to await examination on a charge of grand larceny.

An action involving a novel issue was tried in the Middlesex Circuit Court, yesterday. It was brought by Mary A. W. Manning against Sarah Bellows, administratrix of her husband's estate, to recover for board, tuition, and other incidental expenses of Mrs. Bellow's daughter. The defense set up was that the father of the girl had placed her in Mrs. Manning's boarding school without the consent of the mother and for the purpose of separating her from her mother. The court held that the father had a legal right to send his daughter to the school without the mother's consent, and that the fact had no bearing on the case, but the case will still be held under advisement for a week.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Nathaniel Hooper, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Capt. W. A. Rafferty, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. G. A. De Russy, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Ex-Gov. J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Congressman E. O. Stanard, of Missouri, and Ex-Solicitor General B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. R. E. Clary, United States Army; Congressman T. C. Platt, of Oswego; Ex-Congressman C. W. Gilfillan, of Pennsylvania; Prof. M. C. Vincent, of London, and J. H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister to England; Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*; Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*; Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Capt. R. F. Ward, of the British Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a brief session yesterday, with Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. A resolution was adopted requesting the Controller to notify the heads of departments that under the late law authorizing a reapportionment of moneys for the support of the Government for 1874, the board desires from each department such information as will enable it to act intelligently on the subject. A resolution was also passed authorizing the Controller to issue $50,000 for the liquidation of claims and judgments. The board then adjourned.

NOBODY REALIZES THE LUXURY OR TONIC VALUE OF RUSSIAN BATHS until he visits the elegant establishment, No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Eleven separate vapor-rooms offer every variety of temperature required.—*Exchange.*

MESSRS. LINDEMAN & SONS: Several years since, nine, I think, I purchased a Cycloid Piano when I was living at Fordham. From there it went with my family to Germany, Dresden, and Stuttgart, thence to Paris, where it remained during the siege; thence to this place, where it has been in use for some two or three years. During all this time it has proved itself an excellent instrument in every respect.

Yours truly, A. N. CHRYSTIE,
President Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.
—*Advertisement.*

A Real Luxury.

To have teeth drawn with Laughing Gas at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Kill dandruff, keep the scalp clear, and the hair in beautiful condition by the use of the PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR. There is nothing like it. Beware of substitutes. Morse Manufacturing Company, No. 9 Gold street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

BROOKS' BOOTS AND SHOES THE LARGEST assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th street.—*Advertisement.*

THE "ELASTIC TRUSS," sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion,
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisemen*

[Advertisement.]
THE LEADING "SPRING STYLE" OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Rupture.—Dr. MARSH, of many years' experience in the treatment of Hernia and Physical Deformities, may be consulted at the old office, No. 2 Vesey st., (under Astor House.) Surgical appliances of every description. No connection with any other establishment of the kind in this City.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Caution to the Public.

COUNTERFEIT ALLCOCK POROUS PLASTERS.

Dangerous imitations and counterfeits of this valuable medicinal article are in the market, whose use is calculated to make worse affections, which the true Plasters invariably relieve or cure.

But the case is even much worse, for some of these vile counterfeits possess absolutely poisonous qualities, producing, where applied, blotches, gangrene, and mortification of the part.

The men who make these imitations should be frowned down by an indignant and outraged people. These men are incapable of making anything of their own earn a name, therefore they steal the reputation of celebrated articles in which to clothe their miserable and nefarious concoctions.

The ALLCOCK'S INDIA RUBBER POROUS PLASTERS are prepared with intelligent conscientious regard, to secure those great curative properties which have made the plaster celebrated throughout the civilized world.

HOW TO SECURE THE TRUE PLASTER WITHOUT DOUBT.

Observe that on the plaster is a United States Government Stamp printed in black ink, with B. Brandreth on the same in white letters, all others are imitations or counterfeits.

B. BRANDRETH,
President of POROUS PLASTER CO., of New-York.
Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New-York.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

An infallible remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. A fresh supply just received.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
No. 8 College place.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures all eruptive and other scalp diseases; also, falling, loss, and prematurely gray hair, and dry, moist, and scaly dandruff.

Children's Hair.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, devotes his careful attention to the management of children's hair, insuring in after years a healthy and luxuriant growth.

Moles, Warts, and Disfiguring Excrescences of the face or neck are cured without leaving scars, by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Eczema, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas of the face, shoulders, or hands, also unnatural redness of the nose, are cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Invitations, New Style, Rep Paper, very elegant. Crests, Monograms. JOS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

MCCARTY-LITTLE—CHARTRAND.—At Newport, R. I., on Thursday, April 30, Lieut. WM. MCCARTY-LITTLE, United States Navy, to ANITA MARIA, daughter of the late John L. Chartrand, of Cuba.

SPEYERS—LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, April 30, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., ALBERT G. P. SPEYERS to SELINA L., daughter of J. R. Lawrence, Esq.

SCHOLES—LITTLE.—On Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., IRVING SCHOLES to MARY JANE, daughter of Wm. Little, Esq., both of this City.

TALLMAN—MACFARLANE.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, GEORGE W. TALLMAN to KATE L. MACFARLANE, daughter of John M. Macfarlane, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—On Friday evening, May 1, ELIZA, wife of Wm. C. Arthur.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 West 32d st., Tuesday, May 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. without further notice.

BLACK.—On May 1, ELLEN ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Robert and Eliza Black, aged 26 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 339 East 114th st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 P.M., without further notice.

COWING.—On Saturday morning, May 2, at the residence of her son, Rufus B. Cowing, after a short illness, SEDATE F. COWING, of pneumonia, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 134 East 78th st., on Monday, May 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Jamestown, Chautauqua County, N. Y., for interment.

COCKEY.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, April 30, of pneumonia, JOHN, eldest son of Dr. [illegible] H. T. and Elizabeth A. Cockey, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rye Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of 12 M. train from Grand Central Depot.

DALY.—On Saturday, May 2, 1874, after a long illness, BENJAMIN B. DALY, son of Matthew Daly, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 236 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DEVOE.—In New-York, May 1, of hydrocephalus, CHARLES FREDERICK, only child of James F. and Lizzie A. Devoe, aged 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, George st., Morrisania, on Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Yonkers.

EAKIN.—In this City, on Friday evening, 1st inst., THOMAS EAKIN, formerly of Nashville, Tenn.

Funeral services will take place on Tuesday next, May 5, at 12 o'clock, from residence of his son-in-law, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 612 5th av. The friends and relatives of both families are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

FARRAR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 1, CHARLES FARRAR, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 73 Hicks st., on Monday, May 4, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Pepperell, Mass., for interment.

FARMER.—On Thursday, April 30, JEANNETTE, wife of Rev. Samuel F. Farmer, and daughter of the late James Macduff, of Tremont, in the 35th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, J. S. Macduff, No. 153 East 116th st., on Sunday, May 3, at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

GOODSPEED.—At Stony Point, April 30, 1874, BENJAMIN F. GOODSPEED.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, on Sunday, May 3, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M. for Cruger's Station.

HENDRICKS.—On Friday evening, May 1, 1874, FRANCIS MARION, son of Aaron V. and Elizabeth Hendricks, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 264 Henry st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HARMS.—On the 1st of May, 1874, CHARLES A. HARMS, a native of Stade, Germany.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 196 Grand st., New-York City, on Sunday, May 3, at 2 P. M.

HILLMAN.—On Friday afternoon, CATHARINE, widow of the late William Hillman, in her 82d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 202 2d av.

KNAPP.—At Morrisania, May 1, JESSIE, youngest child of Wright and Mary Francis Knapp.

Funeral services at their residence, 7th st., on Sunday, May 3, at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend.

OLWELL.—On Saturday, May 2, MARGARET C. OLWELL, daughter of the late Matthew and Catharine Olwell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REED.—On Saturday, May 2, E. HARRISON REED, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 5, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of his nephew, Wm. H. Reed, Jr., No. 406 West 19th st.

SIMONSON.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday, May 1, WELLINGTON SIMONSON, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, Mrs. John Simonson, Fulton street, Jamaica.

STAFFORD.—On Friday, May 1, CHARLES W. STAFFORD, aged 43 years.

Funeral services on Sunday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 474 West 24th st. Relatives and friends are invited.

STRONG.—On Thursday, April 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred L. Curtis, Lindenwood, Yonkers, OLIVER S. STRONG, late of New-York City, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, 4th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hall's,) corner of 19th st., New-York, without further notice.

SCHMIDT.—In Berlin, Prussia, April 10, 1874, ELIZA ANN BACHE, widow of J. W. Schmidt, Consul General of Prussia, Baden, &c., in New-York, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, on Monday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock.

TODD.—After a short illness, LOLITA JANE TODD, daughter of Charles H. and M. Fannie Todd, and granddaughter of the late William W. Todd, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from 5th av. Baptist Church, corner 4th av. and 85th st., at 5:30 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 4th inst.

VERMILYE.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday, May 2, AMANDA, wife of Robert M. Vermilye, and daughter of the late Geo. S. Conover.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, May 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, Sanford av., Flushing. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 and 10:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCURABLES NO LONGER!—THE TERRIBLE Diabetes conquered! A few more additional cures by the incomparable Bethesda Mineral Spring Water:

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27, 1874.

Dr. A. Hawley Heath:

DEAR SIR: I lost in a short time seventy pounds in weight, but am entirely cured of the worst case of diabetes. There is not a particle of sugar left in my urine, and I am as natural as an old shoe, and as good a man as ever.

Very truly,
JOHN A. B. CAMPBELL.

Vincent Bidwell, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss K. Prince, Marillo, Erie County, N. Y., were also cured of diabetes, complicated with dropsy, in the Spring of 1873, and have enjoyed excellent health since. Mr. Campbell saw both of them prior to drinking the Bethesda for his disease.

April 2. P. S.—Vandenberg, of Canandaigua, N. Y., writes: After suffering over two years with saccharine diabetes in its most aggravated form, baffling all treatment, the Bethesda Water has removed every particle of sugar, and my strength and general health have returned.

Pamphlets, with full directions, treatment, and analysis, at my offices and depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without plates, clasps, pivots, or extraction of any teeth or stumps, inserted permanently, preserving the natural expression, which can never be restored after extraction; the best of references given, and satisfaction guaranteed; testimonials can be seen at the inventor's, Dr. SIGESMOND, surgeon-dentist to the Women's Hospital, No. 10 West 11th st.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or Pain.—Chronic diseases a specialty by J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE ART
EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING.

Free, day and evening, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

Mr. Charles F. Haseltine's art collection, comprising extraordinary examples by masters of the French, Spanish, Italian, German, Belgian, and American schools.

One-half of this collection not before offered in his catalogue this Spring.

Mr. Haseltine, for various reasons—desirous of reducing his stock of fine works of art—will offer great bargains to the public and lovers of art in the sale of this fine collection of pictures.

Believing that the public will appreciate his efforts he has printed in the catalogue, opposite many of the pictures, an "upset price," (less than the cost to him as a dealer,) at or above which he pledges himself to sell, without reserve or limit, while many will be sold without any reserve whatever.

By this means the public will have ample opportunity to thoroughly investigate the value and prices of the pictures and satisfy themselves as to the reliability of Mr. Haseltine's statements.

The whole will be offered by public sale on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 6 and 7.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DIABETIC and DYSPEPTIC } FLOUR. DEPOT BOWERY corner 4th st., N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
of New-York,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach Sunday morning and evening, May 3, at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock.
Strangers cordially invited.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.
P. S.—Horse-cars from all the Brooklyn ferries pass within one block of the church.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE P. E. Church, residing in New-York and vicinity, will be held in the Sunday-school Chapel of Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., Monday, May 4, at 8 P. M. to form a church association which shall provide reading and committee rooms to serve as a centre of Church union and a place of resort for clergy and laity, visiting as well as resident.
All interested are invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE CENTRAL BAPTIST SUNday-school (42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.,) will hold their thirty-first anniversary on this (Sunday) evening. Addresses by Messrs. George W. Bungay and W. B. Fox. Recitation by Mr. Menzies. Singing by the school. Presentation of medals by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and 10:30. Communion service. Children's church at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

A GRAVE QUESTION.—THE MESSENGER OF God, S. S. Snow, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"What does the Word of Prophecy say of the Fall and Destruction of Papacy?" Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—May 3, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Rev. Oscar Clute, of Newark, will preach. The public cordially invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., Mr. E. V. Wilson will lecture at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching May 3 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST MRS. JARLEY will repeat her inimitable exhibition of wax-works for the benefit of the Church of the Reformation on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the church, 57th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Admission 50 cents.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, on "The Nobility of Serving Humanity." Rev. H. R. Nye, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning at 10:45 o'clock. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av.—There will always be an evening service at 7:30 o'clock, when, to meet the wishes of such as find in a higher order of church music an aid to greater devotion, the most careful attention will be given, both in the selections and the rendering, to combine the excellence of art with the beauty of holiness. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth Pastor.—Morning subject—"Will We Recognize our Friends in Heaven." Evening—Mass temperance meeting. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3. Friday evening—Prayer-meeting at 8.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 3d inst., morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon, at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 4 P. M. Free seats.

CONFIRMATION WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York in St. Mark's Church, on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. Morning prayer, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, and holy communion at 10:45 A. M.

CONGREGATIONS TAKE NOTICE! $60,000 will buy a church furnished, with three full lots: location first class; terms easy. M. M. PARPART, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; Rev. Dr. Conrad, Associate Rector.—Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, West 28th st., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. Dawson, the Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. R. Cameron at 7:30 P. M. The public invited.

CHILDREN'S INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE Lyceum meets this afternoon, 2:30, at De Garmo Hall, corner 14th st. and 5th av. Convention Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st.—There will be Divine service and sermon on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Riley, of Mexico, will preach.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"The Signs that Christ's Personal Coming is Near."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. Frederick Hinkley will preach Sunday, May 3. Communion after morning service.

EX-RABBI EMMANUEL H. SCHLAMOVITZ will deliver a free course of lectures on "Evidences of Christianity," in the School Hall of the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th st. and Broadway, commencing Sunday next at 4:30 P. M. Subject—"Is Christianity True, or Modern Judaism?"

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, JERSEY City, Summit av., near Grand st.. Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Pastor.—Morning sermon—"Christ, the Way, the Truth, and the Life." John xiv., 6. Evening sermon—"All Things Shall Work Together for Good," Rom. viii., 28. Hours of service 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., near 8th av., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free, and all are welcome.

ORTHODOX GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 15th st.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30. The Russian Quartet will sing during the Holy Liturgy. The chapel is open to the public.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, corner Madison av. and 28th st. Divine services at 10:30 in the morning and 7:45 in the evening.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. The evening will be devoted to sacramental services, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., WILL deliver the first of a course of lectures on "Evidences of Christianity," at Association Hall, on Sunday evening, May 3, at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services on Sunday—Celebration at 7 and 10:30; morning prayer, 9 A. M.; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Sunday, May 3: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany service and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., President of Rochester Theological Seminary, will preach on Sunday. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"Confessing Christ." Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"Invitations to Christ." All are cordially invited, and strangers will be made welcome.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st.—Communion service, 10:30 A. M., and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; 3 P. M. evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.; 7:45 P. M., devotional service and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Seats all free at this evening service.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor.—[illegible] this church, 3d inst., at [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS!

FURNITURE. UPHOLSTERY.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

In view of the many changes made on or about May 1, parties desiring FURNITURE, CARPETS and CARPETINGS will find at our establishment EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS in each of the departments named, which we are OFFERING at VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

The CARPETS are EXCEEDINGLY RICH in QUALITY, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS; while the fact that the FURNITURE is MANUFACTURED at OUR FACTORY, by our OWN OPERATIVES, is a sufficient guarantee of the QUALITY, STYLE, and DURABILITY of the WORK.

To avoid DELAYS and DISAPPOINTMENTS consequent upon the IMMENSE INCREASE of PATRONAGE, no DELAY SHOULD BE PERMITTED to prevent the ORDERING at ONCE of SUCH GOODS as the HOUSEHOLD MAY STAND IN NEED OF.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

Bargains in

DRESS GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, May 4,

French Percales, at 25c.; worth 35c.

Lace Poplinettes, at 25c.; good value at 65c.

French Diagonal Suitings, 35c.; former price, 65c.

Striped Silk Chain Poplins, at 50c.; worth 75c.

Together with a beautiful assortment of FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS in all the new and popular shades.

INDIA SHAWLS,

from $20 and Upward.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner of 19th st.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

At Wholesale and Retail.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

NEW STYLES Drapery and Furniture Materials.

NOVELTIES in Cretones, Satteens, and Serges.

LACE CURTAINS, Swiss, Leno, Nottingham, and Guipure.

LACE AND HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, SLIP FURNITURE COVERINGS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c. (a Specialty.)

N. B.—Churches, Hotels, and Steamers furnished at short notice.

CARPETS.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

On and after MONDAY NEXT we will sell

English Tapestry Brussels at	$1 25 per yard
English Body Brussels at	1 75 per yard
Velvet Tapestry at	2 50 per yard
Royal Wiltons at	3 00 per yard
English and French Axminsters	3 00 per yard

And other grades of CARPETINGS at proportionate REDUCTIONS.

English and American Oil-cloths,
White and Fancy Canton Mattings, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

CARPETS, CARPETS,
at
S. A. SPENCER'S NEW STORE,
399 Sixth avenue.
NEW STOCK
for the
SPRING TRADE.

A large assortment of BRUSSELS, THREE-PLIES, INGRAINS, &c.

A large line of Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c. Parties furnishing houses are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
Nos. 152 and 154 West 23d st.,
between 6th and 7th avs.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.
FINE AND MEDIUM

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Library Furniture. Persons desiring to furnish can find in our ware-rooms a very large assortment, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which we fully warrant in every respect, at prices as low as can be found.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

WANTED—AN ENCLOSED WASHSTAND OF ROSEwood, mahogany, or black walnut, new or second hand. Address BACHELOR, Box No. 129 Times Office.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

REMOVALS.

VICTOR BISHOP, IMPORTER OF PRECIOUS [illegible]

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS!
PLAIN COLORED SILKS!

Will offer on MONDAY, May 4,

500 Pieces 20-inch Dress Silks,
$1 25, worth $2.

The colors of this lot are entirely New Spring Shades, and cannot be excelled for variety and cheapness. 100 different shades in our celebrated $2 quality.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Black Silks!
Black Silks!

FINE GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

Our twenty-five-inch BLACK DRESS SILKS at $1 90 and $2, soft satin-finish, and very cheap.

"Cashmere Sublime" BLACK SILK, of the best Lyons manufacture, and will not take the dust or break by the hardest usage.

INDIA SHAWLS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Have made a great and final reduction in the prices of their late importation of

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS

so as to insure their immediate sale. Among this assortment will be found some of the choicest patterns ever exhibited in this City. These goods will be on exhibition on MONDAY, May 4, and during the balance of the week.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Shawls! Shawls! Shawls!

Will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 4, in their

SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

The largest and best selected stock of

Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques

every offered in this city, and at prices to defy competition.

Also, a few choice patterns in Llama Lace POLONAISES and Sleeveless JACKETS.

An extensive assortment of Striped Challie and Ottoman SHAWLS, from $2 up to the finest imported.

Great bargains in Plain Black Cashmere and Thibet Long and Square SHAWLS, in great variety.

Paisley and Broche SHAWLS, in elegant designs, at an immense reduction in prices.

A splendid stock of fine Shetland SHAWLS, in White and Black and White, from $1 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Will open, on MONDAY, May 4, a large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Lately imported, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

10 cases of 5-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Barnsley and Scotch LINEN SHEETINGS, ranging in price from 75c. to $1 50 per yard.

8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, from 75c. to the finest imported.

1,000 dozen NAPKINS, at $1 75, worth $2 25.

TOWELINGS of every description very cheap.

DOMESTIC SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, in all the best brands, at manufacturers' prices.

Ladies about refurnishing would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Will exhibit on MONDAY, May 4, in their LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, an invoice of NEW GOODS, just received, comprising some of the choicest novelties in LADIES' SUITS, POLONAISES, SLEEVELESS JACKETS, ENGLISH WALKING-JACKETS, &c., &c.

We will also offer at popular prices an exceedingly attractive stock of Ladies' and Children's UNDERWEAR, Misses' PIQUE SUITS, DRESSES, GABRIELLES, &c., &c.

INFANTS' GARMENTS—A splendid assortment, en suite or single, ready made and to order.

Victoria Lawn and Percale MORNING ROBES, just opened, and will be offered at a great reduction on former prices.

A superior stock of FRENCH CORSETS, embracing the most desirable makes, now selling at a reduction of 33 PER CENT.

MADAME LAFORCADE,

No. 6 West 11th st., near Broadway, has just returned from Paris with imported rich evening and street Costumes, Limousines, Jet Aprons, and Muiraces, from Worth, Pingat, Laferiere, Hentenar, &c. Also, the new shapes of Hats, Pluton, Mère Angot's, &c., from Félix, Virot, Mantel Therese, &c., and with the most elegant jet trimmings in the City.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open DAY and EVENING, all Summer.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in best business houses.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

REMOVAL OF PAINE'S UP-TOWN COLLEGE to 1,275 Broadway, west side, and 34th st. Paine's down-town college continued, No. 62 Bowery. Aspiring young men and boys can attend either. Ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

DRY GOODS.

The Greatest Bargains yet offered.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will offer
On Monday, May 4, 1874,
1,500 Pieces

Black Silks,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard.

Plain Silks,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard.

Fancy Silks,
75c., $1, and $1 25 per yard.
being a reduction of 25 per cent. from former low prices

Also, 300 pieces
ALL WOOL
Camel's Hair Suitings,

Made for present season, composed of DIAGONALS, SERGES, and ARMURES, at 50c. per yard, the same having been recently sold at 75c. and 85c. per yard.

As an extra inducement they will offer
On 4th av., Centre Section,
12 Cases
DOUBLE FOLD
Corded Glace Mohairs,
in
Steels, Grays, Drabs, Browns,

And all desirable SPRING COLORS, at 30c. and 35c. per yard—their former value having been 45c. and 50c. per yard.

Also, a recent large purchase of

Guipure Lace,
Stripe Pongees,

NEW and FRESH COLORINGS, at the extremely low price of 25c. per yard, good value for 60c.

A visit of inspection will convince purchasers of the extraordinary inducements offered them.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will continue their SPECIAL SALE of

Real India Camel's Hair
Shawls, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c.,
at less than one-half former prices.

Paris quality CASHMERE and BROCHE

SHAWLS,

Beginning at $5 each for SQUARES, and $7 50 for LONGS.

No such opportunity to secure reliable bargains has ever been offered.

They will also make a SPECIAL DISPLAY of

Brussels Point and Chantilly Laces.

Shawls, Fichus, Capes, Sacques, Polonaise, Flouncings, Collars, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, richly trimmed, &c., &c.

Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' STYLISHLY-TRIMMED

Spring Hats,

Commencing at the extremely low prices of $6 50, $7, $8, $9, and $10 each, well worth 33 1-3 per cent. more.

A fresh invoice of SILK and CASHMERE

Sacques, Polonaise Jackets, &c.,

ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED with SILK and JET, at popular prices.

Attention is respectfully requested to their large and complete stock of LADIES' and MISSES' ready-made Silk, Poplin, Mohair, Linen, Lawn, and Organdie

DRESSES

At extremely attractive prices.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Mourning Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will exhibit, on MONDAY, May 14, 1874, an immense stock of

Summer Mourning
Dress Fabrics,

at remarkably low prices, viz.:

IRON GRENADINES and ERNANIS, of excellent quality, at 50c. per yard, up to the finest manufactured.

PURE SILK GRENADINES at 50c. and 75c. per yard, worth 75c. and $1.

One case of a VERY SUPERIOR GRADE at $1 per yard, former price $1 50.

4-4 and 5-4 ALL WOOL

FRENCH TAMISES,

particularly adapted to Summer wear, at 75c. per yard, very cheap at $1.

Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Empress Cloths, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Camel's Hair, Nuns' Cloth, Serges, Baratheas, Barpours, Imperial Silk Warps, Balmoral Crepes, Courtauld's English Crepes, Byzantines, Florentines, Bareges, Lawns, Organdies, Jaconets, Cambrics, Ginghams, &c., &c., forming the largest, cheapest, and best assorted stock of

MOURNING GOODS

ever offered in this City.

Dress-making

UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, executed *equal in style and finish to the very best Parisian make.*

MOURNING ORDERS

Executed in from 12 to 24 hours' notice. Prices very reasonable.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING TRADE.

Good chance for a small capital, or will exchange for real estate; stock, lease, &c., of a well-known and paying house in the City; good reasons for selling. Address CLOTHIER, Box No. 210 Times Office.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, PLANING MILL, &c.—All or a share for sale low; special inducements offered to a capable buyer with means, who can have time and a loan to enlarge business. H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED, OR FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be given for $10,000. Special capital to be invested in a first-class business already established in this City. Address H. E. O., Box No. 187 Times Office.

TEACHERS.

POSITION AS PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS for small children, or in a primary school, by an experienced widow lady; no objections to the country. Address TEACHER, Box No. 129 Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WILLING to teach in the forenoon, for room, board, washing, &c.; one hour from the City. Address ALPHA, Box No. 150 Times Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

PERSONAL.

LETTER AWAITS ALFRED SHELDON, OF England, at No. 57 Cliff st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

6TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
NO. 367 SIXTH AV., NO. 110 WEST 23D ST.,

Have received the past week, per steam-ships Koln and Thuringia, 1,100 DOZEN OF THEIR CELEBRATED

LUPIN'S KID GLOVES,

IN TWO, THREE, FOUR, AND SIX BUTTONS,

comprising all the new shades of Drab, Slates, Modes, Browns, and Opera colors, without exception the finest assortment of shades and the best low-priced Kid Glove in the City.

AFTER TRYING THEM ONCE YOU WILL WEAR NO OTHER.

We beg to call attention to a large shipment of our new and elegant

WINDSOR KID GLOVES

in two and three buttons, equal to the best kid gloves imported, at much lower prices.

TWO BUTTONS AT $1 25.
THREE BUTTONS AT $1 48.

A large assortment of

Courvoisier's Celebrated Kid Gloves,

FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND GENTS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
ALWAYS ON HAND,

lower than any other house in the City.

LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, two, three, and four buttons.
CHILDREN'S LISLE THREAD GLOVES, one, two, and three buttons.
LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, greatly reduced prices.

CLOSING OUT.

300 DOZEN EXCELENT LUPIN'S THREE-BUTTON OPERA KID GLOVES AT 95c. A PAIR.

225 DOZEN FINEST TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, FORMER PRICE $1 15, AT 89c. A PAIR.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES IN THE CITY.

Will open MONDAY MORNING REAL BARGAINS IN

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

REAL GUIPURE LACES,
REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK AND COLORED YAK LACES,
REAL AND ITALIAN VALENCIENNES LACES,
FRENCH BLONDE LACES,
SPANISH BLONDE LACES.

An exceedingly large assortment of the above Laces AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

Novelties in
BUFF AND DRAB CLUNY LACES,
WHITE CLUNY LACES,
MIXED AND ECRU CLUNY LACES,
BEADED YAK AND BLONDE LACES,
SPANISH AND GUIPURE NETS
and
SCARFS.

PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

STERN BROTHERS.

Human Hair Goods.

L. SHAW,

NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH ST.
BRANCH STORE NO. 345 6TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS IN THE CITY RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE CHOICEST QUALITY OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

PRICE LIST.

Finest quality HAIR SWITCHES, solid, NOT dyed, excellent for wear.

18 in. long, hair 4 oz. weight	$5 00
22 in. long, hair 4 oz. weight	6 00
26 in. long, hair 4 oz. weight	8 00
32 in. long, hair 4 oz. weight	10 00

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

LONG SINGLE CURLS, warranted naturally curly.

22 in. long	$2 00	28 in. long	$5 00
24 in. long	2 50	32 in. long	7 50
26 in. long	4 00	36 in. long	10 00

FRIZETTS, 25c., 50c. and $1 per yard.
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES, 50c.

LADIES' OWN HAIR MADE OVER IN LATEST STYLES.

COMBING MADE UP, 25c. and 50c. PER OUNCE.

Goods sent C. O. D. by express, or on receipt of P. O. M. O., or money in registered letters, free of charge to all parts of the country.

WHEN SENDING FOR GOODS ASK PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION.

BLACK GOODS,

CONSISTING OF FRENCH CASHMERES, MERINOS, TAMISE, BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS AND CRAPE CLOTHS,

MOHAIRS and ALPACAS.

GRENADINES

Two yards wide, warranted silk and wool, $2, $2 50, and $3, one-third below their real value.

Twenty-four-inch GRENADINES, plain and satin stripes, from auction, 50 cents a yard and upward, real bargains.

BLACK SILKS

A specialty, from $1; splendid and very rich at $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75, worth $2 50, $2 75, $3, and $3 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Long and square SHAWLS, CRAPE VEILS. Also, complete Outfits ready made. Orders promptly executed. Prices guaranteed in every instance.

W. JACKSON,

IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

CARPETS,

AT THE

POPULAR CARPET STORE

NO. 123 BOWERY,
Second carpet store below Grand st.

MATTING, by the piece	25c.	per yard.
INGRAIN CARPET	50	"
TWO-PLY CARPET	75	"
EXTRA SUPER CARPET	$1 00	"
THREE PLY SUPER CARPET	1 25	"
TAP. BRUSSELS CARPET...$1 10 and	1 25	"
BODY BRUSSELS	1 50	"

THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AS ADVERTISED, AND GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

A STOCK OF ANTIQUE INDIA GOODS, nearly closed. Unique articles and all other goods freely shown for a few days.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 839 Broadway, corner 13th st.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York, IMPORTED PATTERNS of all foreign FASHIONS. NEW designs for the COMING SEASON. CLOTH MODEL given with each pattern. Also, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS-ELEVATOR." Price, 75 cents. Beware of IMITATIONS, because they will not work or satisfy you. None genuine unless stamped WITH OUR NAME.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

25,000,000 FEET OF TIMBER, IN Pennsylvania, for sale, on the stump, at $1 per 1,000 feet; also the land, if desired, at fair price; river, rail, and slides. Address K., Post-office Box No. 45 Stapleton, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER 9TH ST.,)

Will open, on MONDAY, a new assortment of embroidered

CASHMERE, GRENADINE, SILK, AND ECRU LINEN

POLONAISES,

in unmade patterns.

Jet Emb'd Cashmere Shawls,

purchased in Paris at half their value. Great bargains.

JET EMBROIDERED

SLEEVELESS CASHMERE, SILK, AND SICILIENNE JACKETS,

unmade; also, several cases of new Paris

JET LACES, FRINGES & TRIMMINGS

BLACK CASHMERE GARMENTS AND CLOTH JACKETS,

latest styles, and very cheap.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING.

INFANTS' elegant French embroidered PIQUE CLOAKS, very choice.

Paris Embroidered UNDERCLOTHING, CHEMISE BANDS, NIGHT-DRESS SETS, DRAWERS, &c.

Latest styles Paris TIES, BOWS, RUFFS, SPANISH LACE SCARFS, &c.

Mourning Goods
AND
BLACK SILKS.

100 pieces ALL SILK BLACK GRENADINE, at 50c. on the dollar.

Bargains in Printed PERCALES, LAWNS, LINENS, PIQUES, and other washing materials.

Special lot DRESS LINENS at 25c.; worth 50c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMPORTED PATTERN CASHMERES

of every description are now being sold at half their cost price, as they have served their purpose as pattern and ideas for our

Dressmaking Department.

Latest fashions received for BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, MOURNING OUTFITS, DINNER, RECEPTION, EVENING, MORNING, TRAVELING, COUNTRY, and SEA-SIDE COSTUMES.

WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY.
CORNER 9TH ST.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The largest of the kind in the country.

We are having a CONTINUAL OPENING of NEW FRESH GOODS, our own importations.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of ladies', children's and gents' plain and fancy hosiery, SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, &c., now on sale—STYLES GOOD—PRICES LOW.

OUR UMBRELLA AND PARASOL department is CROWDED with DESIRABLE GOODS at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

OUR STRAW GOODS AND MILLINERY

DEPARTMENT is receiving marked attention.

Ladies and gentlemen FURNISHING ROOMS, HOUSES, HOTELS, Boarding-houses, STEAMERS, YACHTS, &c., will find an endless variety in our HOUSEKEEPING, HOUSE-FURNISHING, CROCKERY, and GLASS-WARE departments, at prices surprisingly low.

In fancy goods we are opening thirty cases PARISIAN NOVELTIES this week. Also, in toilet articles, full assortment. We are also opening NEW TIES for ladies, gents, and youth, and for the children, lots of new TOYS, DOLLS, and DOLLS' furnishing goods.

DON'T NEGLECT our book and stationery departments; neither our picnic department, or our lace and

EMBROIDERY

stock. You are sure to find just what you are looking for in each of them.

A complete line of SILVER-PLATED WARE of the best American manufacturers, all warranted first class, at prices much below the maker's list.

WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED a manufacturer's STOCK of ladies'

UNDERCLOTHING,

(made on WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE.) They will be sold at very low prices. Our LA FORGE GLOVE, two button, 98c a pair, is the cheapest glove in the country. We GIVE a NEW PAIR for all that rip or tear. It will pay you well to go to MACY'S every day. You have not seen New-York if you have not been to MACY'S. Goods delivered free, as usual. Special attention paid to ORDERS by MAIL or otherwise.

N. B.—A discount made to milliners, dress-makers, and the trade.

P. S.—WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSE in any part of the United States; never did have one, and never will.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF ADAMS McHARG & CO. expires this day by limitation. Mr. MUMFORD M. TRUMAN retires from the firm.

The business will be continued under the same firm name by WILLIAM ADAMS, Jr. and HENRY K. McHARG at No. 33 Wall st., under the Mechanics' Bank.

REMOVED TO NO. 19 NEW ST.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

Mr. FRED. DE COPPET, (formerly of the firm of M. F. SMITH & DE COPPET,) has this day become a member of our house.

We will continue the commission business in gold, government, railroad, and miscellaneous securities, under the firm name of JACQUELIN & DE COPPET BROTHERS.

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of REUBEN MANLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by Mr. REUBEN MANLEY'S retirement from business.
REUBEN MANLEY,
GEO. LANE.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission brokerage business at No. 11 Broad st.
GEO. LANE.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF SMITHERS & DONALD,
ROOM NO. 34 DREXEL BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SMITHERS & DONALD, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, gold, Government securities, foreign exchange, &c.
C. H. SMITHERS.
W. M. DONALD.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

MR. SAMUEL A. STRANG, OF THE LATE firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., becomes a member of our firm from this day.

The business will hereafter be conducted at No. 59 Liberty st., under the name of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of BLOCK & LEO, for the purpose of transacting a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, and foreign exchange, at No. 24 Broad st.
E. M. BLOCK,
ARNOLD LEO.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1874.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of ISELIN & BARKER, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.
FRANK T. ISELIN,
FORDYCE D. BARKER.

MR. ANSON W. HARD RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm of WRIGHT & CO., Rio de Janeiro, and from our firm in this City.
WRIGHT, BROWN & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. G. V. FOX is a partner in our firm from this date.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF HAY & WARNER IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
SILAS C. HAY.
WILLIAM S. WARNER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CORNELIUS DEVER withdraws from our firm this day.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874. PELLS & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLE-IZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

STRAW GOODS

5,000 cases STRAW HATS and BONNETS in every fashionable shape.

LEGHORNS, MILANS, CANTONS, PEDALS, SPLIT STRAWS, ENGLISH PEARLS and COBURGS, NEAPOLITANS, FANCY LACES, &c.

FINE LEGHORN HATS, FINE MILAN and HAIR, } 68c., 75c., $1, $1 25 up.

Finest qualities in French and English Chips, at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 up.

Examine Children's Trimmed School Hats, at 15c., 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c. up.

Complete line of Infants' and Children's Hats in variety. Large selection of Boys' and Youths' Hats. Latest novelties in Wool, Felt, Cloth, and Straw, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 up.

Boys' New Silk Beaver Dress Hats, Black and Drab, $2 and $2 25, sold elsewhere at $5.

Trimmed Bonnets.

Latest and Leading Designs, from $1 50 to $50.

HATS and BONNETS Trimmed at the Shortest Notice.

Rustic Hats Trimmed, 50c., 65c., 75c., and $1 up.

Ribbons, Silks.

ALL SILK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 18c., 20c. yard.

CORDED-EDGE SILK RIBBONS, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., and 15c., yard.

SASH RIBBONS at 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c., 50c., 75c.

BLACK DRESS SILKS at 65c., 75c., $1, $1 15, $1 25, $1 45, $1 65, $2, $2 38, up.

TRIMMING SILKS at 75c. per yard, up.

SILK MIGNONS—Full lines; no advance and no scarcity at this House.

LACES.

SPANISH LACES from 85c. to $5 per yard.

Lace Scarfs in Beaded and other materials at 65c., 85c., $1, up.

Lace Barbes at 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 5c., 7c., 10c., 15c., 20c., up. Examine.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, Plain and Beaded, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., less than gold cost.

BUTTONS, Silk and Metal, all sizes.

SILK FRINGES, 40c. on the dollar, Plain and Beaded.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH TIPS,
FLORAL GARNITURES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,

Manufactured for this House—Specialty.

Thousands at 50c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.

FULL LINE—Changeables, Navy Blues, and Serges, $3, $3 50, and $4.

About 4,000 in various mountings, Ivory, Horn, Silver, Gold, and Steel, from $1 25 to $15.

Examine our stock; nothing in this City to compare.

HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS, Buckles, Toilet Articles, Soaps, PERFUMERIES, Brushes, Stationery, &c.

Ten Thousand bunches Cut Beads, 7c. each.

LEATHER SATCHELS, VALISES, POCKET-BOOKS, 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 up.

FANS. FANS.

LARGE GILT, 75c., $1, $1 25 up.

IVORY HANDLES—Spangled, 50c., up.

SANDAL WOOD, 25c., up.

LARGE LINE OF LINEN FANS, 10c. up.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's White and Fancy Hose, 12c., 15c., 18c., up.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose—Silk Clocked—30c., 45c., 50c., up.

Large and complete assortment in Silk, Lisle, and Berlin Gloves, at 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c. the pair, up.

Ladies' Silk Ties and Scarfs, 18c., 20c., 25c., up.

UNDERGARMENTS.

SUITS for LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN.

LADIES' SUITS COMPLETE, from $2 50 up.

CHILDREN'S FINE MARSEILLES WALKING SUITS and CLOAKS, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, in sets to suit purchasers.

LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS, NIGHT-ROBES, WALKING SKIRTS, 40c., 45c., 50c., 75c., up.

INFANTS' LACE CAPS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, up.

KID GLOVES.

Two-Button DRABS, STEELS, LIGHT BROWNS, all the new shades, at 90 cents.

Two-Button "EDWARD," all the new shades, $1 15.

Two-Button "EDWARD," REAL GOATSKIN, $1 50, equal to anything at any price.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The scrip coupon due May 1, 1874, on the gold scrip of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, from and after that date. JOHN F. ELY, Treasurer of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of Government tax on and after the 1st day of May next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1. M. F. READING, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencin the first of every month.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE bonds bought by BOND & CO., No. 52 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Jersey City Seven per cent.

Bonds, interest payable January and July, in this City.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1913.

The act which authorizes the issue of these Bonds states that all real and personal estate of the city and all real and personal estate within the limits of the city shall in all courts and places be held liable to the punctual payment of both principal and interest.

For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, Esq., at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sear's Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, May 8, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston, on Saturday, May 9, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA AND KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA STATE WARRANTS.
8 PER CENT. ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 8 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902,
FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing

FINANCIER,
Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees, to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 23 until the morning of May 5, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$7,500 on each of the four houses, 18.9 feet front, on south side of 127th st., between Madison and 4th avs. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

JOHN BISSELL, NOTARY AND COMMISSIONER for all the States. Passports obtained. No. 9 Murray st., near Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in various sums. The sale of second mortgages negotiated. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEGLECTED WATERING PLACES.

BALLSTON SPA.

If the Ballstonians have fallen from their former high estate it is not their fault. What could they do when the springs disappeared? They were the helpless victims of circumstances, and until an accident revealed a method of getting back their springs there was nothing left to them save patience. They were not idle, either. They turned their thoughts toward manufactures, and have utilized their water-power in a sensible way. But the Ballstonians, who are only seven miles from Saratoga, could not help sighing as they saw, year after year, the success of their more fortunate rival. Geologists kindly explained to them the *modus operandi* by which nature had robbed them of their springs, and they were very much obliged to the scientists for their trouble. But that did not exactly bring them back. Meanwhile those Saratogans were discovering spring after spring, until they could count over a hundred; there was Ballston, with its great hotel closed and its mineral-water gone, gone. The case was undeniably a hard one, especially as the Spa at Ballston had been the favorite of the public, and Saratoga had been a sort of handmaiden—a pleasant morning's drive. All the great men used to come to Ballston and lodge at the Sans Souci. President Pierce came; Calhoun used to drive here in his own carriage from South Carolina; the Emperor Louis Napoleon stayed here for two months; Secretary Marcy died here. But when the springs disappeared the glories of Sans Souci went with them, and all was ruin.

The history of Ballston Spa goes back to 1763, in which year Sir William Johnston was brought here by Indian guides, and received much benefit from the healing waters. The Ballstonians say that he drank the waters of the famous "Iron Railing Spring" here, and only visited Saratoga Springs as a curiosity. This may be true, but the people of Saratoga have their revenge in the fact that the spring disappeared very many years ago, and now there is a road some six or eight feet over the spot where Sir William Johnston drank from the bubbling earth. Some time afterward the Jack Spring was discovered on the spot where now the present Lithia Spring of the Sans Souci Hotel is. In 1797, Benaiah Douglas, grandfather of the famous Senator from Illinois, built a hotel close by the creek which runs through the centre of the village, and it was kept as such for several years, until the building of the Sans Souci, in 1803, by Mr. Nicholas Lowe, of New-York. The old hotel was then turned into a dwelling-house, and is now owned by the County Treasurer, Mr. Augustus Mann, who makes it his residence. Nicholas Lowe built the Sans Souci, not for himself, but for a naturalized Frenchman named Berger, who made it a very grand and flourishing place. Although it was visited by the best quality of the land, and was even a favorite with the wealthy Spaniards of Cuba and Florida, it would seem that M. Berger had considerable trouble with his guests, for he drew up and had printed the following regulations, which I transcribe, because they give a little hint of the manners of our fathers in their youthful days:

Regulations Established at Sans Souci Hotel.—Gentlemen on their arrival are requested to insert their names in the public register, kept in the office for that purpose, as also the names of the whole of their party individually, and number of servants; after which they will please to make choice of the bedrooms.

Terms of Board.—Ten dollars per week; $1 75 per day for a shorter period. Children under twelve years of age and servants half-price. Children under four years of age cannot be admitted to the table. Breakfast, 50 cents; dinner, 75 cents; supper, 50 cents. Hour of breakfast is 8 o'clock; one hour previous a preparatory bell will be rung. Dinner at 2 P. M., with the same notice at 1 P. M. Supper at 7 P. M., with the same notice at 6 P. M.

Price of Liquors.

Old Madeira, first quality	$3 00	Vin de Grave	$1 50
Old Madeira, second quality	2 50	Burgundy	2 00
Sicily	1 50	Martinique liquors	2 00
Port wine	2 50	Cherry brandy	1 50
Champagne	3 00	Brandy	1 50
Rhine	3 00	Jamaica	1 50
Claret	1 50	Holland gin	1 50
Sherry	1 50	Brown stout	75
Teneriffe	1 50	Cider	37
		Mixed liquors, per glass	12

To prevent mistakes arising from waiters misunderstanding the names of gentlemen calling for liquors at the dinner-table, each waiter (belonging to the house) will be furnished with a pencil and blank cards. Gentlemen will, therefore, when they wish anything from the bar, demand a card, and insert it thereon, with their signature. The charges in the bar-book will consequently correspond with the tickets, and must be correct.

Ladies and gentlemen are required not to enter the dining-room during the time when waiters are placing dinner on the table. The bell will give due notice when ready.

To prevent annoyance to the ladies, neither drinking nor smoking can be allowed in their drawing-room.

Gentlemen will please to give timely notice of their departure, as (frequent) mistakes are made in bills for want of time to make them out.

Persons bringing their own liquors will pay $1 for each bottle opened.

Gentlemen who drink liquor at the bar are requested to pay for the same when they receive it.

ANDREW BERGER.

BALSTON SPA, July 1, 1810.

These regulations give a pretty fair idea of those hard-drinking, reckless times. The ladies seem to have been as uncivilized as the gentlemen, too, for that request to people to keep out of the dining-room until the bell gives notice was certainly aimed at them. The idea of men drinking and smoking in the ladies' parlor will seem monstrous in these days; but some wretches must have done it, or M. Berger would not have vetoed it. The place must have been very largely frequented by Southerners, for the phrase "waiters *belonging to the house*" evidently implies that many people were waited on by their own servants. Imagination conjures up the scene. It was the epoch of scanty apparel for the ladies, who, in full dress, looked almost like figurantes at the opera. The men wore frock coats with enormous lappels bordered with fur, or tail coats with enormous collars, shirts with huge frills, excessively tight pants, several vests, and a profusion of heavy watch-seals, the watch being carried in the fob-pocket, with the seals dangling in a bunch. Hessian boots were all the rage, and the majority had gold tassels. The color of the coat was usually staring—either a bright blue, or a vivid apple-green, or a chocolate *fonce*. Sometimes, instead of a frilled shirt, a voluminous linen cravat, fastened by a diamond pin, was adopted. The waists both of the ladies' dresses and of the men's coats were excessively high, and the buttons of the latter were as large as silver dollars. One imagines a crowd of such dressed people breaking into the dining-room against the protestations of M. Berger, jabbering excitedly broken English, mingled with free remarks in French about "*les barbares*," followed by a herd of negroes in rich but ill-fitting liveries. The object, undoubtedly, was to get the best seats, or to prevent other people from sitting in certain places, according to feminine emulation or sportive malice.

This was the glorious time of the Spa. Sad to relate, in 1825 the mineral waters began to taste thin, and year by year became less and less medicinal, until they were almost pure water. The Sans Souci House closed, as did the Medberry House, a much smaller but excellent hotel, which was built in 1811. In 1834, Andrew Watrous thought he would try his fortune, as the springs began to give a promise of better days, but it was only a freak of Dame Nature, and the experiment failed. The Sans Souci was closed again, and the Ballstonians wrenched their minds from the contemplation of the rising glories of Saratoga, and went to work manfully to develop their water-power. In 1848, John W. Fowler, a great genius, opened the hotel as a law school, and made it once more a place of note. Fowler was greatly honored by the dignitaries of the land. At his Commencements the prizes were presented by his [illegible] the State, and Henry Clay himself addressed the rising men before him in strains of eloquence which he never surpassed in the Senate Chamber. All the notables of the country, all the swells from Saratoga crowded to these Commencements, which made the Sans Souci the pride and glory of Ballston. Not a few lawyers who have won reputations at the Bar were educated here and addressed by Ex-Presidents and famous orators. But Fowler was a better lawyer than financier, for in 1853 he failed, retired to Poughkeepsie, where he opened another law school, less illustrious but more profitable. The Sans Souci was now closed again, but it had gained so much reputation that it was opened again as a Summer resort by Richard Chase, an old Ballstonian landlord, who flung wide his doors in 1856. Next year he reopened as usual, and one of his earliest boarders was Ex-Secretary of State Marcy, who came here for a few weeks previous to going to Europe. On the 4th of July he came in from the village, and as he passed through the office said he felt faint, and would go to his room, asking the clerk to send for a doctor. The medical man arrived, went up stairs, knocked at the door, but no answer came. He knocked again, but there was still no answer. He went down stairs and waited for half an hour, then went up again and knocked. There was still no answer. He tried the door. It was unfastened, and he went in. Mr. Marcy was there, half lying in the bed. He rushed up to him and turned him round. He was quite dead. He had expired as he was going to lie down, of heart disease. The proprietor to-day keeps the number of the room a profound secret. Half the people who come here ask to have Gov. Marcy's room, and he accommodates them all. A prophesying Nixon, as Mr. Weller, Sr., called him, would say that to sleep in the Governor's room was a sure sign that the person would either be Governor or Secretary of State, or would die some time or other. And matter-of-fact people may say what they like about the folly of signs and omens, but I think there is something in them, and that one of those three things, especially the last, is sure to come true. And I say this without prejudice, because I have not been accommodated with the room in question, which the landlord, without due regard to the dignity of the press, has assigned to the leading lady of a traveling theatrical company, a Miss Gertrude Granville. This is a sheer waste of good gifts, because she can never be a Governor, nor yet a Secretary of State. She probably will come in for the third chance.

Mr. Chase kept the house with great success, its old friends rallying round the Sans Souci to a man. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Summer of 1860, came here for a few days, and was persuaded to speak a few words from the piazza of the hotel with regard to his candidacy for the Presidency. But the backbone of the Sans Souci was broken by the war. It was essentially a place where Southerners loved to come. They were very faithful friends. In spite of the frequent closing of the place, as soon as ever it was reopened again there they were again, with a constant friendship not to be allured by strange gods. When the war broke out Mr. Chase prophesied that he would have to close, and he was right. The Sans Souci was shut up again in 1863. The same year it was opened again as a female seminary, which lasted five or six years. But during that time something happened. There came the petroleum excitement, and everybody who had any capital went crazy about boring for oil. Some man was bitten with the frenzy in Ballston. He bored, and the result surprised him. The borer went down for 550 feet through Hudson River shale, then it went through some fifty feet of Potsdam limestone, then it got into a bed of furiously hard rock, an argillaceous lime sandstone, which was pronounced to be identical with the rock basis of Saratoga. People got discouraged. There could not be any oil in that. But the next morning up came the brier, but instead of any oil there was a most dreadful escape of sulphureted hydrogen, resembling the quintessence of a bed of garlic and a whole barrelful of rotten eggs. Some one set fire to it, and it blazed splendidly. Then it went out, and there came a rush of carbonic acid, and finally, when they were all trembling to know of what the rock was going to be delivered, up spouted a foaming, effervescing water, which they tasted, and to their great astonishment found to be identical in taste with the Hathorn Water of Saratoga. A company was soon formed to bottle the water, which is now sold as the Artesian Lithia Water. In 1868 Crude and Denton, by artesian sinking, struck a chalybeate water which was called the Washington. Then the Spiritualists consulted their gods, and under advice of a medium were instructed to bore at a certain locality to get a lithia water, known commercially as the Franklin Lithia. Mr. George Smith had taken the hotel in 1868, and, being naturally excited by these events, took to boring himself in the court-yard of the Sans Souci, as nearly as possible over the spot where the old Jack Spring used to gush forth. They went down some 700 feet and caught the fugitive water, bringing it to the surface amid great rejoicing. Then Smith went to work and built a new grand piazza to the hotel, improved and beautified it, and laid out a fine garden in rear. But the misfortunes of the Spa were not yet over, for the seed-bag of the tubing unluckily burst, and the waters having no carbonic acid to impel them up, remained sullenly below. In disgust Mr. Smith sold out to Mr. McOmber, the present proprietor, who is a resident of Saratoga, and has a fine cottage on Circular street. He retubed the Spring, and has finally brought it to complete subjection. It is now drawn off in jugs as fast as is desired, and the bottling will commence very speedily. It is very like the Hathorn Water, but contains more lithia.

The Saratogans rather pooh-pooh these discoveries, and say that their springs are surface, whereas these Ballstonian waters, being artesian, may flicker out and disappear at any time. The logic of this is not apparent. It is certain that the same rock which is just below the surface at Saratoga is 700 feet below it at Ballston Spa. But with this difference the waters are identical, and the same amount can be obtained at the one place as at the other. The Ballstonians are not slack at retorting upon the Saratogans. In their turn they say that the surface springs may disappear at any time and reappear far away. They allege that this has happened in the case of the celebrated Congress Spring, which they declare has petered out in its old locality and is now bubbling up as the Hathorn. There are some who go so far as to declare that the famous Congress Spring has been doctored for years in consequence of this defection, and that to drink Congress at Saratoga is not one whit more beneficial than to drink it at Schultze's, in Union square. This is a retort with a vengeance, and I don't know what the proprietors of the Congress and Empire Springs would say to such naughty men. One thing is certain—that the Sans Souci Spring has the taste and the qualities of the Hathorn, and the Hathorn is remarkably like the Congress. They all are cathartic and all contain lithia, and, as far as I can learn, are all beneficial in a high degree. But the Sans Souci contains the most lithia, and the Hathorn savors most of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Mr. McOmber, since he has owned the place, has fitted up the ball-room with a stage for the orchestra, and with such other arrangements that it can be used for a theatre. During the Winter it is so used. All the traveling companies that start from Albany, and nine-tenths do, make their first halt at Ballston Spa now, and give a performance or two there. The place contains about 5,000 inhabitants in reality, although within the city limits there are only 3,700. The hall will contain 500 people, which, at $1 apiece, is very fair for the country. The result has been that the place has been greatly patronized.

In the Summer, this house will be reopened on the 1st of June. It will cater for family custom. Transient board will be $3 per diem, but regular boarders will be charged according to their rooms. The place is very picturesque, being a succession of hills and hollows. It is ancient, and contains many landmarks. It is historic, and has many reminiscences. It is healthy, and the spring is undeniably of a high curative quality. It is reasonable, and the rooms are unusually large and lofty. These are all excellent reasons for a revival of Ballston Spa—once famous, but now neglected, Summer [illegible]

[illegible]

WITHIN SEBASTOPOL.

RUSSIAN REMINISCENCES OF THE GREAT SIEGE.

How to bear defeat with dignity as a nation not only commands respect, but is the surest indication of a brave people. When a country is willing to risk its existence on the uncertainties of shot, shell, and bayonets; when it has lost its hundred thousand men or so, with its citadels and strong places; when its life-blood oozes out at every pore, human sympathy, though it may incline to a certain extent on the side of the conquered, gives but a cold shoulder to those over prone to lamentations, or who rend the air with their complaints. The whipped man, the overmatched boy must take his punishment without a whimper, or the spectators lose all interest in him. Nations, then, who can stomach their drubbing manfully have not a tittle of their dignity taken from them, and history shows that at some future time they are always able to present strong powers of resistance.

This dignity in defeat is strongly apparent when we read a work compiled last year in Russia, called *Sevantopolskii Sbornik*, which tells the story of the Russians in Sebastopol. Four years ago the Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch laid the foundation of the work. As undertaken by its projector the Museum of Sebastopol is grandly comprehensive in character. The Emperor's son sought not only after the positive material of war, the broken arms, the shattered swords, the dismounted cannons, the physical relics of this terrible strife, but has brought together elements a thousand times more lasting. Official documents of Marshals, Admirals, commanders of divisions, muster-rolls, dispatches, hospital reports have been collected, and with them the simpler missives of the humbler soldiers or sailors. All garnered together and carefully arranged under the supervision of a numerous corps of competent editors, the whole voluminous mass of papers has been cast into one work called the *Sevastopolskii Sbornik*, which must remain as the Russian epic of courage and devotion. So brilliant in character, so truthful is it, though telling of defeat and how Sebastopol was left a smoking ruin, that the bravery of the conquerors but compares with the heroism and dignity of the conquered.

It was after the battle of Alma that, for the first time, it became apparent to those living in Sebastopol that this town was the objective point of the allies. The foe was already at the throat of the Crimean peninsula, threatening to throttle it before the people of Sebastopol thought that such a horrible thing as a siege was possible. Certain Russian regiments coming into Sebastopol in a rather disorganized condition after Alma, first caused some surprise. "It was no use trying to deceive the people about it," says Major Gorbounof. "A good woman who questioned me kept on saying, 'Just so exactly, but what is the reason you are coming in in such a hurry, and without anything to cover your head with?' The fact is," said the Major, "I had lost my helmet on the battle-field." Sometimes we are prone to accuse the French alone of raising after defeat the cry of treason. We suppose such unfortunate inferences are frequently indulged in by soldiers. It was reported in Sebastopol that Menschikof had said, "I had just made up my mind to sell out Sebastopol, but those confounded English would not give me money enough for it." Strange to say, this stupid story traveled as far as St. Petersburg.

It seems pretty evident that Sebastopol, immediately after Alma, was by no means prepared for a siege, and that had a vigorous *coup de main* been attempted by the allies, there might have been a fair chance of success. But the genius of Todleben now commenced to pierce, and in a few days arose those terrible earthworks which held English, French, Italians and Turks at bay so long. The soldiers, sailors, the inhabitants of the town, regardless of age, sex, or condition, all labored manfully at the task. One battery, long known to the Russians as the "Young Ladies' Battery," was raised by the hands of those most unfortunate women who cater to the vices of a seaport town.

One peculiarity of the defense was the manning of certain works by the sailors of the sunken fleet. Each bastion became then, as is stated by a naval officer, "a man-of-war, only her sides were of earth instead of oak, which we defended night and day against the boarders." There is a touching story told of how the famous flag-ship of the Russian Navy, the Twelve Apostles, met her fate. Do what they could, she would not sink. She had been scuttled in numerous places, but still she floated. Cannon were trained on her, and great holes were made in her side between wind and water, but still she would not sink. At last some one remembered that a precious relic still remained on board. This was taken out of the ship, and then, only then, the noble vessel, after a death-struggle, disappeared beneath the waves.

One peculiarity of the siege of Sebastopol was its intensity. Day and night there rained on the devoted city a torrent of shot and shell. No twenty-four hours passed that at least forty men were not killed outright; on special days of slaughter it amounted to some 300. On the 17th of August, 1854, 1,500 Russians were killed, and between this date and the 2d of September no less than 18,000 human lives were sacrificed in and around Sebastopol. It was no uncommon accident to have every officer and soldier either killed or put *hors de combat* in a battery. Of the Twenty-first Russian Regiment, with fifty officers, forty-three were killed, and in the rank and file of 3,000, only 1,000 remained. Prince Sviantopolk-Mirski, just out of the hospital, meeting a trumpeter of his regiment, asked him, "What is new in the battalion?" and received this reply: "We cook the soup now for all hands in a single kettle, for taking the whole count of the men we don't now number more than fifty." In order to make up for the loss of life, it was necessary to pour into Sebastopol a constant stream of recruits and new officers. Capt. Dechtchinski, fresh on the scene of slaughter, thus tells of his introduction to Sebastopol. He describes a restaurant-keeper in the Faubourg Karabelnaira, in the neighborhood of the Malakoff: "Here it was," says the Captain, "that the officers assembled at times to sup. The host had lost both arms early in the siege. The house was in a terrible condition; shells had smashed in the roof, shattered the rafters, and splintered the floor. In going to the ramparts you had to go through Sea street; once it was a charming place, to-day it is all in ruins, and is called 'the valley of death,' or 'the road of the wounded,' because of the biers, or hospital stretchers, which always pass that way." The life on the bastions was one of privations and fatigues; to sleep was impossible. Men were not simply shot through with a ball, but were literally torn to fragments, so that their *disjecta membra* had to be taken away in a bread-sack. One terrible conclusion inevitably arrived at in reading these simple accounts of experiences in the bastions is that he whose narrative is given is always the only one left to tell the story. Commandant Zaroubaef, endeavoring to describe the whistling of the balls, says: "The expression of the buzzing of bees by no means describes the noise of flying projectiles. I think it rather sounds like the rush of a river just above your head." Of course in scenes of this character all complaints of the wounded, all the cries of agony were unheeded, they were even laughed at. Lieut. Sabourof (a curious but most adaptable name) says: "One of our men had his jaw smashed by a ball, and bellowed from pain. 'What is the matter with you, that you make such a row?' I asked. Some one then picked up a straw, and showed it to the wounded man. 'This is all that struck you,' he said. "We all laughed, as did the poor wounded fellow."

Those who had a moment of leisure went to the hospital to see their wounded friends. There was installed the great Pirogof, the leading Russian surgeon. A Russian officer tells of the mortal terrors Pirogof caused the wounded. The surgeon, with his medical staff, approached the bed of a wounded colonel. "How goes the leg to-day?" asked the surgeon. "Perfectly well," replied the brave man, moving his leg with a heroic movement which almost killed him. "You are very brave," said the wounded man's friend, as the terror of the hospitals passed on. "Perhaps I am—but I have saved my leg." There was a fatal place, called the Gonchine House, which both officers and soldiers dreaded, for the order of the surgeon, "To the Gonchine House with this man," meant that the wound was past curing, and that death must ensue. Such was the carnage, the incessant calls on the surgeons, that, reeking with the blood of their patients, their clothes smeared with gore, their hands crimson, they ate their meals without having the time to cleanse themselves, and, their food quickly bolted, they again resumed their horrible calling.

Individual [illegible] occurrence that it would be impossible to cite them. Sometimes it amounted to foolhardiness. One officer, out of deviltry, notwithstanding a shower of balls, used to frequently stand on the rampart on his head with his legs in the air; and, though men by the tens of thousands were killed around him, he never got a scratch during the whole siege. Generals sacrificed their lives with the same heroism as did the common soldiers. Admiral Nakhimof was the most beloved of all the Russian officers. He was not prone to exhortations, but thought most of showing by the exposure of his own person how little he cared for death. If his staff remarked to him that the place where he was standing was dangerous, he would reply: "It is all nonsense. You do not think the enemy are going to take the trouble to train a cannon on a single man, do you?" When a novice was in his presence who dodged the balls, he would ask, with a smile: "There is no possible use in bowing to me." Every day an aged officer, in an old uniform, mounted on a poor horse, followed by a single Cossack, made the tour of a certain battery. At the most exposed points he would dismount and finish his inspection on foot. As soon as he came into the batteries men would put on a more cheerful face. They did not call this old man by any other name than Paul Stepanovitch, and he was the greatest Admiral of Russia. At last some old salt who had served under him would say: "Good day, Paul Stepanovitch. How goes it to-day?" "Quite well, and don't forget Sinope," and, with a quiet smile, the Admiral would pass on. On the 10th of June a ball went through Nakhimof's head, and he fell dead, the best beloved of modern Russian heroes.

Among the defenders of Sebastopol the prison inmates played an important part. As soon as the siege commenced the General in Chief opened the prisons. "Brothers," he said, "you have sinned against God and the Emperor. Empowered by the Sovereign with full powers, I call on you to man the guns at the ramparts. He who dies in defense of his country God will forgive, and the Church will pray for the repose of his soul. Those who may survive shall receive that full liberty always given to those who fight for their country and for their Emperor." These words seemed to have inspired a heroism without bounds. Not only were they the bravest among the brave, but developed a thousand traits of the sweetest humanity. They fought all day like lions, and at night they nursed the wounded. Many of them received the decoration of St. George. The following account, preserved in the *Sevastopolskii Sbornik*, sounds like if taken from the leaves of a romance. Capt. Reiners writes: "I had as head gunner a capital fellow. One day Admiral Nakhimof, who came to the bastion, brought with him a number of crosses of the Order of St. George to be distributed among the bravest men. I thought one was due to the pluckiest man in the battery, who was my gunner. I gave him the cross. Questioning him as to what organization he had belonged to prior to working my gun, for in the confusion of affairs not much heed was taken of the antecedents of the men, he told me he had served with the workmen of the army. I thought no more about it, but next day as I passed by the man he threw himself on his knees before me and asked pardon. 'I have deceived you. I am or have been a criminal.' I had, of course, to reprimand him, and it ended by Nakhimof allowing him to keep the cross, which he had fully merited, though he was put back again with the workmen, but without disgrace. But my poor protégé did not live long to enjoy his honors. Shortly afterward he had both arms shot off. A few days before his death the poor fellow sent for me. As I approached his bed he commenced to sob piteously, and I could see a movement in the mutilated shoulders as if he wanted to give me his hand. My heart wept within me. Here was a profound sentiment of gratitude developed in a criminal. He had most gloriously achieved forgiveness for all his past actions."

The inhabitants of Sebastopol in time acquired a certain indifference to danger. There was even military music in the town every evening near the Kazarski Monument, and the ladies would assemble in order to listen to it. When the shells fell the women would scatter. There might be heard a scream or so, and then the fair listeners would come back again. The children of the town seem to have associated their sports with the horrible scenes with which they had become familiar. "I could not help but stop," tells an officer, "and watch the children in their games. The boys had made two sides, and had built snow forts, and they slung into each other's citadels beef bones filled with powder, having a lighted fuse attached to them. The bone missile, of course, exploded, and sometimes wounded the combatants. 'Wounded! wounded!' cried the children, and then they took their bleeding comrade to an improvised ambulance, where little girls, miming Sisters of Charity, bound up the hurts with bits of rags."

If the Crimean war was of a most terrible character, it seems to have been conducted, if such things are possible, outside of the battle-field with a certain degree of humanity, and, as far as prisoners go, with no small amount of chivalresque characteristics. Once an English or French officer captured, he was treated by the Russians with the utmost respect.

If the *Sevastopolskii Sbornik* were ever translated, it would make a work of untold interest to the military man. As it is, it must remain a lasting monument of Russian bravery, warlike skill, and devotion, and the dignity and simplicity with which it is written robs defeat of all its poignancy.

THE STATE TAX.

From the Albany Journal, May 1.

The State tax for the present year, under the Tax bill which passed the last day of the session, will be as follows:

	Mills.
For general fund	1½
For bounty debt	2
For common schools	1¼
For deficiency	½
For new Capitol	½
For asylums, &c.	6-16
For interest and redemption of State debt	1-10
For Appraiser's awards	7-32
For new work on canals and extra repairs	⅞
Total	7¼
Deduct amount for deficiency	½
Tax chargeable to 1874	6¾

The tax levied last year was 6 95-100 mills. If we deduct from the total of this year's levy the one-half mill provided for the deficiency of last year, it reduced the next tax of 1874 below that of 1873.

The following schedule shows the rate of tax as levied each year since 1869:

	Mills.		Mills.
1870	7 41-156	1873	6 95-100
1871	5 79-120	1874	7¼
1872	9⅜		

The rates for 1872 and 1874 are increased by including provision for the deficiencies of the preceding years. If these deficiencies are charged to their proper years, the above table will be changed, and the tax will appear as follows:

	Mills.		Mills.
1870	7 41-156	1873	7 45-100
1871	9 19-120	1874	6¾
1872	5⅞		

The tax for the present year embraces little for anything which is not absolutely indispensable. The amount for the bounty debt, for general purposes, and for schools is about five mills, or nearly three-fourths of the whole.

THE FIGHTING PARSON.

The editor of the *New-England Farmer*, who is traveling through the South, visited Senator Brownlow, in Knoxville, Tenn., and writes his impressions thus: "His nervous system appears to be utterly unstrung. His hands shake constantly, and one of his feet is subject to almost continuous cramps—the result of his imprisonment in a damp Confederate jail, and of the anxiety and excitement of those stormy times. For a man sixty-nine years of age, his features are fresh and full, and his eye bright and intelligent, but his voice is weak, and he speaks scarcely above a whisper. I had imagined that the impetuosity and violence of his editorials and speeches and sermons, in which it was said that he expounded the Gospel with pistols on his desk, must have some sort of correspondence in his features and manners. I was never more mistaken. Notwithstanding the agitation of his nerves, his countenance was calm, pleasant, benevolent, while his manners were genial, frank, and good-humored. Alluding to these reports of carrying weapons, he remarked that he never owned a pistol in his life. Himself and wife are spoken of in Knoxville as among the most generous to the poor and unfortunate, and certainly more sociable and cordial people I have never met."

PAY OF BOSTON FIREMEN.

By a recent order the pay of the officers and members of the Fire Department of Boston, excepting that part of it located in West Roxbury and Brighton, is established by the Board of Fire Commissioners at the following rates: Chief Engineer, $3,000; Superintendent of Fire Alarms, $2,500; Assistant Engineer, $1,600. Permanent force, foremen, $1,250; assistant foremen, $1,100; enginemen, $1,200; assistant enginemen, $1,100; hosemen, $1,000; laddermen, $1,000; chemical enginemen, $1,100. Fire-boat, captain, $1,368 75; mate, $1,186 25; engineman, $1,368 25; assistant engineman, $1,186 25; steward, $1,000; stoker, $1,000; deck hands, $1,000. Call force, permanent foreman, $1,000; call foremen, [illegible]

WHAT OUR FATHERS WORE.

MEN'S DRESS AND ITS VARIATIONS IN THE COURSE OF AGES.

Dress may be regarded as a sartorial subject merely. But there is philosophy in it too—if any one had leisure to look for it. Carlyle's book, *Sartor Resartus*, turns (rather heavily) on that idea of costume; being plagiarized, very likely, from a curious little passage in Selden, who probably for his own part, plagiarized it from somebody else, as is the fashion of most literary people.

Dress was, in fact, one of the earliest signs of progress, made necessary not so much by sin as by civilization. It was brought early into the domestic circle along with the day's victuals. For, having killed an animal or bird, and eaten the meat in the old-fashioned and perhaps the wholesomest way, uncooked, a man made use of the skin for a garment, giving his wife some of it and nearly all the feathers for personal decoration. In high latitudes outside the tropics those pelts would be the general fashion, but the inhabitants of the warmer countries, those we read most about in ancient history, came in time to use woven cloth, and so carry a lighter and more ornamental style of costume. In glancing back at the figures described in oriental and classic literature, or delineated from antique sculptures, we see men dressed rather monotonously. Their garments were in general a large overdress or cloak, covering a close-fitting tunic, that comes down to the knees, and along with these a buskin below and a hat above, both worn for rough ways and rough weather. This was nearly the dress of the Greeks and Romans, representatives of so many races. In war they put on strong tunics of leather, plated with metal scales, and wore helmets and greaves of the same, all protected by the buckler. Then toga, pallium, chlamys, &c., seem to have been dresses of the highest dignity, capable of being cut into the nicest and most imposing shapes of elegance, such as may be found described in Hope's great work on the costumes of the ancients, for those inclined to investigate such matters. The loose and flowing drapery of those fashions took its character, of course, from climate, being properly suited to a warm and genial atmosphere, in which men would be disposed at times to wear as little clothing as possible.

But the North, prevailing in history and everything else, produced changes which in time did away with those classic fashions. The fashions of the Goths, Gauls, and Germans went south, following the retreating eagles of Italy slowly at first. For a good while the leaders of society in those countries which had been Roman provinces preserved the Roman styles of dress. But "nature reclaimed her order." A colder atmosphere required a closer and less ample style of garments for the body. These, indeed, were never disused by the working orders of the people in Gaul and Britain, whose dress was ordinarily simple and convenient—a tunic, with a cloak, trowsers, brogues, and a head-covering for bad weather. These were, in fact, the main elements of dress everywhere, shaped by necessity and common sense; and all future changes grew from them and over them in those northern countries from which our ancestors have been derived. The remarks that follow are confined to the costumes of those mother countries, and some of the fashions modifying them in the course of centuries.

At first the British, Irish, and Scotch dressed pretty much alike—as they do still. They all wore the *cotamore* or great-coat, of leather at first, subsequently of woven cloth—a garment of the oldest and most rational fashion, which the Irish, for many reasons, good or bad, continued to use longest (in every sense of the word) and which the poet Spenser blamed so very severely, as may be read in his *View of the State of Ireland*. Over this cloak, or attached to it, was arranged a hood, used as a hat for ages, even down to the time of the Tudors. A good-natured Bishop of those times sings (in the best English drinking-song extant:)

> "I cannot eat but little meat, my stomach is not good;
> But I do think that I can drink with him that wears a hood"—

that is, with any man, or every man. Commonly, our ancestors of the people, like the Gauls, carried their heads bare and let the hair grow thickly upon them as a protection. The Irish preserved their *glybbes* longest, carrying them twisted and matted into battle, to do the service of a helmet. But, like the rest of the Celts, they threw by their over-cloaks in an onset, (as was the Scotch wont so late as 1745,) and fought in their tunics reaching to the knee. Our forefathers wore trews or trowsers, for the most part, and never, by choice, walked with bare legs like some Scotch regiments on parade occasions, and some Scotch characters on the stage. In early ages leather was their only wear, whether as *brogues*, *breeks* or *frocks*, forms of the term *broc* or *barc* which meant skin or integument—even the skin of a tree; and their *cassoc*, or great-coat, had precisely the same signification, that of a hide. In sartorial science, their time might be termed the Peltry Age, preceding the Fleecy and the Flaxen periods, in the progress of society.

But it is with the latter periods—those of the woolen and linen garments—that we are most concerned; and with the costumes of men merely—those of the women being very bewildering and beyond any adequate power of description. As Dante's guide in purgatory says of some other unspeakable things, "We will not reason about them at all, but look and pass on." It must be confessed, at the same time, that the dresses of the men are changeable and puzzling enough, and can only be touched on briefly. When the upper classes of the Middle Ages (say in England) ceased to use the hood, they adopted a succession of cloth hats, suited their "right office" as head-coverings, and ornamented in time with bands, brooches, embroidery, and other ornaments. Girdles were worn round the close tunics, and from these gentlemen suspended baselards or daggers—worn by some of the clerics also—ornamented purses, and *gipcieres*, somewhat like ladies' reticules. Their great-coats had wide sleeves, which hung down empty in warm weather, and became in time extravagantly lengthened and ornamented. In the time of the Plantagenet Kings, courtiers and gentlemen wore hideous long-pointed shoes, like snakes—to baffle the imitation of the vulgar, probably; for those *crakowes* had no other evidence of human design in them. Men also curled their hair like women, as we find in the verses of Chaucer, who gives a good idea of those old English costumes in his unrivaled portrait-gallery. The dresses of the clergy were particularly rich, flowing, and stately. The shoes worn by all classes were in shape like the modern gaiter, coming more or less above the ankle, being variously embroidered and ornamented for the upper orders. Chaucer tells us how one young man had the windows of Paul's Cathedral figured on his foot-gear. Piers Plowman and other ecclesiastics were very severe on the varieties and vagaries of the costumes in England, showing that they who used them would be damned for them. The increase of artistic and industrial work among the people, and its natural results, were too much for those grave political economists of the priestly class, who might, nevertheless, have remembered that the extravagant fancies of those who had money to spend enabled the poor to work and live, and even to imitate their superiors in some things, this imitation being, in fact, one of the first unconscious steps in the march of the people's progress in advance of their old conditions. The growth of human wants is taken as the test of human civilization. Our grandfathers, in the slow ages, got along with tinder-boxes and mail coaches. Their grandchildren wanted lucifer matches and telegraph wires, and have got them—though whether they are to be damned for that or not must remain an open question.

As time went on, Englishmen wore hats low in the crown and narrow in the rim, and citizens generally wore what was called the "flat-cap," till the time of Elizabeth. Hats then took something like the modern shape, and the Puritans wore them with very high crowns and broad rims, such as we see on the heads of Hudibras and Ralpho. Charles II. changed all this in 1660, bringing from the Continent the low-crowned beaver hat, with its ample rim and waving plumes, that sits in such kingly style on the periwigged head of Louis XIV. It was a very graceful head-dress. In the time of William III. the broad rims were looped up, and it became the "cocked-hat," a piece of dress that held its place for a century, and became equally renowned in civil society and war. It went out of fashion in the last decade of last century, being abolished, as a general head-dress, by the first French revolution, which abolished so many other things of greater importance. It was replaced in France and England by the sugar-loaf hat, with turn-up rims, showing silk cords with tassels wound round the crown.

The ruffs rose with the tall hats. In the time of Elizabeth [illegible] the neck, supported by wires. Subsequently they fell upon the shoulders, first in the shape of frills, then as plaits, subsequently as plain linen, changing itself in the course of time to the shirt-collar of our youth. Frills and plaits, worn for fifty years with the shirt, are not yet "gone out." The former are coming up again to ornament the necks, breast, and wrists of the ladies, and are very becoming. The modern vest is the shrinkage of the tunic. It once came down over the hips, and was so worn till the end of last century. The coat is a paring down of the ancient overcoat, which, during the last century, buttoned up to the chin and carried long full skirts, huge pockets, and ample cuffs, giving the wearer a "heavy" look of state and responsibility, so conspicuously absent in the corresponding garment now worn. As for the existing trowsers or pantaloons, they are metamorphoses of the "hose" of former days—the *braccæ* of the ancients and the "small clothes" of all "sherman" and other refined people who had occasion to speak of them half a century ago. It may be observed that the term "sherman" formerly meant tailor, and it is here noted as a name worthy of adoption by those concerned, at a time when the shoemakers are calling themselves "crispins," (a term really and properly derived from an old word for leather,) and the farmers are calling themselves "grangers," for a reason nearly as good. Those old "hose" underwent many changes, some of them fearfully and wonderfully made. In the time of Elizabeth they were a "trunk," a kind of huge excrescence round the loins, bombarded and bombasted with all sorts of stuffing, and slashed into openings that showed their rich linings, while the legs stretched down, covered only with a pair of silken drawers. Then the "trunk" divided, crept down in trowser shape and inclosed the legs nearly to the knee, where it ended in ornamental fringes, with bow-knots and tags, (these last like shoe-laces.) The stockings covered the legs further down, and were covered in turn by the half-boots or gaiters. Subsequently the gaiter became a boot, going above the knee, and worn on horseback. The wearer of such a boot could let it fall down in heavy folds below the calf of the leg, and in time it came to be worn in this way by the courtiers and leaders of the fashions. Some of those tops were ornamented with lace, and so very large that the wearers did not find it very easy to walk about, especially on state occasions. To these in time succeeded the gentlemanly "top boot," which many will remember as the accompaniment of the knee-breeches. In the days when the latter were worn shoes and stockings were more respectfully considered than they are now. The stockings were commonly of worsted, and, when worn by the upper classes, of silk. The shoes of the last century were square-toed in general, covering the instep to the ankle, ornamented with buckles, and carrying high heels, which at one time were colored red for the dandies and the aristocracy. It was once the fashion to have wooden clogs under the soles for sloppy streets. Toward the end of the century the shoes were worn low in the heels and low on the quarters, bearing rosettes or buckles on the instep, and looking much fitter for the drawing-room than the street.

With the present century appeared a marked change in the costume. Men began to dress less elaborately. The increasing influence of the working classes, as distinguished from the idle classes, (*idel* was formerly a term of nobility,) made it necessary to economize in the fashions of garments, and these became accordingly more succinct and simple. This change was helped along by the revolutionary change in the French fashions, which have always led the fashions in other countries. The Parisians abolished pig-tails, and the long hair was gathered into a "club" with a knot. Then the club also went—and the head along with it in many instances. Wigs appeared no more, save on the heads of old people. They were gathered to their fathers—the periwigs or perukes of artificial structure. The latter were of prime importance in personal appearance for a very long time. The periwig of Louis XIV. made the tour of Europe, and always carried an air of nobility along with it. The thick, long locks clustering about the shoulders gave something grand and leonine to the aspect of those who wore them. While that lordly fashion lasted young men were in the habit of carrying combs to keep them in order, and using these combs in drawing-rooms, and even as they sauntered along the streets. The pocket-comb has survived the periwigs, and is still seen in the hands of particular young people. After the periwigs had vanished, men tried to turn their own hair into a sort of periwig, using pomatum and flour for the purpose. William Pitt taxed this floury hair-powder; whereupon the Whig noblemen leaders of the *ton* came together at the Duke of Bedford's house and resolutely washed their heads clean. Flour left the head, but stuck for a long time to the collar of the coat, as some of us may remember. The "stove-pipe" hat dates from the days of Danton and Robespierre. Last year it wore something of the shape visible everywhere in 1830. The coats of this century have become smaller and simpler than those of the preceding. The heavy lacing, the heavy skirts, and heavy cuffs and lappets were all cut away, and then men wore their high collars and swallow-tails, ugliest of human integuments, the memory of which is most injuriously perpetuated in all representations of this Republic personified—"Uncle Sam." Those collars, mounting up to the ears, and the swathes of cravat accompanying them, injure all the portraits made in their day. Subsequently the capes were lessened and pushed back, leaving a space between them and the neck. Tom Moore, accounting for this in the *Fudge* epistles, says the hiatus was devised in the guillotining times of "the head-chopping nation"—

> "For the head to fall into on decapitation."

The "small-clothes," or breeches, survived the periwig and cocked hat, and still lives (or live) in many parts of the Old World. The pantaloon replaced it generally, and the changes of the latter have been very few, being comprised in the two words "loose" and "tight"—tight just now, as everybody knows who has occasion to sit with his knees bent. As for the cravats and the other swathings for the neck that succeeded them, they, too, have departed, for the most part. The laced cravats lived up to the year 1789, and survived the guillotine. Beau Brummell is represented with a high, starched cravat, rolled immensely under his chin. The shirt-front was shut in by those neck-cloths, and also by the stocks that succeeded them. The stock had a full scarf in front, ornamented with a pin—a fashion that may be seen in the first portraits of Charles Dickens, D'Orsay, and other men of 1835. The change that came after was for the better, allowing the head to sit more symmetrically on the shoulders, and relieving the throat from the heat which made it so susceptible of colds and quinsies. The result of the dwindling is that the voluminous cravat is represented by a bow-knot on the throats of our governing class—*i. e.*, "the majority."

But the beard has been overlooked—an oversight to be corrected, since the fashion of it was one of the oldest in the world, and is again asserting itself, after long disuse. The Orientals always cherished their beards and swore by them. The Kings of Assyria wore them in elegant and becoming plaits or curls, as may be seen on the slabs of Nimroud and Khorsabad. The Greeks loved a clean shave, as a general rule, and a means of personal grace; and the Romans, for the most part, imitated the Greeks in that respect. As prize-fighting peoples they carried their heads close-trimmed. At Hastings, the Saxons were hirsute and bearded, the Normans being more carefully prepared for the death-grapple, showing no hair on the neck, and only a mustache on the upper lip. Subsequently, the Anglo-Norman fashions changed, and we find the Plantagenets and Tudors and their peers represented with beards as often as with smooth faces. In the time of Henry V., (Prince Hal,) the upper classes removed their beards, a custom which the military Hotspurs held in scorn, as one of them does in the play of "Henry IV." But in those old times when razors were not—at least of the quality at present in use—the fashion revived. The soldiers of Queen Elizabeth's day were bearded like the pard. In 1583 one Stubbs, a man favorable (not illogically) to a chin new-reaped, wrote a book to denounce the beards and barbers of England, with their French cut, their Dutch cut, their Spanish, Italian, and other finical cuts; "and when they have done," he says, "it is a wonder to consider how the *mowchatoes* (the Spanish form of the word was the one then in use) must be preserved from one cheek to the other, and turned up like two horns toward the forehead." The beards were, in fact, so persistently abused that they gave way by degrees, and at last the English face became a proverb of smoothness in the world. In the time of the Stuarts the change was so great that Dr. Donne writes of one of his countrymen:

> "All British bare upon his bristly skin,
> Close-notched was his beard, both lip and chin."

The last century may be termed the beardless age of England. Nearly the same may be said of France. The Guelphs were an unbearded race, (in the island,) and so were the Napoleonidæ. The great change that has taken place in this hirsute respect has come within the memory of most people, in the space of a quarter of a century. Formerly the military men would be the restorers of that old fashion. In our days it probably came from the men of literature, who, sitting so much over their *paperasses*, (as Napoleon termed them,) would find the business of shaving to keep their faces in presentable order a dreadful bore and grievance. Charles Dickens was very happy to welcome the beard-fashion, and ten thousand writers were of his mind. This fashion was probably helped along by the shrinking of the neck-ties, which made a return to nature's own covering for the throat a grateful one, since it is found to be an excellent protection against the cold, which [illegible]

LONGWOOD.

AN ELIGIBLE FAMILY MANSION TO LET.

The London *Times* recently contained the announcement—"St. Helena Longwood House, formerly the residence of the Emperor Napoleon, to be let for a term of years." As there are people, so there are places, which for a brief space in their history become the observed of all observers, the cynosure of the world, and then relapse once more into utter obscurity. In June, 1815, St. Helena, which had been discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, and was ceded to the English East India Company in 1673, was merely known as a half-way house for the East India fleet to take in water and provisions and leave their sick. Two months later, all the map-books of the world lay open at St. Helena, for it had been decided in the councils of the Confederate Sovereigns, held after Waterloo, that this island, a speck in the ocean, under the dominion of Great Britain, should be the cage for that imperial bird of prey which had found Europe all too small a plunder ground. Thither, on board her Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon, he sailed, the 8th day of August, 1815, and there he died on a stormy day, on the 5th of May, 1821. The events of that lustrum produced a literature of its own, which even to-day forms an interesting history. When the fallen monarch reached the island, which did not become vested in the Crown of England until 1833, he found it under the dominion of the East India Company's Governor, Col. Wilks, but in the following Spring there arrived a man who will live in history as the jailer of the most formidable prisoner the world ever contained. This was Sir Hudson Lowe. That proved an evil hour for Sir Hudson, in which he was induced to accept this onerous and most vexatious charge. The son of a regimental surgeon, a native of Lincolnshire, he was born at Galway, where the regiment to which his father was attached was quartered in 1769, the year which also saw the birth of his prisoner and his prisoner's conqueror, and having entered the army saw an immense deal of active service, in the course of which he earned high distinction. Latterly he had been Quartermaster General in Wellington's army, and it is probable that the Duke selected him for the post at St. Helena on account of his high reputation for dogged fidelity to orders. Almost with his arrival at St. Helena the storms between him and his prisoner began to rage. Sir Hudson arrived in the island 14th April, 1816, and actually never held personal communication with his prisoner again after the 18th August of the same year. Perhaps there seldom was a more hardly-used public officer. He had to fight not only a cabal on the island, but one little less active and virulent at home. A certain portion of the Whig Party, headed by Lord Holland, chose to espouse the cause of the Emperor, and to represent him as a victim of Lord Liverpool's Government. Consequently the whole battery of Holland House was turned against his unhappy custodian. Tom Moore, who had to fetch and carry, like a well-trained poodle, for the imperious mistress of that famous abode, wrote:

> "Sir Hudson Lowe, Sir Hudson Lowe,
> By name and ah! by nature so."

All the Whig scribes followed suit, and Sir Hudson, thousands of miles away, had to endure in silence the charge laid to his account. There was at that time a certain Irish regimental surgeon named Barry O'Meara at St. Helena, whose wife was the widow of one Capt. Donnellan, hung for the murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton, her brother. The lady was unlucky in her lords, for O'Meara was as thoroughly low principled as he could be. Sir Hudson soon discovered that O'Meara had become *l'homme d'Empereur* and had endeavored to sap the fealty of several English officers. He of course sent him home. O'Meara, in revenge, told the Secretary of the Admiralty that Sir Hudson Lowe had suborned him to poison the Emperor. The official replied: "You have either fabricated this most grave accusation or it is true. If false, you are unworthy to remain for a moment in the service; if, on the other hand, the horrid and improbable charge be true, you have grossly violated your duty in concealing such an atrocity so long." So O'Meara was dismissed with disdain.

There is not the slightest doubt that O'Meara had become an absolutely unscrupulous creature of the Emperor. Not a tittle of trustworthy evidence was ever adduced to sustain his monstrous accusation against Sir Hudson, whose interest it was to keep Napoleon alive, since he lost his place and large salary so soon as he died. The fact really was, as Count Montholon, one of the Emperor's staff at St. Helena, said long after at Paris to Col. Jackson: "An angel from heaven would not have been able to please us, had he been Governor of St. Helena." Napoleon was surrounded with luxury, and even splendor. An English lady to whom he took a great fancy and paid the most polite attention, in a brief but very interesting sketch incidentally alludes to the appointments of the "eligible family residence" now to let:

> "The dinner," she tells us, "was served on superb gold and silver plate and beautiful china. The meat was served on side-tables by several servants in magnificent liveries of green and gold. There was a vast variety of dishes and vegetables, cooked in the most delicate manner."

Twelve splendid steeds were kept for his use, and the same authority speaks of "his barouche drawn by four fiery horses." Roads were made through the country for his convenience, and every indulgence consistent with his safe-keeping was given. But if the old tallow-chandler found life so dull when he retired that he wished to come back on boiling days, what must not Napoleon have felt at Longwood? Many of us have seen that picture which represents him at St. Helena looking out upon a stormy sea. The sky is lowering; he steals so close to the waves that their spray is on his face. But even in this wild, rocky inlet, he is not alone. In the background, holding his horse, is the English officer, whose eye is never off him. Was it likely that a man, whose irritability was so great as his, more especially when intensified by disease, from which he was then suffering, could be anything but in the highest degree difficult to manage, even had his custodian been a man of consummate tact? and this was just where Sir Hudson failed. Moreover, Sir Hudson had but little discretionary power, for he had sedulously to follow written instructions.

From the odium which the Whigs succeeded in casting upon him, Sir Hudson always suffered; Lord Liverpool made him in a degree the scapegoat of his own unpopularity, and, although he subsequently obtained responsible employment for a time, he ultimately lapsed into obscurity, and died a poor man, in 1844, leaving a daughter, whom Sir Robert Peel recommended to the Queen for a pension.

Speaking of the change which took place after Napoleon's death, a staff surgeon, in his *Recollections*, published many years ago, says:

> "The island appeared relieved from an incubus, and that disagreeable state of watchfulness, restraint, and coercion under which all had felt themselves to lay was at once relieved. The sentries were withdrawn from the numerous commanding points about the rock, the cruisers ceased to interfere with strange vessels, the fishermen resumed their labors without police surveillance, and the *taboo* was everywhere taken off. Yet St. Helena was, on the whole, much benefited by the presence of Bonaparte. Great sums of money had been disbursed by the garrison to the fleet, an improved tone had been communicated to the insular society, the blot of slavery removed—mainly by Sir Hudson's efforts—and the wretched goat paths turned into good roads by military labor, to say nothing of prospective advantages from future visitors attracted to the rock by the celebrity it had now attained."

SOUTHERN RAINS AND CROPS.

Some of the ill results apprehended from the recent excessive fall of rain in the cotton regions of the South are thus referred to in the New-Orleans *Times* of April 27: "Our troubles by water are by no means confined to lateral outbreaks from the great draining river of the Mississippi Valley. The overflow from crevasses has indeed been extremely wide-spread and direful, but the drowning rains—its unfortunate accompaniment—were scarcely less disastrous on grounds above the reach of overflow, and especially in our hill country. The evidence of a wide-spread and unusual rain-fall may be found everywhere throughout the cotton belt, in the débris of bridges along all our railway lines, and in washed and gullied ridges where cotton had been planted. What with the overflows from our lowland rivers, which have almost without an exception, burst through the barriers intended to confine them to their channels, and the waste and blighted promise consequent on the extraordinary rainfalls by which we have been beset, there can be no question of the fact that our crop statisticians will be forced to materially modify the expectations they entertained but a single month ago. The low price of the cotton crop of last season left the planters indebted to their factors, and not only the ability but the inclination to plant largely were thereby diminished. In addition, the reduction of the expected sugar crop of this State can scarcely be [illegible]

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA IN LONDON—CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

The London *Athenæum* of April 18 has the following reference to operatic affairs in the metropolis:

"Among the new singers specified in Mr. Gye's prospectus was a Monsieur Blum, who turned up as Signor Blum-Dorini on the 11th, in the part of *Count Almaviva* ('Il Barbiere') to the *Rosina* of Mlle. Marimon, who has been singing most brilliantly. Of all the ludicrous displays ever witnessed on a lyric stage, not excepting even that of Signor Urio last season as *Arnoldo* in 'William Tell,' the exhibition, both vocally and musically, made by Signor Blum-Dorini was the most absurd. At first it provoked hilarity; but even the proverbial patience of the 'friends of the house' was tried too severely, and hissing was heard. On whose judgment was the engagement made? If through agents, it is another proof how little these musical dealers can be relied upon, but a manager who knows nothing of music is at their mercy. From Drury Lane, Signora Lodi has disappeared, after singing *Amina* once and *Gilda* twice, our suggestion that time should be given to this promising young lady to recover from the fatigue of having overtaxed her voice in Italy having been adopted; but why was she brought out at all in her present condition? At all events, her first representation sufficed to show her deficiencies, and she ought not to have reappeared this season. From Covent Garden Mlle. Heilbron has disappeared, and returned to Paris, after two 'Traviata' nights. The début of Signor Bolis was promised for Thursday as *Arnoldo*, too late for notice in this issue; but he comes with a real reputation from Bologna and Milan. Mlle. De Angeri has sung in Meyerbeer's 'Africaine' *(Selika)* and Donizetti's 'Favorita', *(Leonora;)* but both parts are far beyond her vocal and dramatic attributes—still less can she grapple with such a character as *Valentina*, in the 'Huguenots,' announced for last evening (Friday.)

Mr. Mapleson has sustained a second reverse with a prima donna. Mlle. Risarelli made her début on Tuesday night as the successor of Mlle. Lodi as *Gilda*; but the subscribers evidently preferred the assumption of the latter, weak as it was, that by the new-comer being too strong. Her upper notes are harsh, she is too fussy, and the florid *roulades* are not artistically executed. This lady made a favorable impression in St. George's Hall, in December, 1872, in a very small arena, with a very limited band, in Rossini's "Count Ory" and other operas, when an Italian company had a Winter season, under the direction of Signor Monari Rocca. Small theatres seemingly suit Mlle. Risarelli better than Her Majesty's Opera. The new tenor—Signor Ramini—has a very nice voice for a concert-room; as a *tenorino* he will be charming, but *Lionello*, in Flotow's 'Marta,' is too much for his present powers. He was cruelly encored in 'M'appari.' He has sung at Bucharest, Leghorn, and Bologna, and is only twenty-three years of age. He has been prematurely brought out here. Of the new baritone, Signor De Reschi, a Pole, who has sung in Venice, the highest expectations may be entertained. He has a voice more of a low tenor than a baritone in *timbre*, of delicious quality; he phrases artistically, and possesses sensibility, but he lacks experience on the stage such as would enable him to turn his vocal gifts to greater account than he did at his début as *Alfonso*, in 'La Favorita,' on the 11th, and to become an effective actor. His personal appearance is much in his favor, and with such an organ he ought to take the highest position."

THE LONDON THEATRES.

Of matters at the Royalty Theatre, the London *Times* says: "Mr. W. S. Gilbert's version of Mrs. Edwardes' novel, *Ought We to Visit Her?* is at length withdrawn, and the performances at the Royalty Theatre assume a character entirely new, the programme being mainly composed of a new 'farcial comedy' by Mr. H. F. Farnie, entitled the 'Main Chance,' and a 'whimsical vaudeville' by Mr. J. T. Ashton, entitled the 'Fire-eaters.' The first of these pieces is founded on a French comedy called 'Moi,' brought out some seven years ago at the Théâtre Français, the rulers of that very august establishment having resolved to treat their patrons for once and away with a dish flavored after the Palais Royal style. The plot is slight, but the characters are definitely marked, although nearly every one of the personages is an incarnation, in some form or other, of the vice of selfishness. *Mr. Egomet*, (Mr. E. Righton,) a retired member of the Stock Exchange, is at once a miser and an epicure, devoting all his energies to the accumulation of money by any means whatever, and recreating himself by the enjoyment of any luxury that can be obtained at another's expense. He has a friend, *Mr. Keenie Pyke*, (Mr. T. B. Bannister,) a 'promoter' of companies, who is his rival or his accomplice as circumstances may direct. Both join in a scheme to purchase of *Dr. Lamb* (Mr. Fosbrooke) a property at a price they deem less than its value, and both suffer an ignominious defeat. Moreover, *Mr. Egomet* has a housekeeper, *Mrs. Tubbs*, (Miss Emily Thorne,) who thinks that her place ought to be a sinecure, and grumbles at every little service she is required to perform; and, what is of greater moment, he has a ward fresh from school, *Cissy Vane*, (Miss Henrietta Hodson,) who, after her own frivolous fashion, rivals the selfishness of her guardian. On this interesting and interested young lady depends the plot of the piece. *Walter Mansfield*, (Mr. G. F. Neville,) a young naval officer, who at a great sacrifice has devoted himself to the care of his friend *Norman Dart* (Mr. W. Holman) while sick of the yellow fever in the West Indies, returns to the house of his uncle, *Mr. Egomet*, to find *Cissy Vane*, whom in youth he has loved with a boyish idolatry, affianced to the very man whose life he has preserved. *Cissy* cares neither for *Norman* nor for any one else excepting herself; and when *Walter* endeavors to awaken her sensibilities by referring to 'old times,' she laughs in his face, and, with terrible honesty, confesses that she only encouraged his youthful attentions on account of the delicacies which he brought to her when confined to that worst of prisons, her school. Indeed, it is chiefly the dread of being sent back to school in case she remains single that has induced her to accept the offer of *Norman Dart*. Cured of his dream, *Walter* is only too glad to take *Norman's* sister, *Florence Lethbridge*, (Miss Maggie Brennan,) as a substitute for the heartless *Cissy*, and to leave his friend's happiness undisturbed. *Mr. Egomet*, by playing off the two gentlemen one against the other, has hoped to win *Cissy* for himself; but he is defeated in the attempt, as well as in his scheme to defraud *Dr. Lamb*, and the curtain falls on his expressed determination to think henceforth of his neighbor as well as of himself, and to abandon the exclusive worship of the 'Main Chance.' In the French piece, if we recollect right, the personage corresponding to *Egomet* was abandoned by all his acquaintances, and was left alone to utter the concluding word "*Moi!*" Mr. Farnie has perhaps done wisely in pointing a moral and not risking the peril of rendering his stage almost empty at the end of his play. On the first night the piece was not very warmly received, partly on account of the weakness of the serious interest, partly, be it added, on account of the singular frigidity of the audience. Like an individual a theatrical public has its variations of temper, and the people who witnessed the production of the "Main Chance" were peculiarly unappreciative. Mr. E. Righton, as *Mr. Egomet*, acted better than he had ever acted in his life. The conception of the character was original, and the portraiture of a miserable, selfish, sensual old hunks was exhibited in strong and truthful colors. The hoyden, *Cissy*, so full of animal spirits and so spontaneous in her glee as almost to compensate for her intrinsic selfishness, is charmingly played by Miss Hodson. These two parts, both prominent, ought to have insured the success of the piece; and we may add a word of commendation on the 'make-up' of Mr. G. F. Neville as the naval officer. Several lines too which were heard in silence were fully deserving of acknowledgment. Mr. Farnie need not despair. Much good may be done by compression, and better-tempered audiences may be expected."

A NEW OPERA BOUFFE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "After more than 400 representations, not once interrupted, 'La Fille de Madame Angot,' at the Folies-Dramatiques in Paris, has, though still continuing to attract large houses, been withdrawn, and its place is now taken—it is impossible to say filled—by 'La Belle Bourbonnaise,' an opera bouffe in three acts. The words are written by MM. Dubreuil and Chabrillat to the music of M. Coedes, and though the new piece labors under the disadvantage of succeeding one which had created such a furor as 'La Fille de Madame Angot,' it nevertheless promises to obtain a fair measure of popularity. The plot is founded upon the generally accepted legend of a Bourbonnais peasant girl having taken advantage of her striking resemblance to *Mme. Du Barry* to pass herself off as the royal favorite. In the new piece, *Manon*, the peasant girl, is seen by the adherents of the Duc De Choiseul, who, being at war with *Mme. Du Barry*, conceives the idea of bringing her to court as a rival for their powerful enemy. *Mme. Du Barry* having got wind of their intentions, and having, as we know from contemporary history, '*la police bien faite*,' dispatches two agents in search of *Manon*, who is brought by one of them to Versailles, where *Mme. Du Barry* determines to profit by the resemblance which does exist between them, to take vengeance upon the *Duc Du Choiseul*. While she herself goes to see the King dressed in the village costume of '*la belle Bourbonnaise*,' *Manon*, attired in great splendor, remains at Trianon to receive the gentlemen and ladies of the court. Such is the idea, considerably developed with no little ingenuity, which sustains the interest during the last two acts. In the second, *Manon's* parents and her betrothed, the latter of whom, in despair at her loss, had enlisted in the French Guards, take her for *Mme. Du Barry*, and as such treat her with the most profound respect, while in the third, they mistake the real *Mme. Du Barry* for her, and so bestow upon her most affectionate caresses. All is well that ends well. The influence of *Mme. Du Barry* remains unshaken; she obtains the royal pardon for *Manon's* betrothed, who had deserted from his regiment, and gives a dowry to '*la belle Bourbonnaise*' upon the condition, readily acceded to, that she shall henceforth dwell among her own people. Without possessing any elements of great dramatic interest, [illegible] probable that the overture, with the popular air of 'La Belle Bourbonnaise,' and the finale of the first act, which is similar to the village feast scene in 'Faust,' will have a good deal of success. There is also a song in the second act, commencing 'La Du Barry, tu chanteras, tu sauteras,' which seems to have excited the admiration of the public, if not of the critics."

NOTES.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Romer, an actor formerly well known in Adelphi melodrama.... According to the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, the building of the Wagner Theatre at Bayreuth is advancing more rapidly than ever, so that there is hope of the promised performances in the Summer of next year.... The statue of Donizetti which the deceased music publisher Lucca presented to the City of Milan, has lately been unveiled in La Scala Theatre, and is described as an excellent specimen of the workmanship of the sculptor, Signor Strazza.... Mozart's "Don Juan" has recently been given at Rome, for the first time in the "Eternal City," as the Papal censorship has always previously forbidden the performance of the opera. The success, chiefly owing to the very inadequate presentation of the work, was but small.... The Marquis and Marquise De Caux have been received at Pesth with that enthusiasm and hospitality so peculiar to the Magyar race. After having graced some nobleman's *salons*, the cantatrice, so well known as Adelina Patti, gave her public performance at the Redoute, and the sale of tickets realized 25,000 florins in a few hours.... Opera-house property does not seem to be of much value in Paris when put up to auction. The entire stock of the Athénée only fetched 9,000 francs, although the costumes alone, when new, cost 30,000 francs.... The final appearance on the French lyric stage of Mlle. Fidès Devries took place on the 15th ult., at the Salle Ventadour as *Ophelia*, in the "Hamlet" of M. Ambroise Thomas. The lady is about to be married. M. Halanzier, therefore, has engaged as her successor Mlle. Belval, who has been singing at the Théâtre Italien; she will make her début as the *Queen* in "Les Huguenots." M. Vergnet, a young tenor, who has met with great success in concerts, has also been engaged for the French Grand Opéra, which M. Faure leaves for a short engagement at Covent Garden. The new opera, by M. Membré, "L'Esclave," is in active preparation.... The success of the "Messiah" and Bach's "Passion Music" has encouraged M. Charles Lamoureux to promise the Parisians the "Israel in Egypt" by Handel, and the Christmas oratorio by Bach next season.... M. Marcel Devries, brother of the sisters Mlles. Fidès and Jeanne Devries, has made a successful début at a Paris concert, as tenor, in the cavatina from M. Gounod's "Faust," and the air from Méhul's "Joseph."... The Holy Week festivities at Seville promised to be of an unusually gay and varied description. Andalucia has become light-hearted and light-headed. The cathedral city of the South has had her religious processions in full force this year, the Ayuntamiento and the inhabitants having subscribed liberally. The fair, it was expected, would be the most crowded for years, Seville being crammed with holiday folks, sleeping on chairs, tables, and in carriages, and even on doorsteps. The theatrical performances, and, of course, the bull-fights, will have ere this rejoiced the hearts of many a Majo and his Maja, who, in picturesque costume, bright with colors, ride pillion the gaily-trapped old mule from their neighboring "pueblo," and "go in" for gingerbread-nuts and dancing.... "La Lettre Rouge" of MM. Marc Fournier and Lermina, given at the Ambigu Comique, is, as we announced would prove to be the case, a version of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." Many alterations have been made in the plot. *Hester*, the heroine, is played with much passion by Mlle. Periga.... Signor Sanguinetti, for many years the Director of the Carlo Felice, in Genoa, has died in that city, in his seventy-fourth year. He first brought Signor Verdi into notice.... The Milan Scala terminated the season with Signor Ponchielli's "Lituani." The Teatro Dal Verme was to reopen with Signor Cugnoni's "Claudia."... The Tichborne case is likely to come before us in many forms, but among these it was hardly to be expected that we should encounter it as an opera! Yet a musical contemporary announces it as "likely to come out at a theatre in this city under the title of 'La Causa Ticciborni.'" Some softening of British patronymics is necessary to bring the proper names within the compass of Italian tongues. Thus we have in the cast *Sir Ruggiero Ticciborni* and *Arturo Ortone*, rival heroes; *Caterina Dauti*, beloved by both; *Sir Radicaliffo*, a cavalier, who marries the heroine, and subsidiary characters, who may be detected under such disguises as *Boghil*, *Pittendri*, and *Uolli*. The honorable member for Peterborough is only recognizable under the last mask by resorting to phonetic principles; nor is the zealous counsel for the defense at first sight to be distinguished as *Il Dottore Chinelli*; but the direst attempt at translation is representing the Lord Chief Justice as *Il Lord Capo di Giustizia Sir Cochiborno*.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

THE SPRING OUTLOOK IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Tribune* of April 30 gives the following view of business prospects in that city:

"The backwardness of the season and the unusually unpleasant weather has interfered with and delayed, to some extent, the resumption of Spring business; and there are those who, not informed of the actual facts, assume and cry out that the general trade of the city was never so dull. This is not the case. That there is not so much building in progress at this time as there was in 1872 and 1873 is a natural result of the extraordinary amount of work done in those years. It is not likely that the amount of building on private account in any one year will ever equal that which was done in this city on those two seasons following the fire. Nevertheless, if we had no knowledge of those two years' building, the amount now in progress and under contract would seem large.

The old custom of the grain trade of Chicago was, that as soon as navigation closed, the grain trade was practically suspended. The receipts by rail during the Winter went into warehouse and remained there until Spring. In the first few weeks of Spring there was a demand for vessels, freights were liberal, and fleets of vessels took their departure. The railroads leading to Chicago resumed their business and began hauling grain to the city, and this was kept up steadily until navigation closed. But four or five years ago this grain business experienced a slight modification. The first season there were a few and occasional shipments during the Winter by rail; the next season the practice was increased, including flour and meats, and so on until the last Winter, when the shipment of Western products was continuous. The extent of this business is easily shown. During the year ending Aug. 1, 1873, there was received in Chicago 17,528,585 bushels of wheat; since then, and up to this time, we have received 29,463,869 bushels. From Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, 1873, we received 18,928,412 bushels, or 1,500,000 bushels more than in the preceding twelve months. Notwithstanding these extraordinary receipts, there is now but little more wheat in warehouse in this city than there was a year ago. This shows that all the railroads leading to Chicago have been hauling wheat in immense quantities during the entire Winter, and that during that same period we have been shipping it to the East by the same means of transportation. Instead of the "season" of shipment beginning with the opening of navigation, it has not been suspended at all, but has continued uninterrupted. In addition to this, the shipments of wheat from points west of Chicago, by through lines and not passing through store in this city, have been also unusually large. The trade in pork, lard, and meats has been fully up with that of last year—the sale of cut-meats aggregating so far in this week about 2,250,000 pounds.

From this single item it will be seen that there has been a continuous trade going on during the entire Winter; that the crops have been kept moving, and that more money has passed into the hands of the country producers than ever did before in the same months. The farmers have not only shipped more grain and stock, but have received much larger prices, than the average of several preceding years. The result is, that there is more money in the interior at this time, for crops sold during the Winter, than was ever before known in the history of the grain trade. All this business, covering many millions of dollars, has been done without any special noise or bustle, but as a matter of course.

There have been large sums of money from all parts of the West here in Chicago for investment; the aggregate amount has been larger than in any preceding year. The owners of this money have carefully avoided all speculative investments, and the class of securities they have demanded has been the very best. There has been no lack of money here seeking investments of a substantial character; any person with first-class securities has been able to get all the accommodation needed; nor has there been any difficulty in getting loans on improved real estate well located. The fact is that the howling for more money, and the outcry against the severity of the market, have been confined exclusively to those entangled in the wide-spread speculation, and to those whose credit has been expanded to the uttermost tension, and who have not an additional rag of security to offer. As we have said, in some branches of the retail trade the prolonged cold weather has made some difference, but other branches have enjoyed a corresponding benefit. The immense shipments by rail during the Winter have diminished the demand for lake freights. The Winter sales of our wholesale establishments have not in the least diminished, the sales showing an increased amount of goods sold. The interior having more money than usual at this season, the general trade has been aided by this circumstance. The only striking difference in the trade is that the general receipts and shipments of wheat, which hitherto have been more or less crowded into the early weeks of Spring, have been anticipated by the continuous receipts and shipments by rail during the Winter."

ILLNESS OF MINISTER RUBLEE.

A letter received in Madison, Wis., from the wife of Hon. Horace Rublee, dated Geneva, April 8, gives particulars of a recent attack of illness suffered by him. The *State Journal* gives the following extract from the letter: "Mr. Rublee was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which was slight, and the doctor, after making a thorough examination, thought there was good reason to hope for an entire recovery from it. He seemed to think it more accidental than the result of diseased lungs. He remained perfectly quiet in bed until the Sunday after, when the doctor said he could get up and come into the parlor. He seemed to improve until last night, either from fatigue (seeing too many people) or from some other cause, he had something like a chill, and is in bed again with considerable fever. There has been no return of hemorrhage, which the doctor feared, so I hope it may pass away without serious results."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Fifth Regiment Maryland N. G. have accepted an invitation to visit Long Branch in July.

At an election recently held by the members of Battery A, Lieut. Peter Schig was chosen to be its Captain.

Company B, Forty-seventh Infantry, will celebrate its thirteenth anniversary at the Wall House, Brooklyn, E. D., to-morrow evening.

Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Troy, buried its late Captain with military honors last Sunday. The company paraded in full dress on the occasion.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, on Monday evening, Mr. James S. Goodrich, local editor of the Syracuse *Courier*, was elected Colonel.

Col. F. W. Sterry, commanding the Sixth Regiment Infantry, sailed for Europe on Wednesday, to be absent six or seven months. During his absence the command of the regiment will devolve upon Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Van Wyck.

S. H. H. Parsons, Esq., President of the Albany Burgesses Corps, who has filled that office for the past twenty years, was recently presented with a handsome gold medal, costing over $200, by the managers of the recent Charity Ball given under the auspices of the corps.

Col. Steenburg, commander of the defunct Twenty-fourth Regiment, Troy, N. Y., has issued an order directing the Quartermaster to collect all the uniforms and equipments of the regiment, and after making an inventory of the property, to turn it over to the keeper of the State Armory.

The Twenty-first Brigade, Buffalo, Brig. Gen. W. F. Rogers commanding, will parade on Monday, May 25, for review and inspection by Inspector Gen. Morris. The inspection will take place at 10 A. M., and the review at 2:30 P. M., providing the weather is pleasant, otherwise both review and inspection will take place in the armories of the respective commands.

It is rumored that the howitzers of the Howitzer Battery are to be exchanged for Gatling guns. Four of the eight guns purchased by the State for the First and Second Divisions will be turned over to this command, and they will probably be mounted on light iron carriages. After the exchange of guns, it is proposed to alter the name from the "Howitzer" to the "Gatling" Battery.

The Board of Supervisors on Thursday evening passed a resolution transferring the Separate Troop Cavalry, First Division, Capt. Carl Klein commanding, and also Battery K, to the armory corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. A resolution was also adopted directing the Clerk to obtain a lease on the floor of the armory corner of Fourth street and Broadway, for the use of the Eighty-fourth Regiment.

It is proposed to increase the membership of Battery B, Troy, to 150. One hundred overcoats and muskets used by the Twenty-fourth Regiment have been transferred to them. When the membership reaches 150 they will have six howitzers, four of which are expected daily. Capt. Green expects to have 100 men carry muskets and fifty sabres. The *Whig* says the equipments, &c., now in possession of the battery are valued at $28,000.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark commanding, will parade for battalion drill in Tompkins square, on the 7th and 14th instant. Assembly on the square will be at 5 P. M. In consequence of the unsafe condition of the armory occupied by this command, battalion drills have been suspended for the past two seasons, the drills having been confined exclusively to the school of the company. Company B, Capt. C. S. Van Orden, will celebrate its sixty-eighth anniversary at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Ninth Regiment, held at the armory on Friday evening, it was decided to participate in the unveiling of the monument to the late Col. Fisk at Brattleboro, Vt., on Decoration Day, the 30th inst. The closing arrangements will be made at the meeting of the Board of Officers to be held during the week. The Veteran Association of this command will celebrate the anniversary of its organization, on the 27th inst., by an excursion to New-Haven. The members will leave in the steamer on the afternoon of that date, and return to this City on the following morning. A banquet will be served on board the boat.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment assembled at its armory on Monday evening for battalion drill. After the equalization of companies by Adjt. Keegan, and the line had been formed, Col. Cavanaugh assumed command and announced his intention to parade the regiment in the open air. The drum corps and ten commands were then marched through Grand street to Broadway, thence, in column of fours, to the Battery. Only one movement was executed—close column on first division, left front into line. The breeze from the Bay was so strong that a retreat to the armory was ordered at once, and the regiment was dismissed without further drill.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, Capt. Kreuscher commanding, celebrated its twenty-third anniversary by a ball at Military Hall, Williamsburg, on Monday evening. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and the music supplied by Frank's Twenty-eighth Regiment Band. During the evening the commandant was presented by the members of the troop with a handsomely-mounted portrait, in oil, of himself, representing him in full uniform and mounted. Capt. Kreuscher has been an active member of the troop for twenty-two years. Among the prominent officers present were Gen. J. V. Meserole, Assistant Adjt. Gen. Wm. R. Bunker, Capts. Van Meter and Manning, of the Eleventh Brigade staff, and many others.

The lease on the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment expired on Friday last. The renewal of the lease has not yet been effected. The Board of Supervisors at a meeting on Thursday last passed a resolution referring the matter of the removal of the regiment to the armory corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, but subsequently reconsidered their action, and the matter was laid over. A meeting of the members of Company K, lately under command of Capt. W. H. Cox, will be held at the armory on Wednesday evening for the purpose of taking measures to reorganize the company, which is in a confused state, owing to the length of time in which it has been under the direction of an incompetent commandant. The company will remain for the present under the command of Lieut. S. A. Taylor.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. D. W. Van Inwegen commanding, held its closing drill on Wednesday evening, concluding with an inspection. The committee appointed by the Board of Officers to superintend the proposed excursion of the regiment to Boston has requested the members to supply themselves with tickets at once, as it is necessary that all arrangements should be made by May 18. The members of the committee are Col. R. C. Ward, Capts. C. E. Satterlee, C. E. Truslow, and W. L. Ogden. In consequence of the inclement weather the regimental band concert announced to take place on April 25 did not take place until last evening. A testimonial concert will be given for the benefit of the regimental band-master, Mr. L. Conterno, on Saturday evening next.

The members of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, are directed by the commandant, Lieut. W. M. Dunning, to attend weekly firing drills, which will be held for short-range practice on Wednesday of each week. The drills will be governed by the rules adopted by the Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Association. A number of prizes will be awarded to those members making the highest average shots during the season, provided that such members shall have attended two-thirds of the firing drills. The senior officer present will, after each firing, post upon the company bulletin the names and scores of the three men making the highest record at that particular drill. The Boston Artillery Battalion will make an excursion to this City on June 24, and will be the guests of this regiment. The battalion will parade under the escort of the regiment on its arrival.

The Fifteenth Battalion took possession of its new quarters, corner of Orange and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. The members assembled at their old room, in Phenix Building, and paraded, accompanied by its band and drum corps, through Fulton street to the armory. On arriving at the new quarters, Col. Meyenborg exercised the command in several battalion movements. The drill-room is on the third floor of the building, and is 90 feet long and 50 in width. There are two company rooms and an officers' room on the same floor; and in the rear of the gallery is the head-quarters of the drum corps. On the floor below is a large company room with closets for guns and uniforms and an armorer's room. The main drill-room has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and the other apartments are now under repair.

It is expected that the new white cross and body belts recently adopted by the Thirteenth Regiment will be issued to Company C on May 13. The cost of the belts to the members will be $2 25 each; the difference between this sum and the actual cost will be defrayed by the State. An election was held on Friday, April 24, in the City Armory, for the purpose of electing a First Lieutenant in Company E, which resulted in the election of Second Lieut. Goater. Sergt. McDonald was then elected to the vacant Second Lieutenancy. Company F of this command, better known as the Carroll Guard, will hold a reception at Gallatin Hall, Fulton avenue, on Tuesday evening. This company was organized May 2, 1861, and has an honorable record. The music will be furnished by Grafulla's Band, and it is expected that Gens. Woodward, Heath, and Dakin will be present, accompanied by their respective staff officers. An election took place in Company H, on Thursday evening, for a Second Lieutenant in place of Lieut. Richardson, who failed to qualify. The result was the election of John H. Tienken.

Lieut. Col. Brown, commanding Forty-fourth Battalion Infantry, has issued an order directing all commissioned officers of his command to provide themselves with officers' uniforms on or before the 20th inst., the occasion of the inspection of the battalion by Inspector Gen. Morris. "The practice of wearing privates' uniforms remodeled to suit the taste, as in the past," remarks the commanding officer, "is strictly forbidden." The following officers are announced as constituting the non-commissioned staff: Andrew H. Allard, Sergeant Major; George M. Ricks, Quartermaster Sergeant; S. F. Black, Commissary Sergeant; Geo. A. Newman, Drum Major; Henry A. Smith, Hospital Steward; Martin F. Knapp and Moses T. Gage, Sergeant Standard-bearers; O. A. Beman, leader of the band. Sergts. J. W. Jarvis, Company B, and G. M. Decker, Company A, are detailed as right, left, and principal guides for the ensuing year. The officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of this battalion are directed to assemble in full uniform, with white body and cross belts, and pompons, for drill and review, in Binghamton, May 12, at 12:30 P. M.

The Second Division, comprising the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, and commanded by Major Gen. John B. Woodward, will be reviewed by Gov. Dix, at Prospect Park Parade Grounds, Brooklyn, on or about May 15. The official inspection by Gen. Morris of the various organizations composing this division, was concluded on Thursday evening, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn. The commands inspected were Battery A, Battery B, and Troop C, cavalry. There were present with Inspector General Morris and staff, Col. W. H. H. Beebe, Chief of Artillery, Second Division; Cols. Ira L. Beebe and Geo. W. Wingate, and Gen. Heath, of the Governor's staff. Battery A was in command of Lieut. Payne, Capt. Schleg not having received his commission yet. The number inspected was about forty. Battery B numbered sixty-three, and was in command of Major Simmes. After the inspection, some evolutions were performed without the guns. When the batteries had been dismissed, the Separate Troop Cavalry marched into the room. The troop numbered about forty men, and was commanded by First Lieut. Sheridan. Several of the members were without full-dress uniforms, and some had no swords.

The Twelfth Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal on Wednesday evening, for battalion drill and review by Brig. Gen. Ward. The regiment paraded eight commands of twelve files front. After the regimental formation by Adjt. Murphy, Col. Ward took command, and the regiment was reviewed by Gen. Ward and staff. Battalion drill followed, in which the following movements were executed: Close column by division; marching in column of fours; double column at half distance; changing division by right flank into line; and formation in a square. These movements were generally well executed, and the orders by the commanding officer were given in a clear and distinct manner. Credit is due to Adjt. Murphy for the present excellent condition of the regiment. The drill was succeeded by a dress-parade, after which the staff officers and commandants of companies were assembled, and a handsome Ward-Burton target-rifle was presented to Adjt. Wm. H. Murphy, by Brig. Gen. Ward, as a token of the esteem in which he is held. The presentation was a complete surprise to Adjt. Murphy who could only mutter his gratitude. The rifle weighs about nine pounds, with a pull of trigger of about three and one-half pounds, and is intended for the use of the new United States cartridge, forty-five calibre. After the dismissal of the regiment, a promenade concert took place, the music being furnished by the regimental band, under the leadership of Mr. Dodworth. One of the features of the evening was the performance of the "tattoo" by the drum corps, under the leadership of Drum Major Brom, which elicited a storm of applause. A regimental court-martial, for the trial of offenses and delinquencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of this command, will convene at the regimental armory on May 17, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Capt. Samuel V. Healy.

The new rifle range at Creedmoor is not yet in readiness for use. Owing to the rainy weather of the past month the work of repairing the embankment could not be completed by the 1st inst., as was expected. The opening of the range will, however, be duly announced, and it will probably be in readiness for the use of the members during the coming week. The conditions for the international match between the American and Irish riflemen have been definitely settled. Mr. A. B. Leech, of Dublin, has accepted, on behalf of the Irish team, the amendment to the programme as proposed by the Amateur Rifle Club, and has consented to bring over at least six contestants to take part in the match. The new bill for the promotion of rifle-practice in the National Guard passed the Legislature on April 27, and having been signed by Gov. Dix, is now a law. The bill provides that there shall be in the Inspector General's Department an Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, to be known as "general inspector of rifle-practice," who shall be appointed by the Commander in Chief, and whose commission shall expire with the time for which the Governor may have been elected. There is also to be an inspector in each division, and brigade. The duties of the general inspector shall be to exercise general supervision over the rifle practice of the National Guard; to cause the inspection from time to time of all armories, ranges, and practice-grounds; to enforce the prescribed regulations for rifle practice in the National Guard; and to make proper returns to general head-quarters. Commandants of divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies shall furnish to the general inspector such information as he may require in regard to rifle practice in their respective commands. It shall also be the duty of the Inspector General to attend the annual competition for the "State Prize," and, as far as possible, all other general competition in marksmanship among the commands of the National Guard; to see that such competitions are conducted with fairness, and to make an annual report of the same to General Head-quarters. No avenue, street, or public highway shall be laid out extending through any part of the grounds of the National Rifle Associations at Creedmoor. For the purpose of preserving the property of the State and of the Rifle Association, preventing accidents, &c., the officers and employes of the association are vested with the powers of constables when in the performance of their duties. The range or grounds required for rifle practice shall not be sold, or otherwise alienated from their present use, without the written consent of at least two-thirds of the Board of Directors, including a majority of the *ex officio* members of the board, and the written consent of the Adjutant General. The act takes effect immediately.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

The report of Chief Engineer Shock, of the United States Navy, on iron ship-building in Great Britain, has been transmitted to the House by the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the resolution passed on the 11th inst. Engineer Shock states that he visited the large ship-building works on the Clyde, the Tyne, and at Belfast. He gives a large number of statistics to show the magnitude of the works, the number of vessels in the course of construction, and the system of labor. The report is not as complete as might be expected, for the reason, perhaps, that Engineer Shock states that he only visited twelve out of the many marine and ship-building establishments in Great Britain. In these, he says, there are thirty thousand men engaged in the construction of sixty ocean steam-ships. He concludes his report as follows: "That Great Britain builds the commercial shipping of the world must be conceded, and in her fostering care of this immense interest she is creating (indirectly, it is true) grand naval constructing yards, and educating regiments of skilled mechanics, adding to the nation's wealth in time of peace and to be utilized in building navy ships in time of war. Great Britain possesses no natural advantages for the construction of iron ships that are not possessed by the United States in a greater degree. Our coal and iron are inexhaustible, of superior quality, and easy of access. Our great fresh-water streams are connected in all directions by rail with our coal and iron regions; and when we shall have educated our workmen by actual practice in this (to them) comparatively new branch of mechanical industry, I know of no reason why we could not in a short time successfully compete with Great Britain, share the pecuniary advantages growing out of this great interest, and build up for the nation's use in time of war a number of constructing yards, with their corps of skilled workmen, whose value and importance to the Government cannot be fully appreciated from a peace stand-point."

THAT CONFERENCE IN BOSTON.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* has the following concerning the recent conference of "independent journalists" in Boston: "Several days since a Massachusetts Democrat and a leader in that party in the Legislature, told a Maine man in the course of a political talk that the liberal editors who were reported to have met in Boston for consultation about ten days since, were there not for the purpose of making an effort to bring to life the Liberal Party which was so mildly fragile in life and so tenderly beautiful is death, but to consult with reference to the formation of a hard-money party, (this being before the veto message) with Speaker Blaine as its candidate for President. This Massachusetts Democrat—whose name we know but are not at liberty to give—said that the Speaker stood better with the Democracy of the country than any other man in the dominant party, and he gave it as his opinion that the mass of the Democracy would cheerfully support Mr. Blaine. The dauntless Massachusetts Bourbon was unable to give the result of the conference, or whether or not it took place; he only knew that such was the talk at the time when President Grant was counted on as certain to approve the Currency bill. It may, however, be taken as a straw."

FATAL GAME OF BASE-BALL.

About two weeks ago, as a number of boys were playing base-ball in a school-house yard in Philadelphia, one of them, named Harry Bernstein, aged about ten years, residing at No. 1,030 Warnock street, was struck in the head by a bat in the hands of another boy, named Michael McGowan, and suffered such severe injuries that he died on Thursday. Bernstein was playing catcher, and McGowan drew the bat back to hit the ball, and accidentally inflicted the injuries which proved fatal.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700	Western Union...	75	700	North-western...	47
100	do...	75⅛	100	do....c.	47
500	do....c.	75⅛	100	do....b10.	47
500	do...	74⅞	100	do...	46⅞
1400	do...	75	100	do...	46¾
1000	do...	74⅞	100	do....s3.	46⅝
1000	do....c.	74¾	100	do...	46⅝
1900	do...	74¾	600	Lake Shore...	77⅜
1000	do...	74¾	100	do...	77¼
200	do...	74⅝	100	do...	77⅛
600	do...	74½	500	do...	77⅛
1600	do...	74⅝	100	do...	77¼
800	N. Y. Cen. & Hud...	98⅝	200	Rock Island....c.	99⅛
100	Pacific Mail...s3.	45⅞	100	do...	99⅜
600	do...	45⅞	600	do...	99⅛
700	do...	45¾	200	Han. & St. Jo...	30¾
100	do....c.	45⅝	50	do...	30⅜
400	do...	45⅝	200	do...	31
200	do...	45⅝	200	Tol. & Wab...b3.	41⅝
400	do...	45½	1000	do...	41⅜
800	do....s3.	45½	100	do...	41⅜
100	Union Pacific...	34⅞	300	do...	41¼
100	do...	34⅝	100	do...	41¼
2400	do...	34¾	100	do...	41⅛
500	do...	34⅞	100	do...	41
1300	do...	34⅝	100	do...	41⅜
900	do...	34½	100	do....b3.	41¼
200	do...	34⅝	300	do...	41⅛
1200	do....b3.	34½	100	Ohio & Miss...	26¼
500	do....s3.	34½	300	St. L. & K. C....s3.	22
400	Erie...	34¾	200	C., C. & I. C....s3.	21¾
50	N. J. Central...c.	105¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62...	115½	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...	120⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b.c.	119¼	30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64...	117⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	65	100	C. & N. W..b.c.s3.	46¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, O.x-c.	65	100	do...	46¾
1,000	C. & N. W. C. C. G. Bs...	86½	100	do....c.	46½
			200	do...	46¾
1,000	M.&St.P.1st La C. D....b.c.	88	100	do...	46½
1,000	Erie 3d...	98	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	66⅞
1,000	Buff. & E. N...	97	100	L. S. & M. S...b.c.	77⅜
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	94	100	do....c.	77⅜
1,000	North Mo. 1st...	83½	200	do...	77
1,000	Union P. 1st...	86⅞	100	do....b3.	77
2,000	do...	86½	200	do....s5.	76⅞
5,000	U. Pac. 7s L. G.	80	200	do...	77
4,000	St. L. & I.M.1st.	94	1100	do....s3.	76⅞
1,000	Tol. & Wab. E. Bs. x int...	68	300	do...	77
			200	do...	76⅞
5,000	D.&H.R. Bs.,91.	106	900	do...	76¾
1,000	Louis. & N.,'98.	87½	300	do....s3.	76¾
5,000	T.&W.1stS.L.D.	80	300	Union Pac.b.c.b3.	34⅛
1,000	M. Cen. 7s x in.	95	900	do...	34⅜
6	Del. & Hud. C...	116	900	do....s10.	34¼
100	do...b.c.c.	116½	800	do....s3.	34¼
200	Consol. Coal...	43	600	do...	34¼
100	do...b.c.b3.	43	100	do...	34⅛
100	Quick. M. Co..b.c.	24	100	D., L. & W....s3.	107
25	U. S. Express...	67½	100	do...b.c.	107
30	do...b.c.	67½	100	Panama...b.c.	106½
700	West. Un...b.c.	74¾	100	Chi. & R. I...b.c.	99⅜
200	do...	74¾	300	do...	99½
600	do...	74⅝	100	do....c.	99½
200	do...	74½	200	do...	99⅞
100	do...	74⅝	200	do...	99¼
100	do...	74½	300	do...	99⅛
300	do....s3.	74½	100	do...	99
300	do...	74½	200	do....c.	98⅞
1600	do...	74⅝	200	do...	98⅞
100	do...	74½	100	C., M. & St. P.	37½
400	do...	74⅜	100	do...b.c.	37½
500	do....s3.	74¼	100	do...	37¼
200	do...	74⅛	100	do...	37⅜
1100	do...	74	100	Han. & St. J.b.c.c.	30½
200	do....c.	74	200	B's.,H.& E.b.c.s3.	1½
300	do...	73⅞	15	P.,F.W.& C.G.b.c.	93¾
300	Erie R'way.b.c.b3	35⅞	5	do...	94
100	do...	35⅞	300	T., W. & W.b.c.s3.	41⅛
100	do...	35¾	500	do....b3.	41⅛
25	Erie R. Pf....b.c.	61	100	do...	41¼
20	Harlem...b.c.	126	300	do...	41¼
900	Pacific Mail...b.c.	45½	100	do...	41⅛
500	do....b3.	45⅛	100	do....b3.	41
500	do...	45⅝	200	do...	40⅝
300	do...	45⅛	100	do...	40½
300	do...	45¼	20	Chic., B. & Q...	103
200	do...	45⅛	200	Ohio & Miss...b.c.	26¼
600	do...	45	100	do...	26⅛
200	do....b3.	45⅛	100	do....s3.	26¼
200	do...	44⅞	100	do....b3.	26
100	do...	44¾	100	do...	26
100	do...	44⅞	200	do...	25⅞
8	N. Y. C. & Hud.b.c.	98¼	100	do...	25¾
17	do...	98⅞	600	C., C. & I. C...b.c.	21¼
30	do...	98¾	100	do....s10.	21¼
500	do...	98⅝	100	do....s3.	21¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	WesternUnion.s3.	73¾	10	North-western Pf.	66
200	do....c.	73¾	100	St. Paul...	37⅛
800	do...	73⅞	100	do...	37
2100	do...	73⅞	300	Un. Pac....b3.	34¼
100	do....b3.	74	100	do...	33⅞
700	do...	74	500	do....s3.	34⅛
100	do....c.	74	100	do...	34
200	do....s3.	74	100	do...	34¼
100	do...	74⅛	1200	do...	34⅜
200	do...	74	100	do...	34¼
100	do...	73⅞	300	do...	34⅜
400	do....s3.	73¾	500	do...	34½
600	do...	73⅝	200	Ohio & Miss...	25⅞
1500	do...	73⅝	400	Rock Island...	98¾
100	do....c.	73⅞	600	do...	98⅝
500	do...	73⅞	200	do....s3.	98⅝
500	do...	74	200	do....s3.	98½
200	do....s3.	74⅛	500	do...	98½
400	do...	74⅛	100	do...	98½
200	do....b3.	74¼	100	do....s3.	98½
800	do...	74⅛	200	do...	98⅜
100	do....b3.	74⅜	100	do...	98¾
500	Pacific Mail...	44⅞	100	H. & St. Jo...	30½
100	do....s30.	44½	100	do...	30¼
100	do....c.	44⅞	200	Tol. & Wab....s4.	40½
100	do....s5.	44⅝	500	do...	40⅝
400	do...	44⅞	100	do....s3.	40½
400	do....s30.	44½	18	do...	40
700	do....b3.	45	100	do...	40¾
100	do....c.	45	200	do...	40⅞
300	do....s3.	45	800	C., C. & I. C...	21
100	do...	45⅛	200	do....b10.	21
500	do...	45¼	1200	do....b3.	21
1000	Lake Shore...	76⅝	100	do...	20⅞
200	do...	76¾	550	do...	21
100	do....b3.	76¾	500	N. Y. C. & Hud...	98⅛
600	do...	76⅝	300	do...	98
600	do...	76½	200	do....b3.	98¼
2000	do...	76⅜	100	Erie...	35⅞
300	do...	76½	200	do....b3.	35⅞
400	do...	76⅝	200	do...	35¾
200	North-western...	46¼	100	do...	35⅝
800	do...	46⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, C., 1881...b. c.	115¼	200	N. Y. C. & H., b. c.	98¼
1,000	N. Y. State 7s, B. L. C. b.c.	107¾	500	L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	76⅝
			500	do...	76⅝
10,000	H. 1st 7s, C. b. c...x int.	103⅝	900	do...	76½
			100	do...	76⅝
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds...b. c.	86¼	200	Erie...b. c. s5.	35½
			300	Un. Pacific...b. c.	34⅝
800	W. Un. Tel., b. c.	74¼	500	do....s3.	34¼
100	do....c.	74¼	400	do...	34¼
300	do....s3.	74⅛	100	C. & R. I...b. c. s3.	98⅝
600	do...	74⅛	100	do...	98⅝
100	do....s3.	74	20	C. & N. West. b. c.	47
200	do....c.	74	50	C. & N. W Pf. b. c.	65⅝
200	do....b3.	74	200	T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	41
100	do...	74	100	do...	41
800	do...	73⅞	100	do...	40⅞
200	do....s3.	73⅞	200	do...	40⅞
200	do...	73¾	100	do...	40⅝
400	do...	73⅞	100	D., L. & W. b. c. c.	106⅞
1,000	Pac. Mail S. S. Co...b. c.	45¼	300	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	21
100	do...	45⅛	100	H. & St. J. b. c.	30½
200	do....c.	45	200	do....s3.	30½
400	do...	45	200	do...	30⅝
500	do...	44¾	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	25¾
200	do....b3.	44⅞	100	do...	25⅝
100	C. Coal of Md. b. c.	42¾	10	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	15
50	do...	43			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	10-40 Coup..	115⅛	50	N. Y. C. & Hud...	98¼
8,000	Mo. 6s, Asy'm.	92	2000	do...	98
600	Pacific Mail...	45	200	do....s3.	98
300	do....b3.	45⅛	100	N. Western..b10.	46½
500	do...	45⅛	100	do....b3.	46⅜
100	do....s3.	45⅛	100	do...	46⅛
200	do...	45	700	do...	46¼
600	do...	44¾	200	do...	46⅛
200	do....s60.	44½	800	do...	46
500	do...	44⅝	100	do....s10.	45⅞
100	do...	44½	700	do...	45⅞
600	do...	44⅝	600	do...	45¾
200	do...	44¾	200	do...	45⅞
100	do...	44⅞	100	do....s3.	45¾
800	West. Union....c.	74	400	do...	45⅝
700	do...	74⅛	400	do...	45¾
800	do....c.	74⅛	100	North-west'n Pf...	65
500	do...	74¼	300	St. Paul...	37⅛
200	do....c.	74¼	1100	do...	37¼
400	do...	74⅛	100	do...	37⅛
300	do...	74⅜	100	do....s10.	37
700	do...	74⅜	2000	do...	37
1200	do...	74¾	600	do...	36⅞
700	do....s3.	74⅜	200	do...	36¾
600	do....s3.	74	900	do...	36⅝
200	do....b3.	74⅜	200	do...	36⅝
200	do...	74	200	do...	36½
900	do...	73⅞	100	do...	36⅜
600	do....b3.	74	100	do....s3.	36¼
300	do...	73⅞	100	do...	36¼
25	Del. & Hud...	117	300	do...	36⅜
300	Lake Shore...	76½	300	Tol. & Wabash...	41
100	do....b3.	75⅞	100	do....s4.	40⅞
300	do...	76⅝	100	do...	40⅞
1200	do....b3.	76⅜	200	do....b60.	41
2000	do...	76¾	200	do...	40¾
100	do...	76½	300	do....s3.	40⅝
400	do...	76½	200	do....b3.	40⅝
100	do....s3.	76½	10	Fort Wayne...	93¼
400	do....s3.	76⅜	500	Ohio & Miss..b3.	25¾
200	do...	76½	200	do...	25¾
200	Erie Railway...	35¾	100	do...	26
300	Panama...	107	100	do...	25⅝
200	Union Pacific...	34⅜	50	do...	25¾
600	do...	34½	100	Han. & St. Jo...	30½
400	do...	34⅜	100	do...	30¼
1300	do...	34⅜	1200	C., C. & I. C...	21
100	Rock Island...	98⅞	600	do....s3.	21
200	do...	98¾	100	do...	20⅞
600	do...	98⅝	200	do...	20⅝
800	do...	98½	100	do....s3.	20⅝
100	do....s60.	98½	200	do....s3	20⅝
100	do....b3.	98½	100	Pac. R. of Mo...	37¾
100	do....s15.	98¼			

SATURDAY, May 2—P. M.

We compile from the last official statement of the Public Debt of the United States the following classification of the Funded Stocks, as they stood on the books of the Register of the Treasury May 1:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS UNITED STATES, MAY 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$151,654,400	$16,610,100	$168,264,500
5-20s, 1864	33,046,500	25,946,300	58,902,800
5-20s, 1865	118,744,600	33,789,750	152,534,350
5-20s, 1865(new)	145,856,100	56,777,000	202,633,100
5-20s, 1867	222,868,150	87,786,250	310,654,400
5-20s, 1868	23,596,000	13,878,000	37,474,000
Total 5-20s	$695,765,750	$234,787,400	$930,553,150
Sixes, 1881	90,507,600	193,173,750	283,681,350
Fives, 10-40s	53,464,300	141,103,000	194,567,300
New 5s, 1881	138,177,500	176,797,450	314,924,950
Total	$977,915,150	$745,861,600	$1,723,776,750
5-20s, 1862, called in and not presented			4,733,600
Fives, 1874, due and not presented			260,000
Total Funded Debt, May 1			$1,728,770,350

The Bank Averages this afternoon gain $1,303,200 in Gold Notes and $1,093,400 in Greenbacks. The Loans, for the want of the profitable employment of Money, are down $1,849,200, and the Deposit line $85,200 less than on the previous weekly return.

The closing day of the week was essentially dull in the Wall street markets, the Gold Room inactive and the Stock Exchange speculation spiritless, and prices in the main weaker than on Friday. The sales of Gold 113 ₩ cent., and Exchange on London $4 87½@$4 88 to the £ Sterling. The Gold and Silver shipments by the steamers of the day $745,000, of which about one-half in American Gold Coin—the first movement under the advanced rates of Exchange.

The May Half-yearly Dividends of the Nassau Bank and of the Bank of the State of New-York are *Four ₩ cent.* each. The Nassau pays May 14, and the State Bank May 9.

Closing Quotations—May 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	115½*	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼*	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅝	120⅝
American Gold	113	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅝	98
Chicago and Rock Island	99⅛	98⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅞
St. Paul Common	37⅛	36⅜
Western Union	74⅜	73⅞
Union Pacific	34½	34⅜
Lake Shore	77	76½
Toledo and Wabash	41⅛	40⅝
Harlem	126½	126½
North-west	46¾	45¾
North-west Preferred	66	65
C., C. and Indiana Central	21⅝	20⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¼	106½
Central New-Jersey	105¼	105½
Panama	107	106¾
Erie	35¼	35⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26½	25¾

*Ex-Dividend.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $1,106,000 Gold Interest to-day, and $51,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt. The Customs receipts of the day, $321,000.

The Stock Exchange left off dull and prices weak. The Gold Room quite indifferent at 112⅞@113 ₩ cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	103⅞	104
Camden and Amboy	103	103½
Pennsylvania Central	104¾	105
Reading	113½	113¾
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19
Northern Central	34	34½
Lehigh Navigation	89½	89¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	96¾

We report, with deep regret, the decease last night of Mr. Thomas Eakin, merchant, No. 33 Nassau street. Mr. Eakin was a native of the North of Ireland, and for twenty-five years a successful merchant in Nashville, Tenn. For the last twenty years he has been in business in this City and a resident of Staten Island. He was a wealthy and high-toned type of the Irish-American merchant, and a generous, though unassuming, citizen and neighbor.

The Nassau Bank has declared a semi-annual Dividend of *Four per Cent.*

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Republic, for Liverpool—150 bbls. Tongues, 60 tcs. Lard, 100 tcs. Hams, 1,135 bxs. Bacon, 1,601 bales Cotton, 100 hhds. Syrup, 22,000 bushels Peas, 24,000 bushels Corn, 31 pks. Pork, 392 bxs. Cheese, 82 pks. Lard.

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—41 cases Handles, 22 bales Furs, 15 cases Clocks, 75 bales Domestics, 2,356 bxs. Cheese, 113 cases Sewing-machines, 771 bales Cotton, 2,400 bxs. Bacon, 359 bbls. Pork, 5,408 bushels Wheat, 230 pks. Agricultural Implements, 5 tcs. Bellies, 5 tcs. Bladders, 10 tcs. Lard, 40 tcs. Feet, 12 tcs. Heads, 230 tcs. Beef.

By the brig A. Clifford, for Cadiz—30,000 Staves, 294 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer State of Georgia, for Glasgow—1,050 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Tallow, 37,353 bushels Corn, 12,450 bushels Peas, 10 hhds. Foots, 99 casks Sperm-oil, 51 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 130 logs Wood.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—364 bxs. Bacon, 547 bxs. Cheese, 27,032 bushels Corn, 1,200 Staves, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 5,765 bbls. Flour, 60 tcs. Beef, 42 cases Handles, 750 bags Oil-cake, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Foots, 40 cases Can Goods.

By the steamer Glamorgan, for Cardiff—36,502 bushels Wheat, 50 bxs. Bacon, 20 bbls. Resin, 500 bags Oil-cake, 1,430 bbls. Flour, 100 bales Domestics, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 45 tcs. Beef, 18 bbls. Pork, 48 bxs. Cheese, 13,000 bushels Corn.

By the brig S. Stanford, for Penarth—18,941 bushels Wheat.

By the bark A. J. Pope, for Rotterdam—21,597 bushels Wheat, 150 tcs. Lard, 25 hhds. Tallow, 1,600 cases Refined Petroleum, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark Morning Dew, for Malta—10,737 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Harold, for Bremen—6,175 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schr. Dashing Wave, for Gibraltar—5,400 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Flora, for Rotterdam—29,252 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Therese, for Queenstown—14,000 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Admiral, for Bremen—4,631 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer St. Laurent, for Havre—3,719 Hides, 6 cases Sewing-machines, 100 bbls. Potash, 21 bbls. Resin, 1,215 tcs. Lard, 52 pks. Bones, 11 pks. Agricultural Implements, 200 bags Bark, 13,710 bushels Wheat, 181 crotches Mahogany.

By the ship Borneo, for Antwerp—225 bxs. Tobacco, 13 hhds. Tallow, 1,600 tcs. Tobacco, 35 hhds. Tobacco, 6,000 Staves, 17,918 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Martha, for Bremen—5,564 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Actic, for Antwerp—3,590 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Donau, for Bremen—18 bales Skins, 222 pks. Agricultural Implements, 513 cases Tobacco, 2 cases Clocks, 4 Pianos, 46 hhds. Pork, 82 bxs. Bacon, 23 bbls. Pork, 2,515 bags Rye, 1,614 bags Corn, 400 tcs. Lard, 15 kegs Potash Salt, 25 bbls. Casings, 40 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the bark Maggie Leslie, for Leith—25,197 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Argo, for Rotterdam—7,640 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Alsen, for Stettin—150 hhds. Tallow, 500 tcs. Lard, 3,500 bxs. Resin, 125 bxs. Bacon, 150 firkins Lard.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the new account, 93⅛@93¼. United States Bonds—10-40 Bonds, 104; new 5s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 32.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¼.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 17½c.

FRANKFORT, May 2—5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¾, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped May and June, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 5-16d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8½d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary; deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 76s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 47s. ₩ cwt. Pork, 67s. ₩ bbl. for New Mess; Bacon, 43s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 43s. 9d. for Short-clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 38s. ₩ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,500 were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May at 8 3-16d.; do. do. deliverable May and June at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August at 8⅝d.

LONDON, May 2—5 P. M.—Tallow—38s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 2.—Petroleum—33 francs for fine pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

By Judge Lawrence.

Trimm vs. Marsh. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Alonzo Dutch vs. John Harrison; judgment affirmed.

Abram Dowdney vs. Henry Volkenning; order reversed, with costs.

The Central National Bank vs. Leonard D. White et al.; order affirmed, with costs.

James B. Ross et al. vs. John Combs; order of reference reversed, with costs.

By Judge Curtis.

Charles N. Black vs. Samuel B. White; judgment reversed, a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gustavus A. Fudecker vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; order granting a new trial on the minutes affirmed, with costs.

By Judge Speir.

Max Menzheimer vs. The Continental Insurance Company; order granting a new trial on the minutes affirmed, with costs.

Alexander Kinkaird vs. Wm. H. Duinelle; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frederick A. Chase vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt et al., impleaded with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company; order sustaining demurrer to complaint sustained, with costs.

EARTHQUAKE IN CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven *Journal* reports that on Wednesday last the people of Woodbridge, and parts of Seymour, Bethany, and Beacon Falls, in Connecticut, were startled by what seemed, to the general understanding, to be a real earthquake. Crockery rattled in the cupboards, individuals assumed an unsteady gait, and there was every other indication that the foundations were stirred. The general conclusion [illegible]

A CRUSHED HEART.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

A NEW-YORK MILLINER ASKS FOR $40,000 FROM A SEA CAPTAIN.

In the United States Court at New-Haven, on Thursday, the case of Elizabeth A. Ayer, of New-York, vs. Oliver H. Clark, of Chester, Conn., was taken up. In this suit the plaintiff seeks to obtain damages to the amount of $40,000 for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is a widow, said to be upward of forty years of age, who was engaged from 1852 to 1870 in the millinery business in New-York. The defendant is an ex-sea Captain, formerly a resident of New-York, and now of the town of Chester, and is reputed to be worth over $100,000. The New-Haven *Journal* reports the evidence as follows:

"The first witness in the case was the plaintiff, who told her story composedly but with some blushing. She stated that she came to New-York in 1847 and married Mr. Ayer in 1848, and he died in eleven weeks after. In 1852, having previously earned her livelihood with her needle, she commenced the millinery business at No. 315 Sixth avenue, and paid $1,200 a year rent, and did a prosperous business, the profits being $4,000 a year. Was introduced to Mr. Clark at the house of an aunt of hers some years before his wife died. Mrs. Clark died in October, 1868. Attended funeral by request of the family. Remained two days and returned to New-York. Went to Mr. Clark's residence in Chester during the holiday season, and returned with Mr. Clark and his daughter Jan. 5. At his residence in New-York Mr. Clark requested to see me alone. Replied, 'If you wish to see me, Sir, we will go up stairs.' Went up to the sitting-room, and he said, 'I want to ask, are you engaged?' stating that he heard that I was. Said, 'No, Sir; am not.' He then asked me to become his wife in as short a time after his wife's death as would be proper. I said I had not thought of marriage. He said if it had not been for me he could not have borne the death of his wife. I remarked that in course of time he might marry his sister-in-law, who was at that time keeping house for him. He replied that he loved her as a sister, but never could love her as a wife. I asked what his children would say in reference to my becoming his wife. He said, 'Mrs. Ayer, I know my children love me, and will make no objection.' I told Mr. Clark that I had respect for him, and loved his wife, and felt interested in his children. I said I had always lived in the city, but if I married him, where his interests were, mine were also; said I could not answer until I saw him again; I saw Mr. Clark again in about three weeks; he asked me if I had thought it over, and said I had, and accepted; he said, 'I know you do not love me, Mrs. Ayer, as I love you, but when we are married I know you will, I will be so good to you;' I told Mr. Clark I had a lease of my store for three years from the coming May, and asked him what I could do with it; Mr. Clark said I could either rent or sub-lease it; he wanted me to give up business and go with him to Chester to live; Jan. 20, 1869, Mr. Clark gave me an engagement ring, with both his and my name engraved upon it, saying, 'This binds the marriage bargain, Mrs. Ayer, between you and I;' Mr. Clark appointed January as the date for the marriage; Mr. Clark came to me in February; told me he was going to have the house in Chester papered and painted soon. Did not wish to have the neighbors think he was going to get married. I was taken sick in the Spring. Mr. Clark came to see me, and I remarked it must be very discouraging to him to have me sick. He replied, 'What would my love be worth if I could not love in sickness as well as in health?' Went to Stamford in the Summer for my health. Mr. Clark called to see me there once. The doctor advised me to try surf-bathing, and I decided to go to Watch Hill. When Mr. Clark heard this he said he would go with me. We went together. He stayed one night, and then left, telling me when I wanted to leave to write to him. I advertised the store to rent in November. In January Mr. Clark wanted to postpone marriage for a month, on account of his going South with his new schooner, Minnehaha. During March I asked if he was ready to be married. Mr. Clark said his father-in-law had left $60,000 to be divided among his children, and if we were married then they would lose it. I said I wanted a time set, and when that time came I wanted the wedding to surely occur. He put it off until January, 1871; consented, thinking he would then be more fit for marriage. In January, 1870, rented house and store, reserving upper story for myself. I went West in the Summer, and let my rooms to Mr. Clark's daughter and her husband, who had married her against Mr. Clark's will. I returned to New-York Oct. 15. Mr. Clark came to see me, and when I asked him if he was ready to be married he said he was financially embarrassed and wanted it put off. Mr. Clark some time after this told me he had made a will, and had provided for me the same as if I was already his wife. In August Mr. Clark and myself went on an excursion on the Connecticut Valley Road; on our return Mr. Clark spoke unkindly to me and reproved me for having mentioned the fact of our having been engaged. Early in April, 1871, Mr. Clark was at our house, and wanted to have a talk with me. He remarked: "You said, Lizzie, you would say nothing about our engagement." Said he was worth a hundred thousand dollars, and wanted to know my circumstances. I told him he knew all. He said he was not ready to be married. I did not see him for ten weeks. My brother wrote at my request, asking an explanation of his conduct. Mr. Clark came Sept. 13; said at the first he loved me and knew me to be virtuous and good. He said that the children did not want him to married, and if I came to the house it would raise a hornet's nest. I saw him again in November: nothing particular occurred. I was utterly prostrated; have not been in business since, and was left without spirit, nerve, or means.

On the cross-examination the witness stated that Mr. Clark first asked her as to whether she was engaged while he was out with her shopping. She denied that she ever told persons that she intended to give up her business on account of ill health, or because Stewart had gone into the millinery business. The loss of the business by relinquishment in view of the approaching marriage, is one of the claims for damages.

On the part of the defendant, witnesses testified that the plaintiff had told them that she designed to give up her business on account of ill-health.

Capt. Clark, the defendant, who appeared to be very complacent, testified and stated that he was engaged to the plaintiff, and gave his reasons for not keeping that engagement. These were that upon a more intimate acquaintance with her he found that she possessed many traits of character very objectionable to him, and that she complained much of ill-health. His chief reason seemed to be the objection of his children, who remonstrated against the marriage and finally told him that if he married the plaintiff they would leave home. He also stated that the plaintiff told him that she should have given up her business if there had been no engagement, and that she should have done it on account of ill-health. It was also claimed on the part of the defense that the plaintiff was well off, owning valuable real estate at Rutherford Park, and that she was worth about $75,000, and had a competence sufficient to support her. The arguments of counsel were made and the case finished late in the afternoon. The case was on the jury docket, but it was heard to the court."

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Trust of the Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday last, Dr. R. A. Young, Secretary of the board, read a communication from Mr. Vanderbilt, giving the sum of $100,000 to be used as a building fund, in order that the university buildings may be completed in accordance with the plans and specifications for said buildings, which have heretofore been approved by him. The gift is made on condition that no portion of the money is to be used in getting the university under way, but is to be expended exclusively on the buildings, adding materially to their architectural beauty and attractiveness. Some time since the Medical Faculty of the Nashville University made certain propositions to the Board of Trust of the Vanderbilt University, and these propositions were accepted at the same meeting, by the adoption of that Faculty as the Medical Faculty of the latter institution, with the addition of Dr. T. A. Atchinson, of Nashville, and Dr. T. O. Summers, Jr., of Greeneville, Ala. The Faculty of the Nashville University is as follows:

Dr. Paul F. Eve, Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery; Dr. Wm. T. Briggs, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery; Dr. Thomas L. Maddin, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Dr. William L. Nichol, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Dr. Van S. Lindsley, Professor of Physiology; Dr. Thomas Menees, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Dr. James M. Safford, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. John H. Callender, Professor of Psychological Medicine; Dr. William W. Sneed, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A Law department was organized, with the following Faculty: Judge William F. Cooper, of Nashville, Dean; Chief Justice A. O. P. Nicholson, Columbia; Col. William B. Rees, Nashville; Col. Jordan Stokes, Lebanon; Judge Edward H. East, Nashville; Judge Henry M. Spofford, Pulaski, and Edward H. Baxter, Nashville, Professors.

ASH BARRELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly insert the following, in the hope that it may draw the attention of the proper authorities to the method adopted by the cartmen of the Street-cleaning Bureau to carry out their instructions? Since your vigorous exposure, and the subsequent investigation of the Street-cleaning Department, a Police officer has ordered me to have two separate barrels, one to put ashes in and one for garbage. I have acted accordingly, but when the cart comes to take the stuff away, both are dumped into the same vehicle. So one day I asked the cartman if I could put the ashes and garbage into the same barrel. His answer was that I could. Subsequent to this, the Police officer again requested me to put garbage and ashes into separate vessels. Now the extra labor to do this is small, yet I cannot see the necessity of lugging two barrels out of my cellar, if one would answer the same purpose. TENANT.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, May 9, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
CHINA..........May 2
GRANADA..........May 16
COLORADO..........May 30
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:
From Hong Kong..April 12 | From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13 | From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27 | From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, April 29	Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6	Parthia, Saturday, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9	*Russia, Wednesday, May 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13	China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16	Calabria, Wed'day, June 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Australia, Saturday.May 2	Victoria, Tuesday..May 12
Ethiopia, Tuesday...May 5	Caledonia, Thurs...May 14
Italia, Thursday....May 7	Macedonia, Sat'day.May 16
Utopia, Saturday....May 9	Elysia, Tuesday....May 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $26.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, May 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, May 16

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LACHESNEZ.....Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE.....SURMONT.....Saturday...May 16
VILLE DE PARIS..........Saturday...May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........May 12, 2 P. M.
No Boat..........May 19.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 9, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. RINGK, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. Hs. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, May 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 19.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 390 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist*, American edition, contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 tours, price 10 cents. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer Egypt May 2, price $650, gold, including everything.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, May 2.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL..........April 30
CORINTH..........May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA..........April 29
ATLAS..........May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Queen..Sat., May 9, 10 A. M. | Greece.Sat., May 23, 11 AM.
Canada..Sat., May 16, 3 P. M. | Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PAIR OF HORSES in the City; cherry bays, six and seven years old, 15.3 high; sound and gentle; will travel together in three minutes or better. Also, Landaulet, London built, very light. Also, Harness, Whips, Robes, &c. Cost $5,200, and will be sold for $3,500, together or separately. None need apply but those willing to pay for a good article. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.

HORSES, BAROUCHE, HARNESS, TOGETHER or separately, for sale at a low price, owner going to Europe. Horses brown, sixteen hands high; stylish barouche, Wood Brothers, in perfect order; harness, Campbell, maker. Inquire for MICHAEL, alley-way, No. 6 East 31st st., near 5th av.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe offers for sale his establishment, consisting of a pair of stylish bay horses, sixteenhands high, together with landau, coupé, and clarence by Brewster & Co., of Broome st. Can be seen at private stable, No. 32 Lexington av.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE—SILVER-PLATED HARNESS made by Post; also, splendid silver-mounted new carriage harness, English style, made to order; gentleman going abroad; $50 less than cost. No. 19 West 28th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY COB, six years old, 14.3 hands high; sound and kind; a lady can drive him; ain't afraid of nothing. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 17 WEST 44TH ST.; SUFFICIENTLY large for two establishments; seven stalls; room for six carriages; rent, $1,000. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE COZY STABLE NO 84 WEST 44TH st.: five stalls and plenty carriage room. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE AT PRIVATE stable, No. 103 East 41st st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN-ZEE HOUSE,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)

NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.

This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20, having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address L. D. MANSFIELD.

FOR SALE—AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., two cottages, (recently built,) each containing ten rooms, with lawn and garden surrounding same equal to twelve City lots; they are finely situated, commanding views of the ocean from three sides, and are within five minutes' walk of the beach; cottages adjoining are owned and will be occupied during the season by the best families of New-York and Brooklyn; for Summer residence the town is unsurpassed, having excellent society, to which are added the natural attractions of fine surf bathing, fishing, pleasant drives, and entire freedom from mosquitos.

Will be sold on easy terms.
Apply or address
JOHN F. TALMAGE,
No. 109 Wall st., New-York.

MORTON HOUSE,
GREENWICH POINT,
CONN.,

Situated on Long Island Sound, one hour and ten minutes from New-York, by rail. Daily steam-boat during season. Lighted throughout by gas; running water in every room. Best furnished Summer house in America. Accommodations for 200 guests. Fine boating, fishing, and sea bathing; good stabling. House open 1st June. Now open for inspection. For information and terms apply on premises, or to the proprietors ASHMAN & MORTON, (Sinclair House,) No. 754 Broadway.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address
EDWARD COZZENS.

LENOX HOUSE.
GREENWICH, CONN.
First class in all respects.

I would advise families looking for a fine and healthy Summer resort to go to Greenwich and see the Lenox House. Grounds and everything more attractive than last Summer. Apply for rooms at the Lenox House, No. 72 5th av., or at Greenwich, Conn. A. J. RUTJES.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., delightfully situated on the Watnoug Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot. This location is unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Rooms can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE,
BERGEN POINT, now open for the reception of guests: twenty minutes from New-York, $6 per month commutation; favorable prices to early occupants.
R. McMICHAEL.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

Englewood House,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Board for Spring and Summer. Apply to Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paradise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had from May 14, at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MRS. NIBLO IS PREPARED TO ARRANGE with parties desiring board at Montclair, N. J.; house and grounds large and well shaded; plenty fruits and vegetables; accommodation for coachmen and horses; references exchanged. Apply at livery stable near depot.

IN GREENWICH, ON THE WATER, FIVE minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Station and near the Sound. Rooms large and well furnished; table first class. Boating, bathing, fishing, and stable accommodations. Address
S. T. S., Post Office Box No. 2 Greenwich, Conn.

AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—TEN MINUTES from depot; thirty-five minutes from 34th st.; forty-five minutes from James slip; trains half hourly; board at reasonable terms for two; no other boarders. P. X., Newtown, Long Island.

PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS for board at the Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, call on or address L. R., No. 15 East 46th st. References exchanged. Accommodations for coachmen and horses.

BOARD AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—MRS. NIBLO is prepared to make arrangements with parties desiring board at Montclair, having taken a house with ample grounds, large rooms, and modern conveniences. Apply at No. 7 East 46th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—COMBINING ADVANTAGES of scenery, healthfulness and pleasantness of locality, use of piano, &c.; beautiful drives; accommodations for horses and carriages; references exchanged. Address L. E. VINCENT, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—PARTIES desiring board can obtain pleasant rooms in a house near the boat landing. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBURGH, druggist.

ELIZABETH.—QUICK TRANSIT; THIRTY-FIVE minutes from New-York; everything desirable in location, rooms, and terms. Grove st., first house east of Bond st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT. Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.
J. & E. MYERS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Englewood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 334 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.
M. B. CROSSETT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, a large front room, bedroom communicating; both on the same floor. Address, with name, L., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, COMPOSED of parlor, bedroom, sitting-room, bath, &c., newly and very elegantly furnished; private family, only composed of two; the apartment is suitable for one or two gentlemen; breakfast will be given if required; references exchanged. Apply at No. 19 West Washington place, between 6th av. and the square.

A LADY RESIDING ON WEST 19TH ST., near 5th av., desires to rent to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, apartments on second and third floors, with or without board; house, table, and attendance first-class; references. Address M. C. J., *Times* Up-town Branch Office.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table. House and accommodations unexceptionable. References exchanged.

TWO NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast; back parlor and extension for first-class physician or dentist. No. 30 West 23d st.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST
A parlor floor; three rooms; bath, closets, &c.; private table or without board. Also, front hallroom, without board.

TO LET—IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD, IN THE Ninth Ward, to a middle-aged single gentleman, without board, a furnished back parlor. Address M. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

NO. 43 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place, limited accommodations for a few boarders in a first-class house. References exchanged.

BACK PARLOR WITH TWO EXTENSION rooms, unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, closets, and other conveniences. No. 40 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table, for Summer, year, or temporarily. Summer prices.

WEST 21ST ST., NO. 150.—TO LET, TO A gentleman, without board, large, nicely-furnished front room, second floor; all conveniences; references required.

TWENTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family, owning their house, can give superior accommodations to physician, dentist, or others. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, NICELY furnished, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 17 West 37th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. AND 5TH AV.—SECOND floor, four light, handsomely-furnished rooms; private table if desired; immediate possession. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM Madison Park, a suite of three very desirable rooms on parlor floor to let to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Also, a room on floor above, to a gentleman.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH well-furnished, sunny front rooms on second and third floors; hall room for gentleman; references. Terms moderate.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.,
Two doors from 5th av.—Rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly.

ONE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, with private table and attendance; references. No. 14 East 32d st., near 5th av.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.
Rooms en suite or separately can be obtained with house. References exchanged.

LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED, to let to gentlemen only; references, No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 253 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, on moderate terms, to gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen; reference required.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story room with private family of adults; breakfast if desired. No. 16 West 24th st., near Madison square.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—LARGE, ELEGANT PARLOR floor and other rooms, en suite or singly, to rent for the Summer or year; desirable for a physician.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON second floor, in a private family, with or without breakfast. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—Furnished front room, with board; gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 41.—SECOND floor to let with board; also fourth story front room; references.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; references exchanged.

THIRD-STORY ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; references exchanged. No. 19 East 46th st., near Windsor Hotel.

NO. 41 EAST 29TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM TO rent with board; all conveniences; large closets; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE table, to let in a private house. Apply at No. 266 4th av., south-west corner 21st st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 255 4TH AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board or breakfast; references.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF PRIVATE house, No. 18 3d st.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT rooms, with superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or separate, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a genteel house and location; terms moderate. Address W. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOTELS.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, will open for the season May 9; only twenty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to or address DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

NEW-ENGLAND HOUSE, NO. 38 BEACH ST., three blocks west of Broadway.—Board per week, $6 to $7; by the day, $1 50.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors invite tenders for the supply of
6,000 TONS OF COAL
for use in their ferry steamers on the Detroit River, delivered on rail or vessel at their dock, at Windsor, in about equal monthly proportions to the end of August.
Also, for
15,000 TONS OF COAL
for use in their locomotives, about half to be delivered free on board cars on the company's premises at Suspension Bridge, and the remainder at Hamilton, up to the end of September. This coal to be "Beaver Hill," or coal of equal quality.

All coal to be good round Lump Coal, free from slack, and subject to the company's weights at receiving points.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for Coal," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 10th May next.

Cash payments monthly.
JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 29, 1874.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 93 Attorney st. for school purposes.

Proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
FREDERICK GERMANN, } Board of
FRANCIS COAN, } School Trustees,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN, } Thirteenth Ward.
ANDREW J. CASE,
N. S. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Dated New-York, April 20, 1874.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., April 25, 1874. }

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING 10,000 CUBIC yards, more or less, in the main ship channel, harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office until noon, May 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guarantee specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, }
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 1, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 1, 1874, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station, for the year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to the quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to BENJ. D. GREENE,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

CITY GAS COMPANY OF YONKERS.

Proposals will be received to furnish pipe as follows:
6,000 lineal feet of six inches.
1,500 lineal feet of four inches.
28,000 lineal feet of three inches.
Payable in stock of the Company. These works are all built and ready for operation.

Proposals will be received by E. R. JONES, Treasurer, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE for Bulkhead or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, May 11, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EVENT OF 1874.

P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN
GREAT ROMAN
HIPPODROME,
HIPPODROME,
THE LARGEST
THE LARGEST
AMUSEMENT
AMUSEMENT
BUILDING
BUILDING
ON EARTH!
ON EARTH!
ASTONISHING
ASTONISHING
SUCCESS
SUCCESS
OF THE MONSTER
OF THE MONSTER
ENTERPRISE!
ENTERPRISE!
BRILLIANT
BRILLIANT
SCENES ON
SCENES ON
THE GREAT
THE GREAT
QUARTER-MILE
QUARTER-MILE
RACE COURSE!
RACE COURSE!
CHARIOT RACES!
CHARIOT RACES!
HURDLE RACES!
HURDLE RACES!
STEEPLE-CHASES!
STEEPLE-CHASES!
FLAT RACES!
FLAT RACES!
ELEPHANT RACES!
ELEPHANT RACES!
PONY RACES!
PONY RACES!
MONKEY RACES!
MONKEY RACES!
LIBERTY RACES!
LIBERTY RACES!
ROMAN STANDING RACE!
ROMAN STANDING RACE!
BEAUTIFUL AND
BEAUTIFUL AND
THRILLING
THRILLING
TRAPEZE ACTS!
TRAPEZE ACTS!
JOIGNERY,
JOIGNERY,
THE MODERN
THE MODERN
HERCULES!
HERCULES!
CAMEL RACES!
CAMEL RACES!
OSTRICH RACES!
OSTRICH RACES!
&c., &c., &c.
&c., &c., &c.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Menagerie Department opens at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Grand Pageant of the CONGRESS OF NATIONS moves promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

Avoid the crowd by attending the afternoon performance, which entertainment is equal in every respect to that of the evening.

Reserved seats for orchestra and balcony can be purchased three days in advance at box-office, (open from 8 to 4,) and at Millet & Co.'s music store, No. 437 Broadway.

Orchestra, $1; balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. Private boxes, seating four, $6.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS,
BEAUTIFUL PORCELAINS, VELVET CASES, $5 EACH.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
ENGAGEMENT FOR A
LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS, WITH
THE POPULAR AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
who will make his first appearance at this theatre
on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, and
appear every evening during the week, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1:30,
in Dr. Bird's classical tragedy, in five acts, entitled,
THE GLADIATOR,
purchased by Mr. McCullough from the Executors of the late Edwin Forrest,
sustaining his great rôle of
SPARTACUS.
He will be assisted by
Miss LILLIE..........as..........SENONA
Her first appearance at this theatre.
Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN..........as..........PHASARIUS
His first appearance here this season.
And the whole strength of the company.

Seats may be secured six days in advance at the box-office of theatre, or branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, JR.......Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, May 4,
And every evening during the week,
The eminent American artiste,
Miss COOMBS,
in her exquisite impersonation of
LADY TEAZLE,
in Sheridan's grand old comedy,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Box-book now open.
Grand Matinée SATURDAY, May 9, at 1:30 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. MARIETTA RAVEL.
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1874.
EVENING AT 8.
The charming actress
MARIETTA RAVEL,
in the
thrilling military drama of
JARTINE,
THE PRIDE OF THE
FOURTEENTH.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
The celebrated tragedienne,
Miss
SOPHIE MILES,
in the great sensation of
AURORA FLOYD.
Concluding with the drama
ROBERT MACAIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The new sensational drama,
WILD CAT NED.
The WILSON BROTHERS in new acts.
Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER,
CHARLEY WHITE.
The best entertainment in the City.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
LOWEST PRICES IN NEW-YORK, CONSIDERING QUALITY. Broadway, corner 32d st.

MISS MINNIE SWAYZE,
the lecturer and reader, will appear at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 12.
Subject—REFORM AND REFORMERS.
Miss S. E. NEWMAN will preside at the organ

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1874, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
"SATIN FINISH" AND ALL LATEST STYLES.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22D ST. AND BROADWAY.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled will be held at the Hospital, corner of Lexington av. and 42d st., TUESDAY, the 5th inst., 4 o'clock P. M., when the usual business of the occasion will be transacted. By order of the board.
R. M. HARTLEY, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF VAULT-OWNERS in the New York City Marble Cemetery (2d st.) for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held in the Directors' room, National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on Monday, May 4, from 12 to 1 P. M.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

MR. GOODYEAR'S LAST LECTURE
of this season
will be held at lecture-room of
DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH, 4th av. and 23d st.,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4, AT 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
"FAMOUS MONUMENTS OF ANTIQUE SCULPTURE."
Illustrated by stereopticon views.
Admission $1.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is* produced *by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS, *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best made, *and combine* PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of* tone. *Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These* Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and* balance *in* monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. Pianos *and* Organs *to* let *at* low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in* every County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. *A* liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

LINDEMAN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

REMOVAL OF
The American Conservatory of Music
to No. 6 East 20th st., near 5th av.
Applications will be received from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

AN ORGANIST OFFERS HIS SERVICES—No salary required; Protestant Episcopal; where good congregational singing is desired preferred; is willing to train school children. Apply by letter to HANDEL, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A GREATER VARIETY OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs for rent or sale at lower prices than elsewhere; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Weber, and others. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT.
THE GRAND SACRED FESTIVAL CONCERT,
Tendered to Mr. J. C. FRYER, for his benefit, by
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, } Mme. LUCCA; { Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI,
together with all the artists of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
in conjunction with the
complete Chorus and powerful Orchestra.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, May 3, AT 8,
STABAT MATER
will be presented ENTIRE, with chorus and orchestra.
Also a GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, } Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, { Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI,
will appear in conjunction with
Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Mlle. FREDA DE GEBELE,
M. V. CAPOUL, Mr. TOM KARL,
Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor NANNETTI,
Signor SCOLARA, Mr. A. SOHST.
Musical Director and Conductors.. { Signor E. MUZIO, Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Accompanist..........Mr. G. W. COLBY.
Organist..........Signor BOLIS.

Mme. NILSSON and Mme. LUCCA, in Stabat Mater, will sing (for the first and only time in America) "Quis est Homo."

The Academy Box Office will be open from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of admission tickets.
General Admission..........TWO ($2) DOLLARS.
Family Circle..........ONE DOLLAR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY CONCERT—NILSSON, LUCCA.—A lower stage box, best in the house, also a front box, for sale at Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ACADEMY. CAPOUL'S BENEFIT.
TO-MORROW,
positively the final performances of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
M. VICTOR CAPOUL'S
BENEFIT MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) MAY 4, at 1:30 P. M.
Mme. NILSSON. Mme. ILMA DI MURSKA. Mme. LUCCA. Mlle. TORRIANI.
Mlle. DI MURSKA sings by kind permission of Mr. F. Rullman.
The performance will consist of the following:
The First Act { FRA DIAVOLO. Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Mlle. FREDA DE GEBELE,
CAPOUL, SCOLARA, BOY,
COLETTI, BARILI.
The Fourth Act { LES HUGUENOTS. Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
NILSSON AND CAPOUL.
The Third Act { AIDA. Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI.
TORRIANI,
CAPOUL, DEL PUENTE, COLETTI.
The Third Act { LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
ILMA DI MURSKA,
CAPOUL, SCOLARA, &c., &c.
Musical Directors and Conductors, Signor E. MUZIO, Mr. S. BEHRENS.
On TUESDAY, May 5, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
Grand testimonial benefit tendered
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH,
and final performance of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
LUCCA. DI MURSKA. LUCCA.
DI MURSKA. LUCCA. DI MURSKA.
In conjunction with the principal artists, chorus, and orchestra of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The performance will consist of the following:
The first act FAUST,
The second act DER FREISCHUETZ,
The second act DINORAH,
The second act LUCREZIA BORGIA,
The fifth act HAMLET (the Mad Scene.)
Seats now at the Academy; also No. 701 (Schirmer's,) and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CAPOUL BENEFIT, MONDAY, last appearance of NILSSON. Front boxes and seats can be had at Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE BEST SEATS FOR CAPOUL BENEFIT AT TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY. STRAKOSCH'S BENEFIT.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, AT 8,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH,
the Director of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
tendered him by a number of distinguished citizens and patrons of the opera. The undermentioned renowned artists have volunteered their assistance:
Mme. Pauline Mlle. Ilma di Mme. Pauline
Lucca, Murska, Lucca,
Di Murska, Lucca, Di Murska.
Mlle. DI MURSKA sings, by kind permission of Mr. F. Rullmann, in conjunction with the principal artists, chorus, and orchestra of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The performance will consist of the following:
GOUNOD—First act FAUST.
CAPOUL, NANNETTI.
WEBER—Second act DER FREISCHUETZ. (in German.)
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Mlle. CANISSA, PFLUEGER.
MEYERBEER—Second act DINORAH.
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
DONIZETTI—Second act LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
TOM KARL, NANNETTI.
THOMAS—Fifth act HAMLET, (The Mad Scene.)
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Directors and Conductors, { Signor E. MUZIO, Mr. S. BEHRENS.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR THE opera, Barnum's, and all theatres at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., 46th and 47th sts.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
IMPERIALS $8, CARDS $4 PER DOZEN.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CUSHMAN.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4,
Selections from "Romeo and Juliet."
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6,
Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9,
Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
NOTE.—The second part of each Reading will consist of Miscellaneous Selections.
Morning Readings at 2. Evening Readings at 8.
Reserved seats, $1. Tickets for any of the single Readings for sale at Carrillo's stationery store, No. 825 Broadway, near 12th st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
OVER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

PARK THEATRE.
BROADWAY AND 22d ST.,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHARLES FECHTER
in
LOVE'S PENANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
WESTON'S GREATEST EFFORT.
WALKING 500 MILES IN SIX DAYS.
115 MILES WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON
will undertake this task in American Institute Hall, 63d st. and 3d av., beginning May 11.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
each afternoon and evening.
Admission, 50 cents.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
PICTURES INSERTED ON WATCH DIALS.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY EVENING, May 3..........T. N. DOUTNEY
The reformed rum-seller and drinker of Boston.
Subject—"MURDERED, AND RUM DID IT."
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Lecture begins at 7:45 precisely.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
UNRIVALED SUCCESS WITH CHILDREN.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, }
No. 299 MULBERRY ST. }

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND FOR THE CITY of New-York give public notice that it will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) during the month of May, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses for the ensuing year, to sell strong and spirituous Liquors, Wines, Ale and Beer, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, at the following rates of license fees, which have been established in conformity with chapter 549 of laws of 1873, viz:

CLASS 1. For first-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2. For second-class Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, &c., the sum of $150.

CLASS 3. For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $100.

CLASS 4. For store-keepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.

CLASS 5. For all places where Ale and Beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous Wines or Liquor, the sum of $30.

The amount of the License Fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a License will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Particular attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath, and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or any immoral or unlawful purpose.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws has been opened in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this Board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

No money received after 3 P. M.
JAMES L. STEWART, } Commissioners
D. D. T. MARSHALL, } of
JOHN R. VOORHIS, } Excise.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON,
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30 P. M.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
151ST TO 158TH
PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the New Play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.
*** The public are informed that the protracted run of this
MOST CHARMING PLAY,
which has entered upon the
SIXTH MONTH,
and which might be indefinitely extended, must shortly be brought to a close, to enable the Management to avail themselves of the services of other members of the Company, for whose appearance there have been many requests
☞ In preparation for MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL,
Alexander Dumas, fils, great play,
CAMILLE,
in which Miss CLARA MORRIS, (who has returned from her brilliant starring tour,) Miss MAUDE GRANGER, and Mr. JOHN PARSELLE will reappear.
TUESDAY, May 5, Benefit of Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY.
FRIDAY, May 8, Benefit of Miss KATE CLAXTON.
SATURDAY, May 9, at 1:30 P. M., twenty-third Matinée of LED ASTRAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway.
Begins at 8:15. Over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE!
The great play by the author of "Camille."
A
Marvelous
and
Irresistible
Revelation
of
Dramatic
Power.
Capt. Montaiglin, one man in ten thousand..
Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Monsieur Octave, one man of many..
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Jovin, on the trail of Monsieur Alphonse..
Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Remy, an old hulk, laid up for coast duty..
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Raymonde, an old man's darling and a young man's slave..........Miss ADA DYAS
Mme. Guichard—"Born so"..
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Manon, a peasant..........Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Bonette, her daughter..........Miss NINA VARIAN
Adrienne, one of the nameless..........BIJOU HERON
FOURTH ALPHONSE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, at 1:30.
*** Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
ALL SIZES, ALL PRICES.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
PRODUCTION,
after careful and elaborate preparation,
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1874,
AND EVERY EVENING; ALSO, SATURDAY MATINEE
T. W. Robertson's exquisitely-beautiful comedy of
SCHOOL.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........JACK POYNTZ
(His original character.)
Mr. John Gilbert..........as..........Dr. Sutcliffe
Mr. John Brougham..........as..........Beau Farintosh
Mr. Harry Beckett..........as..........Mr. Krutz
Mr. Edward Arnott..........as..........Lord Beaufoy
Mr. J. W. Peck..........as..........Vaughan
Miss Effie Germon..........as..........Naomi Tighe
Miss Jeffreys-Lewis..........as..........Bella
Mrs. John Sefton..........as..........Mrs. Sutcliffe
Tilly.......... } Pupils at Cedar Grove House. { ....Miss K. Bartlett
Milly..........Miss A. Rowe
Laura..........Miss C. Bate
Clara..........Miss J. Clark
Kitty..........Miss J. Ross
Hetty..........Miss T. Morgan
Lulu..........Miss E. Simpson
Fannie..........Miss H. Germaine
Sallie..........Miss Edwards
Josephine..........Miss Elton
SCHOOL MATINEE SATURDAY, MAY 9, AT 1:30.
Box-book open two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

Miss
NEILSON
Will give, (for the first time in America,) and as her FAREWELL APPEARANCES this season, two readings,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.
SATURDAY MORNING, May 9.
PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY:
NEILSON'S FIRST AND ONLY READINGS IN AMERICA.
"Lady Clare"..........Tennyson
"Phedre"..........Racine
"Dora"..........Tennyson
"Love for Love"..........Congreve
"Romeo and Juliet," Balcony Scene, Shakespeare
"The Knight and the Lady," Ingoldsby Legends
"The Charge of the Light Brigade," Tennyson
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Sale of seats will commence Monday morning, May 4, at Steinway Hall, at 114 and 701 Broadway, and the principal hotels.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
ELEGANT AND TASTEFUL.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

NEW-YORKER STADT THEATRE.
Next SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1874, the great
OSTAVA TORRIANI, HENRY WIENIAWSKI, and P. H. GILMORE'S
Twenty-second Regiment Band Combination, sixty-five pieces, and a host of other talent.
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
MONSTER PROGRAMME.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM
Broadway and 35th st.
THE GREAT STORM
THE GREAT STORM
THE GREAT STORM
Over
LONDON.
Rain, hail, thunder, and lightning.
NO UMBRELLAS WANTED.
Two performances daily. Admission, $1.

PARK THEATRE.—CHARLES FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL. TUESDAY, MAY 12.
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK
WILL PERFORM, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12,
Handel's celebrated
ORATORIO, SAMSON,
with grand chorus, full orchestra, and a number of eminent soloists.
Conductor, Dr. Leop. Damrosch.
Tickets, including reserved seats, $1 each, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and all the principal music stores.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Of
The celebrated Prestidigitateur,
Prof. HERMANN.
Box plans at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at box office Academy of Music.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC.—"ON THE SHORES of that Beautiful River," Blake, 40 cents; "Join the Dance," waltz song sung by Mme. Nilsson, 50 cents; "Sweet May," trio, by Barnby, 50 cents; "At Home Waltzes," Strauss, 75 cents; "Haddon Hall Reminiscence," by Richard Hoffman, 75 cents; "Danbury News Man," Fiske, 75 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

VAN LOAN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.
FIDELITY AND ARTISTIC FINISH.
Broadway, corner 32d st.

LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that;

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1874.
GEORGE S. STUDWELL,
Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.
SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

BEST ROOFING.—WORK GUARANTEED; TIN roofs made entire or old roofs repaired; satisfaction or no pay. Plastic Slate Roofing Company, No. [illegible] Liberty st., New-York.

KINZEY

767 & 769 BROADWAY, & 66 EAST 9TH ST.

Kinzey's is on the south-west corner of Broadway and 9th st., Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, running through to No. 66 East 9th st., occupying that entire building, covering about 22,000 square feet, for business purposes, making one of the largest and most attractive stores in the City, if not in the country.

Lace Department.

Yak Laces, 1½ inches wide, 15c.
Yak Laces, 2½ inches wide, 31c.
Yak Laces, 3 inches wide, 39c.
Yak Laces, 3½ inches wide, 46c.
Yak Laces, 4 inches wide, 59c.
Yak Laces, 4½ inches wide, 75c.

Real Guipure Lace, 15c. yard.
Real Guipure Lace, 25c. yard.
Real Guipure Lace, 31c. yard.
Real Guipure Lace, 39c. yard.
Real Guipure Lace, 50c. yard.
Real Guipure Lace, 69c. yard.

Guipure Laces Beaded, 3 inches wide, 75c. yard.
Guipure Laces Beaded, 4 inches wide, $1 yard.
Guipure Laces Beaded, 5 inches wide, $1 25 yard.

French Guipure Laces, all Silk, from 1 to 4 inches wide, from 12½c. to 60c. yard.
Colored and White Yak Laces at popular prices.
Black and White Guipures.

Black Silk Brussels Nets, 25c. to $1 75.
Colored Silk Brussels Nets, 25c. yard.
Black Silk Beaded Nets.
Thread Spot Nets for Vails.
Chenille dotted Laces.
Colored dotted Silk Laces.

Spanish Scarf Laces,
Spanish Lace Borders,
Silk Guipure Nets,
Scarf Laces 75c. yard,
Colored Laces for Scarfs.
Chenille Bordered Laces.

Beaded Silk Veils $1 up.
Spanish Lace Veils with Rich Beaded Borders.
All the novelties in new style Lace Veils.
Chenille Dotted Veils.

LACE GOODS.

Black Thread Barbes, $1
Black Thread Barbes, $1 25
Black Thread Barbes, $1 50
Black Thread Barbes, $2
Black Thread Barbes, $2 50
Black Thread Barbes, $3 50

Point Applique Barbes.
Lace Coiffures, $2 75 up.
Llama Lace Barbes, $1 up.
White Thread Barbes, 75c. up.
Point Lace sets, low,
Point Lace Handkerchiefs.

Llama Lace Shawls from auction $4 up to $50.
Llama Parasol Covers.
Llama Lace Capes.
Llama Lace Sacques.
Llama Lace Coiffures.

2,000 Real Point Duchess Point Applique Thread and Round Point Collars closing out at less than half the gold cost of importation—Examine.

Closing out at half gold cost, Real Lace Sets, Barbes Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.,&c., closing line imported linen sets, Chemisette and Sleeves, at 49 cents per set.

Bridal Illusions, all widths.
English Crapes, 25c. to $2.
Colored Silk Illusions, 25c.
Black and white French Pearl laces, 10c. to 50c. yd.
English thread laces.

We have some very pretty patterns Italian Valenciennes Laces from ½ to 3 inches wide, 5c. to 75c. yard.
French Valenciennes Laces from 15c. to 50c. dozen yards.
Applique Laces 15c. to $1 25 yard.

Linen Edgings 3c. to 20c. yard
Crochet Edgings 2c. to 20c. yard.
Wide Val. Laces 12½c. yard
Duchess Laces 10c. to 25c. yard
Cluny Laces 5c. to 50c. yard
Colored Cluny Laces.

Embroideries.

5,000 yards Hamburgs, 3c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 6c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 8c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 10c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 12c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 15c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 18c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 20c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 22c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 25c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 28c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 31c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 33c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 39c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 42c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 50c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 56c. yard.
5,000 yards Hamburgs, 62c. yard.

Embroidered Dimity Bands. Worked double Bands, 15c. to 50c. Guipure Bands, 33c. to 75c. Linen Shirt Bosoms, Infants' Embroidered Waists, Embroidered Tuckings.

Cotton Trimmings.

Daisy Rufflings, 19c. piece.
Linen Tape Trimmings, 20c. piece.
Jaconet Plaitings, 6c. yard.
Straight Tuckings, 10c. yard,
Bias Tuckings, 10c. yard.
Dimity Rufflings, 25c. piece.

Skirt Ruffling, wide.
Rich goods with embroidery.
Cashes Rufflings, 31c. piece up.
Coventry Rufflings, all widths.
Embroidery Trimmings, 19c. piece up.
Magic Rufflings, 20c. piece up.

Applique Lace Tidies.
Nottingham Lace Tidies.
Hand-crochet Tidies.
Rich crochet Trimmings.
Skirt Rufflings, 10c. yard up.
Skirt Protector, 10c. piece.

Braided Toilet Mats.
Sets of five, 69c. set.
Cashes Snow Drops.
Unique Embroidery.
Crochet Night-caps.
Fancy Rufflings, low.

500 dozens Ladies' Linen Collars, gilt balls, 10c. each.
Neck Rufflings, with Real and Imitation Laces.
Fancy Laces for neck wear.
Lace Ruchings, new styles.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT

All-linen Hemstitch, 11c., 12½c., 15c.
Very fine all-linen do., 20c., 25c., 31c.
All-Linen embroidered at 25c.
Embroidered, with initials, 25c. up.
Mourning Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $1.
Linen Tape Borders, 11c. to 25c.

Ladies' all linen, new styles, colored Borders, 25c. to 50c.
The latest for ladies' fine French Handkerchiefs, in colors to match suits.
Misses' Handkerchiefs, 8c. to 25c.

500 dozen Boys' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Hemmed, colored borders, 12c.
All linen, hemmed, 12½c.
Ladies' extra fine, all linen, hemstich, $2 25, dozen.
Fine linen hemstitch, 15c.

Gents' all linen, hemmed, 20c., 25c.
Gents' all linen, fine, 28c. to 40c.
200 dozen Gents' all linen French, hemstich, new style, colored borders, 75c., worth $1 25.
Gents' colored borders, 20c. to 50c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Gents' silk Cravats.
Gents' silk Ties.
Gents' Underwear.
Gents' Collars and Cuffs.
Gents' Hosiery.
Gents' Suspenders.

Boys' Ties and Cravats.
Boys' Merino Underwear.
Boys' Suspenders.
Boys' Collars and Cuffs.
Full assortment of Gents' Merino Underwear.

KINZEY,
767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER NINTH ST.
CORNER BELOW A. T. STEWART'S.

First section of the store is occupied by the Tie and Scarf Department, Handkerchief Department, Lace Department, Lace Goods Department, Underwear Department, Glove Department, Ribbon and Sash Department, Flower Department, Fan Department, Frame Department, Bronze and Fancy Department, and Jewelry Department.

Ribbon Department.

No. 4, all Silk Gros Grain, 10c. yard.
No. 5, all Silk Gros Grain, 12c. yard.
No. 7, all Silk Gros Grain, 13c. yard.
No. 9, all Silk Gros Grain, 15c. yard.
No. 12, all Silk Gros Grain, 20c. yard.
No. 16, all Silk Gros Grain, 25c. yard.

No. 3, all Silk Ribbons, 3c. yard.
No. 4, all Silk Ribbons, 6c. yard.
No. 5, all Silk Ribbons, 8c. yard.
No. 7, all Silk Ribbons, 10c. yard.
No. 9, all Silk Ribbons, 12c. yard.
No. 12, all Silk Ribbons, 15c. yard.

No. 4, all Silk Roman, 10c. yard.
No. 5, all Silk Roman, 14c. yard.
No. 7, all Silk Roman, 19c. yard.
No. 9, all Silk Roman, 25c. yard.
No. 12, all Silk Roman, 25c. yard.
No. 16, all Silk Roman, 25c. yard.

1,000 pieces Best Boiled Ribbon, four inches wide, in every color, and Black and White, at 25c. yard.
Nos. 4 and 5 fancy Neck Ribbons Embroidered.

Sash Ribbons.

7-inch Sash Ribbons in Spring colors 25c. yard.
6-inch Plaids in Spring colors and shades 29c. yard.
5 to 7-inch Scotch Plaids, 39c., 44c., 50c. yard.

7-inch Black Gros Grain, 50c. yard.
6-inch Roman Sash, 50c. yard.
6-inch Brocade Sash, 50c. yard.
6-inch Watered Sash, 48c. yard.
7-inch Satin Striped, 39c. yard.
7-inch Plain Sash, 50c. yard.

All Silk Gros Grain Sash Ribbons 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inches wide.
8-inch Double-faced Roman Gros Grains at $1 yard.
7-inch All Silk Gros Grain, 75c.

Silk Windsor Sashes, 2½ yards long, at $1.
Windsor Sashes, 12 inches Wide, Heavily Fringed, $4 96.
Richly Embroidered and Beaded Sashes.

Ties and Scarfs.

All Silk Windsor Ties, 15c.
Windsor Ties, 5 inches wide, 25c.
Fringed Ties, wide, 25c.
Silk Lace Ties, 25c.
Ribbed Silk Ties, 25c.
Grenadine Ties, 39c.

Very pretty Embroidered Ties, 5 inches wide, at 50c.
6-inch Windsor Ties, 50c.
All the new styles in Embroidered Ties, 25c. to $1.
New styles in Ties.

A large job lot of Silk Grenadine and Crape Dechine Ties closing low. Everything new in neck wear, at popular prices. Square Silk Handkerchiefs, 56c.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Beaded Silk Fringes, 25c. to 50c.
Beaded Silk Fringes, 75c. to $1 25.
Beaded Silk Fringes, $1 39 to $2 50.
Four-inch beaded Tassel Fringe, 93c.
Fringes, all-cut-beads, 60c. and $1 25.
Extra rich Fringes, 75c. to $1 25.

Our Trimming Department is the largest in the City. We have the best styles and the lowest prices. All the new shades in Colored Silk Fringes.

Beaded Headings, 50c. per dozen.
Beaded Gimps, 10c. to $1 25 yard.
Passementerie Gimps, in great variety, from $1 50 to $15 piece.
Passementerie Ornaments, Jet Tassels and Loops.

White Pique Trimmings.
Colored Pique Trimmings.
Colored Silk Trimmings.
Braids and Gimps.
Cords and Tassels.
Beaded Galloons.

Silk Department.

Lining and Trimming Silks.
Dress and Bonnet Silks.
Colored and Watered Silks, 75c. yard.
Black Watered Silks, $1 yard.
Colored Silks, 75c. and $1.
Lining Silk, 25c. to 50c. yard.

Bonnet Silks, 62c. yard up.
Trimming Silks, 75c. yard up.
Turquois Silks, 75c. to $1.
Millinery Silks, 62c. to $2.
Foulard Silks, 75c. yard.
Crape Dechines, 50c. yard.

Black dress Silks from auction very low.
Black Gros Grain, $1.
Black Gros Grain, $1 50.
Black Gros Grain, $1 75.
Black Gros Grain, $2.

White Goods.

Tucked Muslins, 20c. to 75c.
Plaid Jaconets, 20c. to 50c.
Striped Jaconets, 20c. to 50c.
Striped Nainsook, 20c. to 50c.
Plaid Nainsook, 20c. to 50c.
Plain Nainsooks low.

Jaconet Muslins.
Swiss Muslins.
Dotted Swisses.
Fine Piques, 20c. up.
Figured Piques, 25 c.
Lawns for suits.

Dress Linings of all kinds.
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.
Twilled Linings, Crinoline, Wigans, Selicias, &c., &c.
Tarlatans, in all colors.

Linen Table Damask.
Linen Towels, low.
Linen Napkins.
Linen Towelings,
Shirting Linens.
Bath Towels.

A large lot of striped and fancy Swiss Muslins, closing out, 25c. yard.
White Linen Lawns, yard wide, 28c. yard.
Dotted Swisses, 25c. up.

Hosiery Department.

Ladies' full regular English striped Hose, 50c.
Misses' extra length striped English Hose, 25c.
Extra quality and length Silk-clocked Balbriggans, 49c.

Full regular-made Hose, 25c.
Misses' English Hose, full regular extra length, 25c.
A job lot of extra quality full regular Hose, 29c. pair.
Misses' Lisle Hose, 25c. pair.

A job lot of White and Brown Lisle Lace Hose, regular made, 25c.
Iron-frame Hose, 25c.
Ladies' Striped English Hose in every quality.

Gents' Striped ½ Hose.
Gents' full regular do., 20c.
English super stout, 20c.
½ Hose, silk clocked, 25c.
Extra fine full regular, 25c.
Boys' full regular, 15c.

FANCY GOODS.

Fine Toilet sets
Parian Marble Statuettes.
Canary Birds and Cages.
School Bags and Baskets.
Perfume and Toilet Caskets.
Bronze and Oxidized Goods.

Zephyr Worsteds and Canvas.
Writing Desks and Work-boxes.
Fine Vienna Gilt Goods.
Music-boxes, 1 to 8 airs.
Perfume and Odor boxes.
Bisque and Lava Goods.

KINZEY,
767 and 769 Broadway,
AND NO. 66 EAST 9TH ST.,
CORNER BELOW A. T. STEWART'S.

Second section of the store is occupied by the toilet department, soap department, button department, braid department, notion department, gents' furnishing department, hosiery department, embroidery department, parasol department, silver-ware department, leather goods department, Swiss carving department, doll department, and chromo department.

Flower Department.

We have beyond question the largest as well as the finest selection of French Flowers to be found in the City, all new fresh goods carefully selected.

Roses and Buds in buff, Pink, tea, scarlet, blue, &c.
Bandaux of Grapes and Buds.
Bandaux of Forget-me-nots.
Sprays of Mignonette, Lily of the Valley and Heliotrope.

Wreaths of Berries and Ivy.
Wreaths of Roses and Buds.
Wreaths of Violets and Daisies.
Wreaths of Apple Blossoms.
Rich Mourning Flowers,
Rich Flowers in Coronets.

Flowers for Looping Dresses.
Bouquets for the Neck.
Flowers for the Hair.
Trailing and Single Flowers.
Clusters and Montures.
Bunches of Fruit Flowers.

Opening 300 Boxes finest French Flowers, in large Cluster and Bunches, as well as Trailing Flowers, worth from $1 to $3. We shall sell them 50c., 75c., and $1.

Bonnets and Hats.

French and Belgian Chips, English and Italian Straws, Leghorns in all the shapes, Neapolitans and Chips.
We have over 150 different styles and shapes.

French imported Pattern Bonnets closing out.
Imported Round Hats.
Bonnets and Round Hats trimmed to order.
Trimmed Bonnets.

Our Bonnet and Hat Department is back in the Ninth street store, where you will find the largest assortment in the City.
Misses' trimmed Hats.

We have the
Irene, Cascade, Riverside,
Lucca, Devere, Englewood,
Gloria, Marine, Nonpariel,
Fleeta, Frolic, Christina,
Effie, Rustic, Flotilla.

School Hats, 33c. up.
Linen Shade Hats, 39c.
Sun Hats, 39c. up.
Rustic, Palmetto, and Florida Hats, 75c. each.
Boys' trimmed Hats.

Millinery ornaments in Jet Spays, Bandaux, Slides in Jet Steel and Pearl Oxidized Shell, &c., Arrows, and very Pretty Jet and Pearl.

Parasol Department.

We have as large and fine an assortment as is to be found anywhere in the City in imported and domestic makes. Full assortment of Misses' Parasols in every quality.

22 and 24 inch heavy Twilled Silks, Paragon Frames, gold, silver, pearl, and ebony handles.
Changeable Twilled Silks, imported handles, very rich.

Extra fine 22-inch Twilled Silk Paragon Frames, navy, blue, brown, and black, rich handles, $4 37.
Beaded and fringed Parasols.
Sun Umbrellas.

Gents' English Umbrellas.
Ladies' English Umbrellas.
18-inch Silk Umbrella, $1 49.
20-inch Silk Umbrella, $2 09.
22-inch Silk Umbrella, $2 39.
Gents' Silk Umbrellas, $3 75 up.

Jewelry Department.

Opening 10 cases Parisian Novelties this week.
The latest things in sets.
The latest things in ear-rings.
The latest things in slides.
The latest in Hair ornaments.

1,500 Real Coraline Sets.
Ear-rings and Pin, 69c. set.
1,200 fine Enameled Japanese Sets, 69c. set.
2,000 Black Garnet Sets, 49c. set.

1,200 Cut Steel Sets, 39c. entire set.
Whitby Jet Sets, 75c.
Fine Shell Sets,
Whitby Jet and Rubber Jewelry.

French Shell Hair Pins, 29c.
Black Garnet Hair Pins, 29c.
Colored Pearl Hair Pins, 25c.
Every Variety of Ear-rings, 15c. to $3.
Garnet Jet Ear Screws.
Floral Sets, new designs.

Rubber and Whitby Jet Necklaces, Chains, Lockets, Crosses, Slides, &c., &c.
2,000 Jet Bandaux, 25c.
2,000 Beaded Sprays, 25c.
3,000 Rubber Bracelets, 25c.

Pearl and Steel Slides.
Steel and Pearl Ornaments.
Pearl and Fancy Necklaces.
Fancy Sleeve-buttons.
Oxidized Sleeve-buttons, 19c. pair.
Pearl and Gilt do., 25c. pair.

The new Sash-pin.
Belt-buckles in Steel, Oxidized Gilt, Rubber, Nickel, and Silver.
1,200 Fine Imported Chatelaines, Three-attachment, 59c.

Millinery Ornaments in Jet, Steel, Shell, Pearl, Gilt and Nickel.
Cut Ball Hair-pins, 15c.
Long Jet Chains, 25c.
Roman Pearl Beads.

Fan Department.

Opening two cases fine Paris Fans with Pearl, Ivory, Gilt, and Ebony Handles, with fine Hand Painting on Satin and Silk, Much below former prices.

We have the large Fan, Nicely Painted, at 50c.
Silk Fans, Gilt Sticks, 59c.
Lot of Small Silk Fans, 10c.
Fine Polished Handles, with Paintings on Silk, at 25c.

We have closed out an entire stock of fine, Rich Fans, at less than half gold cost; one lot are Black Satin, with real lace and gilt sticks; Black Satin, finely-carved sticks, richly painted; Satin Fans, with gilt sticks; finely-carved Fans, with fine hand-painting on Satin; White Satin, on finely-enameled sticks, with many others. They cost from $2 to $4 each. We shall sell the choice out of the entire lot at 98 cents.

Several other lots of rich Silk and Satin Fans, 25c., 50c., and 75c.
A large lot of Linen Fans, every color, and carved handles, 10c. each.

Large assortment of Chromos, with and without frames, very low.

Fresh Spring Goods in all of our thirty-eight departments, and you will find new goods every day, and at popular prices.

KINZEY,
767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER OF 9TH ST.
CORNER BELOW A. T. STEWART'S.

Third section of the store is occupied by the Silk Department, Velvet Department, Silk Trimming Department, Bonnet and Hat Department, Millinery Department, White Goods Department, Linen Department, Dress-Lining Department, Worsted and Canvas Departments, Trimmed Hat Department, and Variety Department.

Underwear Department.

Chemise, trimmed and embroidered, 50c.
Chemise, neatly tucked, 50c.
Fine, embroidered, &c., 79c.
Extra Fine Corded Chemise, 96c.
Embroidered and Puffed, 96c.
Bias, Tucking, and Ruffles, $1 39.

Worked, Tucked, and Puffed, $1 57.
Extra Embroidered Chemise, $1 89.
Extra, with Corset Cover, $1 75.
Extra Embroidered, Tucked Back and Front, $2 49.
Extra quality, with Lace.

Our assortment of Drawers,
Tucked and Hemmed, 47c.
Ruffled and Tucked, 50c.
Tucked and Trimmed, 56c.
Cluster Tucks and Ruffles, 69c.
Puffed and Tucked, 88c.

Embroidered and Ruffled, $1.
Extra fine Embroidered, $1 57.
Cluster Tucks, Embroidered, $1 15.
Embroidered and Puffed, $1 89.
Several lots of fine Imported Underwear.

Our assortment of Skirts.
Ten-tucked Skirts, 56c.
Extra fine Cambric, 89c.
Ruffled and Tucked, 74c.
Tucked and Flounced, $1.
Three Clusters of Tucks, $1 25.

Fine Ruffled and Tucked, $1 89.
Double Ruffle and Clusters, $2 05.
Fine Embroidered and Tucked, $3 29.
Extra Trail Skirts, puffed and finely Embroidered, $6 29.
Large variety of fine Imported Skirts, low.
Black and Striped Skirts.

Night Robes in variety.
Trimmed and full size, $1.
Tucked and ruffled, $1 10.
Ruffled yoke all round, $1 42.
Bias tucking and ruffled the entire length, $1 99.

Extra embroidered lined yoke back and front, $2 50.
Extra embroidered and inserted, superior quality, $4 96.
Corded and trimmed Sacques, 89c.
Puffed and trimmed Sacques, 96c.

Full assortment of ladies' Sacques, Corset-covers, Waists, &c.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
Misses' Merino Underwear.
Hoop-skirts, Bustles, &c.
Lot of imported Sacques.

Would call particular attention to a bankrupt stock of ladies' underwear, purchased this week, made of good muslin, and on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines.

Ladies' full size, Tucked, Cambric Skirts, 56c.

Ladies' full size Cluster Tuck Cambric Skirts, 56c.

Tucked Bosom and Trimmed Chemise, 50c.

Ruffle and Embroidered Chemise, full size, 50c.

Full size Chemise Tucked Back and Front, 56c.

Finely Tucked and Trimmed Chemise, 56c.

Toilet Sacques Ruffled And Tucked all round, 56c.

Extra Cambric Toilet Lace Trimmed, 50c.

Fine Tucked Drawers, 50c.
Tucked and Ruffled do., 50c.

Extra quality Tucked and Trimmed Drawers, 56c

Misses' Underwear.

Full assortment of Misses' Chemise, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, Night Dresses, Sacques, Waists, Corsets, Basques, &c., from low price to fine goods.
Misses' Underwear to order.

Infants' Department.
Embroidered Merino Cloaks.
Embroidered Flannel Shawls.
Infants' Caps, fine assortment.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.
Slips, Aprons, Sacques, &c.

CORSETS.

French-woven, 18 bones, 59c
Kid-fitting Skeleton, 75c.
French-woven, 28 bones, 87c.
French-woven, 40 bones, fine hand Embroidery, $1 25.
Nursing Corset, 28 bones, $1 46.

Fine French Corsets, 88 bones, fine Silk Embroidered, $1 50.
French Cortille Corsets, $1 69.
Fine Corsets made to order.
Misses' Corsets, every size.
Misses' Corset-waist, 29c.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Two-button Genuine Jouvin Kids, $1.
Three-button Black do., $1.
Two-button Kid Gloves, 50c.
Two-button Black Kids, 75c.
Our Two-button Embroidered, 75c.
Job lot Real Kid Gloves, 50c.

One-button Operas, 50c.
One-button Blacks, 50c.
One-button Modes, 25c.
One-button Modes, 39c.
Two-button Addie Glove, 50c.
Fancy Colors in Kids, 50c.

Genuine Jouvin's real kid gloves for misses, in new Spring colors, opera's, white and blacks, 69c. a pair.
Closing out a lot of ladies' real kid gloves, two buttons, 75c.

BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.

We have no old stock or old styles of this glove, but all new fresh goods. We warrant every pair, and give a new pair for all that rip or tear.

We have them in two and three buttons, plain black, black, stitched with white, new Spring tints, modes and drabs, all the opera shades.

Our well-known seamless glove, every pair warranted.
Gent's Bajou's gloves.
Gent's Reynier dog-skin, 96c.
Gent's kid gloves, 75c. and 89c.
Gent's Spring gloves, 25c. to $1.

Ladies' and misses' kid finish silk gloves in colors and black, in one, two, three and four buttons.
English Berlin gloves, in one, two, three and four buttons.

Misses' fine White Berlin, 25c.
Ladies' two-button Berlin, 25c.
Ladies' three-button Berlin, 25c.
Ladies' Embroidered Tops, 25c.
Ladies' fine Lisle Gloves, 15c., up.
Misses' Lisle Gloves, 15c., up.

500 dozen genuine Reynier three-button undressed Kid Gloves at $1 pair.
Ladies' genuine Reynier Dog-skin Gloves, one button at 96c., two button at $1 25.

French Castor Beaver, two buttons, at 96c. pair.
French Castor Gauntlets, 69c.
French Dog-skin Gauntlets, in colors and blacks, $1.
French Castors, deep cuffs, 96c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We advertise nothing but what we have, and we sell at the prices advertised.

We cordially invite you to visit the store. No urging to buy. It is as good as going to a fair. Come and bring your country friends, as we have the most attractive store in the City.

KINZEY,
767 and 769 Broadway,
AND NO. 66 EAST 9TH ST.,
CORNER BELOW A. T. STEWART'S.

Fourth section, on the lower floor, is devoted to the Toy Department, Basket Department, Fancy Goods Department. Fifth section, up stairs, is occupied by the Wholesale Department. Sixth section, as also the seventh, is occupied by the Wholesale Department, also for Reserve Stock for the several Departments.

Toilet Department.

Is filled with the best of imported articles.
Genuine Lubin's Perfumes,
Powders, Soaps, Lavender Water, &c.
Atkinson's Genuine Extracts.
Saunder's Tinted Powders.

Colgate's Soaps, Perfumeries, Powders, Pomades, Violet Water, Extracts, &c., &c.
Florida and Lavender Water.
American Extracts and Colognes.
Best German Colognes.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
Laird's Bloom of Youth.
Gourand's Oriental Cream.
Pearl Rouge and Meen Fun.
Sterling's Ambrosia.
Harrison's fine Powders.

Allcock's Porous Plasters, 11c.
Morgan's Hand Sapolio, 8c.
Morgan's Cleaning Sapolio, 8c.
Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 18c.
Full assortment of Hair Switches, Curls, &c., at low prices.

Imported and domestic Soaps,
Lubin fine Soaps,
Turtle-oil, Windsor, Oat-meal, Elder-flower, Castile, Honey, Rose, Geranium, Bath, Glycerine, Violet, and many other Soaps.

Real Ivory Brushes.
Tooth and Nail Brushes.
Clothes and Hat Brushes.
Hair and Flesh Brushes.
Bath Towels and Sponges.
Combs of every description.

Toilet Mirrors.
Puffs and Boxes.
Everything requisite for a ladies' toilet, of every description.
Bath and Flesh Gloves.

Silver-Plated Ware.

Our Silver Ware is triple plate on white metal or nickel silver of the latest styles. We keep nothing but the best, and our prices are below the factory prices.

Porcelain-lined Pitchers.
Dinner and Breakfast Castors.
Sugar and Butter Dishes.
Cake and Fruit Baskets.
Soup, Gravy, and Cream Ladles.
Fish, Salad, and Pickle Forks.

Table and Dessert Knives.
Table and Dessert Spoons.
Table and Dessert Forks.
Pie, Cake, and Fish Knives.
Salvers and Trays.
Patent Baking Dish.

Butter Knives and Sugar Shells,
Fruit Knives and Sugar Tongs,
Napkin Rings, Syrup Cups,
Nut-crackers, Pickle Stands,
Also, to order, Tea Sets,
Coffee and Tea Urns, new designs.

Button Department.

Pearl Buttons, 6c., 8c. 10c., 12c. dozen.
Colored Pearl Buttons, 6c. to $1 dozen.
Pearl Dress Buttons, 25c. to 75c.
Oriental Pearl Buttons,
Rich Pearl Buttons, with All the colors of the rainbow.

Opening three cases of rich Pearl Buttons, all sizes, in white and colored Pearls, at popular prices.
Blue Steel Buttons,
Fine Cut Jet Buttons.

15,000 dozens imported Oxidized Buttons, 10c. dozen.
Fine Gilt Buttons,
Nickel-plated Buttons,
Polished Steel Buttons,
Fancy French Buttons.

20,000 dozens large-size French Buttons, fine quality medallion, engraved pearl centres, oxidized, enameled, imitation shell, in fact over fifty different styles, all at 25c. dozen.

Every shade and color in Rich Silk Buttons,
Rich Beaded Buttons,
Rich Pasementerie Buttons,
Black and Colored Crochet Buttons in every size.

Swiss Carvings.

Swiss Carved Brackets, 15c. to $9.
Swiss Corner Brackets, 25c. to $7 50.
Tooth Brush Racks.
Carved Hat Racks.
Swiss Match Safes, 12c. to $2.
Swiss Towel Racks.

Swiss Wall Pockets, 25c. to $5.
Swiss Carved Easels, 25c. to $10.
Swiss Book Slides, 96c. to $5.
Swiss Bouquet Holders.
Swiss Card Receivers.
Swiss Salad Sets.

Boxes for Stereoscope Views.
Wall Pockets for Brushes, &c.
Swiss Carved Bread Boards.
Slipper and Card Racks.
Swiss Toilet Mirrors.
Flower-pot Covers.

Swiss Carved Groups.
Swiss Carved Goods for wedding presents.
Swiss Carved Frames.
Walnut Book Shelves.
Walnut Round Tables, 98c.

Toilet Brackets.
Walnut Frames in Great variety and sizes.
Frames made to order.
Carved Jewel Stands.
Carved Wine Cases.

Leather Goods.

Large Assortment of Real Russia Leather Goods, Bags, Belts, Porte-monnaies, Card-cases, Boxes, Perfume Sets, Toilet-Cases, Card Sets, Cigar-cases, Albums, Portfolios, Straps, &c.

Large Assortment of Porte-monnaies of every conceivable kind, of imported and domestic make.
Traveling and Shopping Bags.
Pearl and Shell Card-cases.
Shawl and Book Straps.

Silk Elastic Belting.
Velvet Elastic Belting.
Russia Leather Belts.
Rich Imported Belts.
Imported Metal Belts.
Beaded Passementerie Belts.

Photographic Frames.

Silk Velvet Frames, 50c., up.
Fine Gilt Frames, 50c., up.
Fine Vienna Frames.
Rustic and Carved Frames.
Velvet and Gilt Frames.
Oxidized Frames, rich.

Forty different styles rich Photograph Frames.
Also for Porcelains from the Vienna Exposition.
Painted Porcelains in a variety of subjects.

Notion Department.

Sewing-machine Needles.
Braids of every kind.
Machine Silks and Twists,
Scissors, Knives, &c., &c.
Initial Paper and Envelopes.
Elastic Braids and Garters.

Dolls of every description.
All kinds of Table Mats.
Linen and Twilled Tapes.
Best makes of Spool Cottons.
Embroidery and Saddlers' Silk.
Stocking and Dress Supporters.

Feather Dusters and Brooms,
Work and Scrap Baskets,
Fine Bird Cages,
Embroidery and Alpaca Braids,
Combs of every kind.

Our Order Department—Persons writing for samples or information must inclose stamp for return postage. Goods sent at once on receipt of money or Post Office order.

KINZEY,
767 & 769 Broadway,
CORNER 9TH ST.
CORNER BELOW A. T. STEWART'S.

POTTERY AND GLASS DEPARTMENT,

THIRD FLOOR,

Presents a large and carefully selected stock of new styles in Dinner Sets, Dessert Sets, Breakfast Sets, and English Cottage Services, embracing every variety, from Decorated Earthenware to the finest Painted Porcelain.

ORNAMENTAL PIECES,

Vases, Coupes, Spills, Cusios, &c., in Faience, Porcelaine, Doccia, Majolica, Royal Worcester Porcelaine, embracing specimens of all the best productions of the present revival of Ceramic Art.

LARGE MAJOLICA

Figures, Vases, Pots, Pedestals, Seats, Brackets for Conservatories, Gardens, Lawns, and Verandas.

TABLE GLASS.

Fine English Crystal, Cut, Engraved, and Plain Services, Decanters, Ornamental Pieces, Candelabras, Vases. Some incomplete sets of Glass and China to be sold at reduced prices.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

REMOVAL

CARPETS.

CROSSLEY'S

WHOLESALE STOCK

AT RETAIL.

REMOVED TO

No. 363 Broadway,

CORNER FRANKLIN ST.

Great Sale of Carpets at the following Reduced Prices:

	Per Yard.
English Body Brussels	$1 50
English Tapestry Brussels	1 00
Three-Ply	1 25
Ingrains	50

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
363 BROADWAY, Corner FRANKLIN ST., AND 221 6TH AV.

JESSUP & CO.,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

NO. 256 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE, AND MUCH

BELOW THE USUAL RATES.

NECK WEAR

NEW RICH GOODS

READY ON MONDAY.

Union Adams & Co.,
No. 637 Broadway.

LIBERIS ET ARTIBUS

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

GEO. STECK & CO.
Have been awarded the
GOLD MEDAL
for the best
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 25 East 14th st., New-York.

NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING.

Newspaper advertising is now recognized, by business men having faith in their own wares, as the most effective means for securing for their goods a wide recognition of their merits.

Newspaper advertising impels inquiry, and when the article offered is of good quality, and at a fair price, the natural result is increased sales.

Newspaper advertising is a permanent addition to the reputation of the goods advertised, because it is a permanent influence always at work in their interest.

Newspaper advertising is the most energetic and vigilant of salesmen; addressing thousands each day, always in the advertiser's interest, and ceaselessly at work seeking customers from all classes.

Newspaper advertising promotes trade, for even in the dullest times advertisers secure by far the largest share of what is being done.

Many men have achieved fortunes in business without the aid of advertising; but without it such marked successes as Tiffany & Co. would have been impossible. The argument offered finds ready acceptance by intelligent business men, that having the best facilities in all departments, unrivaled skill in manufacturing, they can afford to sell the finest goods at moderate prices; for experience has shown that the dealer whose wares have obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell, at a moderate price, and to furnish a good article.

The public buy of A. T. Stewart with confidence that as no one can purchase cheaper, so no one can afford to sell at less profit; and having faith that a business so vast must be based on business principles, his printed representations are conclusive, both as to price and quality.

The very publicity sought for American silks would have been detrimental to their success if the claims put forth on their behalf were exaggerated, because there was a standard of comparison known to every one, and advertising invited it; but the closest examination has only added to their reputation, and advertising has done for them in a short period what it would have been impossible to do for ten times the outlay for goods of less merit.

The carriages made in New-York have a world-wide reputation, partly through an honorable competition among the leading houses, but still more through the efforts of Brewster & Co., by proclaiming far and wide the merits of the "Brewster wagon," and challenging competition from all sources, so that the claim once fairly put forth and maintained, compelled the manufacturers to draw from far and near the best skill, and the public now are reaping the benefits of the combined exertions on the part of competitors to equal, and, if possible, to surpass it, and on the part of Brewster & Co. to still surpass all former efforts; and thus advertising has indirectly produced the best road-wagon in the world, and has largely increased the excellence of all road-wagons made in the United States, and at the same time adding largely to the reputation and prosperity of the Messrs. Brewster & Co., of Broome st.

Advertisements of every description prepared and inserted in the following list of first-class journals, intelligently, promptly, and systematically, and on the most favorable conditions:

Boston Advertiser.
Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.
Baltimore American.
Cleveland Herald.
Cincinnati Commercial.
Chicago Tribune.
Chicago Times.
Detroit Tribune.
Galveston News.
Hartford Courant.
Indianapolis Journal.
Louisville Courier-Journal.
Providence Journal.
Philadelphia Press.
Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.
Springfield Republican.
St. Louis Republican.
Toledo Commercial.

These papers, molding and shaping public opinion, are consulted daily by the business men in their respective sections, being rendered indispensable by the great variety of commercial news, collected at great expense. They circulate among the enterprising business men, capitalists, and professional classes, as well as persons of refinement in private life. For detailed information as to cost, &c., address

JOHN MANNING,
Newspaper Advertising Agent,
Waltham Building, 1 Bond st.,
New-York.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.